



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

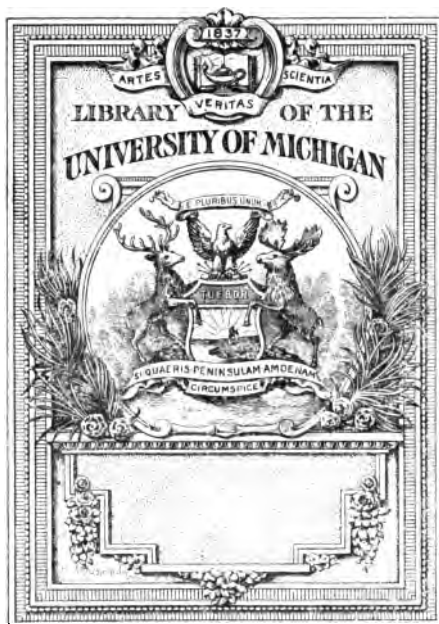
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

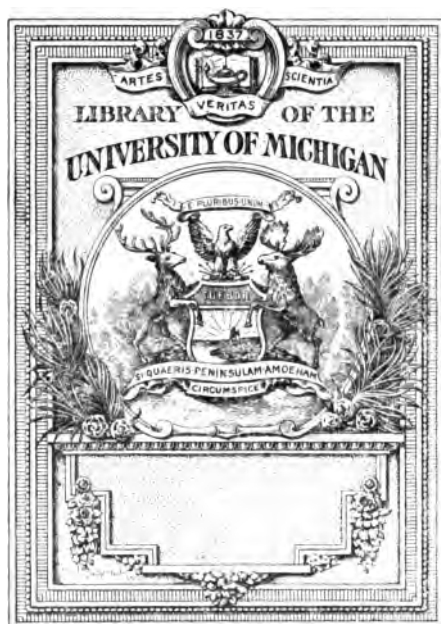
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

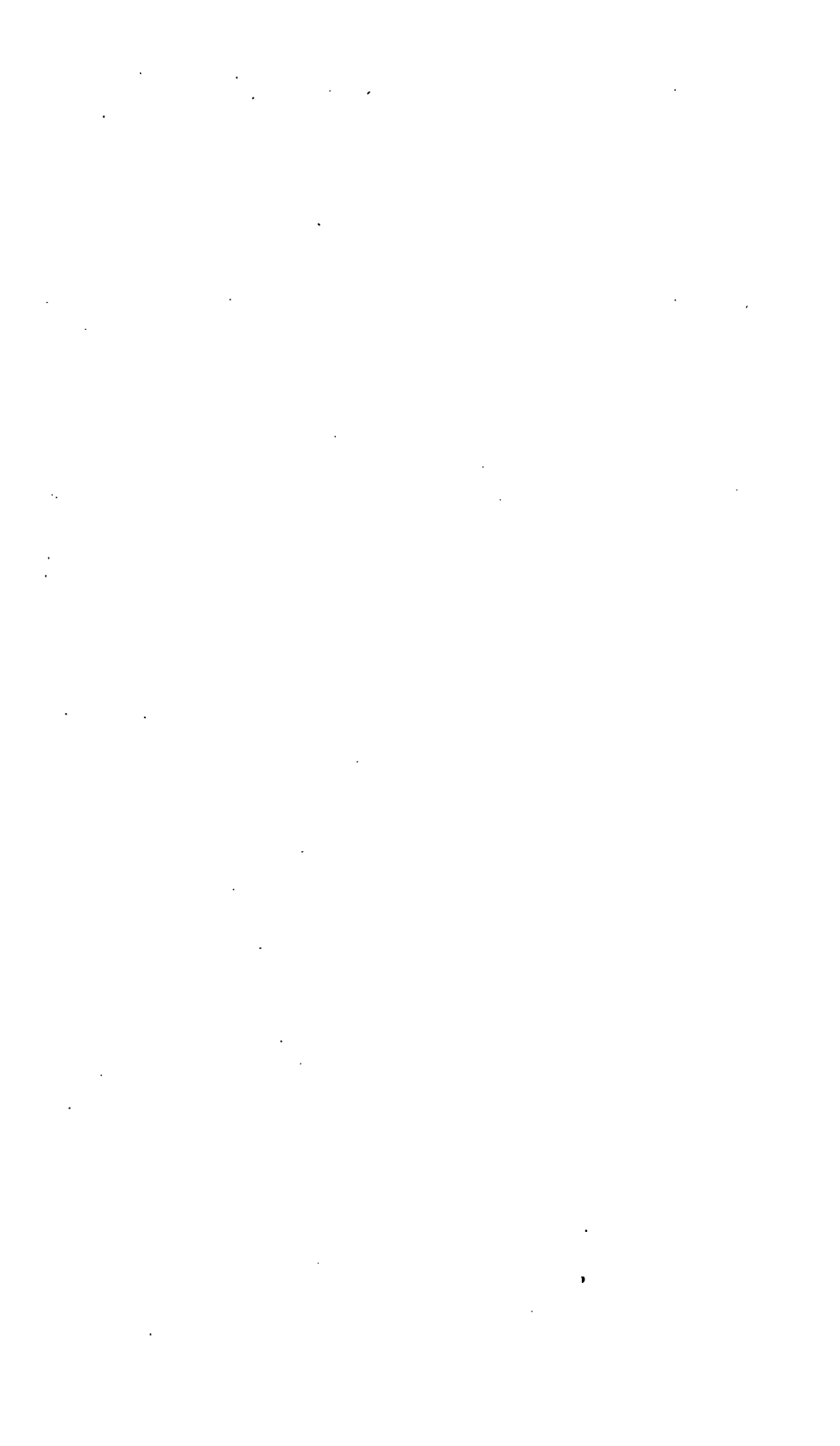
B 862,541



AF
4
63



11
4
63





alteration local circumstances demand, may be applied to many other parts of the Kingdom :

“ The state of this Country, at the present moment, when placed in comparison with its situation at the corresponding period of last year, exhibits an exhilarating contrast. At that time the sum of actual distress was perhaps unparalleled, and it was deepened by still darker anticipation. Our Crops had failed, Manufactures were at a stand, and Commerce seemed to have deserted us : the rich were embarrassed, and the poor were starving. Government was in perplexity, and some classes of the people, goaded by despair, vainly sought for relief in tumult and innovation. But a change has since gleamed upon us equally rapid, unexpected, and decisive : the cheerful voice of Industry has again awoken, and drowned the murmurs of Sedition. In the former gloomy season the chief occupation of public spirit was to render more effective existing Establishments, and to plan new Institutions for relief of the poor : now that field of useful action, though still ample, is happily narrowed, for both the necessities of life, and the means of their acquisition, are comparatively abundant and accessible. Though the circumstances of this district render it less susceptible of those sudden fluctuations which agitate quarters more fully peopled, and more dependent upon the changing aspects of Commerce ; yet we too have had a portion of the common distress, and participate in the general renovation. On the state of the woollen manufacture depends the demand for what may be called the staple export of the Highlands, and we rest on the general prosperity of the country for the sale of our cattle. In the close of 1816, and indeed during the whole of that year, we could find no market for our produce, except on terms which were ruinously low. But the state of things is now considerably improved, and promises fair for progressive melioration.”

A Welsh Paper, *The Cambrian*, contains another striking illustration : “ Such is the flourishing state of the iron trade, that Mr. Crawshay, the Proprietor of the great iron-works of Cyfarthfa in Merthyr Tydvil, has spontaneously increased the wages of all his workmen : and from this increase alone 7000*l.* yearly is added to the circulation of that neighbourhood.”

If we look to the centre of wealth and business, the Metropolis, we shall find the scene quite as cheering. Sedition is melting away. The state of Public Credit is fresh and vigorous. The utility of Saving Banks begins to be most sensibly experienced. The comforts of the Poor, and the Education of their Children, are the incessant objects of the Benevolent. Sickness and distress, whatever may be their description, are promptly alleviated.

Dec. 31, 1817.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



J U L Y, 1817.
CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Dowcast.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Sirewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Index Indicatorius—Minor Correspondence	2
Inscription on Monument of Sir Jonas Moore	3
Rev. Thomas Ridge.—Westminster Plays.	4
The Marquis of Bute's Mansion at Luton Hoo	5
Croakers characterized—St. Nicholas, Bristol	8
Garsington, co. Oxf.—Richborough Castle	9
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—Hereford	10
The Free Church at Bradford in Yorkshire	13
Hints to remedy our present Necessities	15
Suffocation from the Fumes of burning Coal	16
Remarks on Variations in the Spots on the Sun	17
Dr. Mead's Recipe for the Bite of a Mad Dog	ib.
Waterloo Literature	18
Calendar of Regiomontanus, 1476, described	19
Narrative of Sufferings among the Kandians	22
Engravings from Raphael's 'Transfiguration'	25
The New Coinage versus the Old	ibid.
Inquiries for a Topographer while travelling	26
Public-houses among the Classical Antients	27
"The Reign of Charles the First" in Annals	28
Letter about Convocation in Ireland, 1678	30
Picture of a Tomb in Interior of St. Denys	32
Monumental Dilapidations at Westminster	33
Climbing Boys—Timber resisting Dry Rot.	35
Herculeanum Rolls 37.—On Hydrophobia	40

Review of New Publications.

The Holy Bible, edited by D'Oyly and Mant	41
Pott's Charge to Clergy of his Archdeaconry	ib.
Yates's Basis of National Welfare	42
Prendergast's Sermon on Christian Charity	44
L. Byron's "Manfred, a Dramatic Poem"	45
The Beauties of Massinger	47
The Craniad	49
Annual Biography, &c.—Pascal's Letters	50
Letters of Yorick in favour of the Church	52
Dyer's Letters on the English Constitution	53
Bingley's Practical Introduction to Botany	54
Letters to a Mother—School Correspondence	55
Dr. Carey on Composition—Osman, a Tale	ib.
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—Universities, &c.	58
SELECT POETRY, for July 1817.	61—64

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament	65
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences	73
Country News 77.—Domestic Occurrences	79
Promotions &c.; Births, and Marriages	81
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons	83
Mr. Poussby; Duke of Northumberland	83
Madame de Staël-Hoistein; Capt. Tuckey	85
Memoir of the late Rev. William D'Oyly	93
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c.	95
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks	96

Embellished with Perspective Views of an Antient Cross and Mansion at GARSINGTON, Oxon;
a Wood-Engraving of the FREE CHURCH at BRADFORD, Yorkshire; and a Plate
exhibiting VARIATIONS in the SPOTS ON THE SUN.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT's kind communication shall be thankfully attended to in the proper place.

A FRIENDLY READER wishes to be informed where there exists an "accurate" plan of St. James's Palace; and whether there be any plans of its antient as well as present state—that is, since it first became the residence of our Sovereigns.

U. L. suggests the inquiry, if it be not probable that Clerical Residence would be promoted, if there were greater facilities attending an Exchange of Livings. Health, and sometimes family connexions, are inducements with many to place Curates on their benefices, who otherwise would not withdraw from the duties attending on personal residence. Would it be deemed too great an incroachment made by the Legislature on the right of patronage, if Bishops, by a summary process, might effect Exchanges of Livings, between Incumbents not differing, as to age, more than a limited number of years, and without the expences of new presentations, &c.? Many would be induced to forego some pecuniary advantages, arising from superior emoluments of their benefices, for the sake of local convenience.

A LAYMAN observes, that "under the existing Laws respecting the Residence of the Clergy, he understands that there is no exemption in favour of Canons and Prebendaries (with the exception of the Dean) so as to allow them to appear in their Collegiate Churches beyond the portion of time enjoined by the Statutes of such Churches; and this in general is for a single month in the year. The consequence is, that the Cathedral Stalls seldom present more than the Dean (and him not always) and one Prebendary; the remaining Dignitaries must be at their respective Cures. Surely this is carrying the rule of Parochial Residence too far: it is sacrificing the dignified appearance of Cathedrals, and of course lessens the veneration for those noble Establishments. It creates leveling notions, that every Stall is a sinecure; and excites contempt in the minds of many, who would otherwise form very different ideas. An appointment unexecuted always creates disgust and aversion; and this is not a time to encourage such sentiments." He trusts that Canons and Prebendaries will be allowed the option of appropriating some larger specific portion of the year to the duties of their Cathedrals, where their appearance will always give pleasure, as tending to usefulness, proper decorum, and the real advantage and interests of the Ecclesiastical Body in general.

A benevolent Friend has communicated an extract from a letter of an American Gentleman, containing a Recipe for the cure of the Stone, which having used for two months, he is in a fair way of being perfectly cured. "The Stone comes from me in small particles, and without much pain; so that it seems probable that in a few weeks I shall be able to attend to my business, which I have been incapable of doing for a considerable time." The remedy is stated to have been discovered by the following circumstance. A Physician who for 20 years had been afflicted with this disorder, came two years ago to the Medical Springs at Bedford in Pennsylvania, to make use of the Waters. After being there for some time to no purpose, an African Negro proposed to cure him for a few pounds. Despairing the offer, he rejected it; till at length, finding his dissolution drawing on, he sent for the Negro, and was perfectly cured in four weeks. The secret was disclosed for the purchase of his freedom; and the following is the remedy: "Take a quarter of a pint of the expressed juice of horse-mint, and a quarter of a pint of red onion juice, evening and morning, till the cure is perfected. White onions will not have the same effect as red. To get the juice of them, they may be cut in thin slices, and well salted, and bruised between two pewter plates. It is, however, the juice of the horse-mint which possesses the most virtue in this disorder; and a strong decoction of this will generally, in time, effect a cure." If used in this way, the dose of course should be considerably larger.

SAPCOTIENSIS having observed, in the report of a late trial, some remarks on *Tessera*, as a material for roofing, suggests a much cheaper and more durable method. It is formed by dipping sheets of coarse paper (such as button-makers use) in boiling tar, and nailing them on boards or laths, exactly in the same manner as slates. Afterwards the whole is painted over with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal, chalk, or brickdust. This forms a texture, which completely resists every description of weather for an unknown length of time. He has been told that extensive warehouses at Deal, Dover, and Canterbury, and churches and farm-houses in the North, have been so roofed for more than 50 years, without requiring any repairs. As the roof is not made to rise more than two inches in a foot, the timber required is trifling, when compared with any other mode of roofing as now practised.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1817.

Mr. URBAN,

*Regalia House,
Tower, July 7.*

HAVING observed those doubts repeated in your Magazine, which occur in the several Biographies concerning the time of Sir Jonas Moore's death; I beg leave to enclose an accurate copy of the inscription on his monument in the Tower Chapel, wherein he was buried.

The Monument is a columnar tablet, adorned with military trophies, and surmounted with his armorial bearings.

The inscription is engraven in Roman capitals, according to the arrangement of lines which I have faithfully transcribed.

In the Pantologia, which seems to have copied from the preceding Biographies, he is described as Sir *Jonas Moore*, of *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*. His Monument sets, of course, all doubts and errors at rest upon the subject.

Some of your Correspondents, perhaps, are possessed of information concerning his Son, who succeeded him, and who seems to have met either a sudden or a violent death.

It is curious, that his son-in-law, Mr. Pottinger, who joined in editing his Mathematical Works, should have taken no share in the erection of his monument.

EDMUND L. SWIFT,
Keeper of the Regalia.

M. S.

Jonas Mori equitis aurati, in agro Lancastriensi
apud vicum Whiteloe nati VIII^o die Februarii,
anno à Partu Virginis MDCXVII^o.

Qui, ob egregiam erga Principem suam fidelitatem,
summam in rebus Mathematicis scientiam,
et singularem in negotiis peragendis
solertiam et industriam,

a rege Carolo Secundo ad officium Supervisoris generalis
rei tormentariæ bellicæ evocatus est.

Qui, munere dum dignè fungitur,
ingenuas etiam disciplinas, artesque mechanicas,
non magis ad animi sui oblectamentum,
quam publica patriæ commoda,
studiosissime excoluit.

Et imprimis Astronomiæ et Nauticæ Artis fautorem
munificentissimum se præbuit,
easque promovendi causâ

Speculum Grenovicensem (jubente rege)
extrui curavit,
instrumentis idoneis locupletavit,
editisque Mathematicis operib. utilissimis
orbi inclaruit.

Vixit annos LXII. devixit XXVIII^o Augusti, a^o Christi
M. D. C. LXXIX.

Filium unicum de uxore charissimâ susceptum
post se reliquit,

qui eundem quem pater tenuerat et locum et honoris
gradum adeptus,
præproperâ morte extinctus,
hic una sepultus est.

Maria filia, natu major, ejusque
maritus Gulielmus Hanway Gen^l.

Patri optimo, et Fratri, monumentum hoc
L. L. MM. PP.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 11.

THE Rev. Thomas Ridge, M. A. whose death is recorded in Part I. p. 571, was a native of Oxford, educated in Brasen Nose College, and about 20 years ago obtained the living of Knossington (of which he afterwards purchased the advowson) through the kindness of Lord Sidmouth, who was (some years before) a member of the same College. The rectorial house at Knossington being a mere cottage, not in good repair, Mr. Ridge never realized his hope of building a house proper for a small living, but undertook, successively, different curacies; and the nearer they were to Knossington, the more acceptable. In his different situations he received a small number of private pupils—an honourable employment well conducted—which having been at times interrupted by uncertain health, he gave it up entirely some years before his death. Being an only and dutiful son, he was from infancy the delight of his parents, and, for the last six and twenty years or more, the joy and comfort of his excellent mother, a widow. He printed now and then short tracts or papers for parochial distribution, but never, it is believed, published any thing, except that he was an occasional contributor to Mr. Urban's pages. His final malady, one of very rare occurrence, was lingering and hopeless. Having been in the Metropolis for advice, on his return in March last, "in an interval of ease from the most excruciating pains," he wrote a note to a young Rugebain, in which he says, "I was brought down from London on Saturday, with little or no expectation of reaching this place (Misterton) alive: I did, however, through the mercy of God; but my life must be very short. I can see no one; and it is only from my resignation to the will of God that makes me not wish for death. Convey to your father from me my most ardent wishes for his welfare and happiness, and that of his family, and my most sincere gratitude for all his kindnesses towards me. God bless you!" Resignation and gratitude include or imply some of the best virtues of our nature. Mr. Ridge was a very sensible worthy man, and a good scholar; in manners friendly, obliging, and cheerful; prompt to assist with kind of-

fices any who were in difficulty or distress; and, as a Clergyman, particularly diligent and exemplary. His decease, in the vigour of life, however desirable as a release from acute and hopeless suffering, will long be matter of deep regret to all who knew him, and most to those who knew him best. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, July 18.

I HAVE always been astonished that Reverend, Very Reverend, and Right Reverend Auditors could hear, much less with approbation, some of the speeches in Terence's Plays, as performed by Westminster Scholars. For instance—one of the characters, addressing his brother, who, as he thought, acted with more strictness to his son than was necessary, says, "*Neque enim adolescentulum scortari vel potare iniquum est.*" Can any man blame his son for practising these vices, when he has been taught the lesson by his Reverend Schoolmaster? and has repeated it with applause before such an Audience as always attends on these occasions? A few years ago the practice was censured by some ornaments of the Church, and was weakly justified by the then Master, who received a strong retort in a small pamphlet published by one under the description of "A Layman." The Master had pleaded the obligation of his oath to observe the statutes, which directed the performance of a Latin Play; but was asked, whether that oath was more binding in this respect, than in respect to Morning Prayers, now omitted. If these Plays must be performed, why should not such passages, at least, be expunged?

Some years ago the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Under-master, or Usher, of Westminster School, published an edition of "Terence," retaining the passage above mentioned. He thought, perhaps, that from his profession and the situation he held, it might be necessary to take some notice of a sentiment so much at variance with the general opinion, even of Morality, to say nothing of Religion: and he gives a note, that Micio does not speak this as approving of such practices, but that those indulgences did not subject the young man to be carried before a magistrate, or to be punished by any legal process. He does

does not venture to give his own opinion. Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.

ON a late tour through Hertfordshire, after having surveyed the venerable Abbey of St. Alban's, my attention was attracted to the magnificent villa of the Marquis of Bute, at Luton Hoo. I presume, in two distinct points of view, that the following information may not be wholly unacceptable to certain of your Readers, who understand and feel the beauties of Architecture and Painting. First, that the Library, which was considered by its designer, Robert Adam, as his *chef d'œuvre*, both in point of elegance and contrivance, has never been hitherto described—and secondly, that a collection of Pictures made by a Prime-Minister of this Country has never been made known, in detail, by a printed Catalogue; while that of another Nobleman, who enjoyed the same eminent station some years before him, is never mentioned but with unbounded praise, or regret for its removal from England, almost beyond the reach of civilized Europe, and of which the memory only is preserved to us by a series of engravings. Luton is scarcely known as a similar repository (and may it long remain!); while Houghton is called by Virtuosi, “classic ground;” as having once contained the most Princely collection of Paintings, ever made in this Kingdom.

The testimony of Dr. Johnson is decisive, not because the Arts were neither *seen* nor understood by him, and that he refused to praise what he was unable, from defect of vision, to discriminate, this instance being excepted; but that he readily acknowledged the superiority of this Palace in particular. After visiting Luton with Mr. Boswell, he said, “This is one of the places I do not regret having come to see. It is a very stately place indeed; in the house magnificence is not sacrificed to convenience, nor convenience to magnificence. The Library is very splendid, the dignity of the rooms is very great, and the quantity of Pictures is beyond expectation—beyond hope.” [Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, vol. IV. p. 134.]

In 1762, when Lord Bute had attained to the summit of his political power, he purchased the unfinished

mansion of Sir Robert Napier, and soon afterwards resolved upon making a grand addition, in which the genius of R. Adam, whom he patronized, should have its fullest scope, uncontrolled by any consideration of expence. At the same time Shelburne-house was rising from its foundations upon a plan of the same Architect. Popular clamour was then so vehement, that Lord Bute was induced to sell his intended London residence to Lord Shelburne; and the vast designs at Luton were suspended in their full extent. What had been begun was then completely finished; and Adam has transferred to England the splendours of the Palace of Dioclesian at Spalatro, which he has so ably elucidated.

Those who attributed the payment of the large sum required for both these sumptuous buildings to his command of the public purse, were injurious in their censures, not considering that, after the death of Mr. Wortley, Lord Bute enjoyed an estate of at least 20,000*l.* a year, in right of his Countess. In consequence of these unpleasant observations, which were not unfrequently obtruded on his ear, Luton, with its splendid embellishments, was no longer submitted to public inspection, and was seen only by special favour; and accordingly, notwithstanding a liberal permission given by the late noble Possessor, has been very rarely visited, even by Connoisseurs.

From the grand suite of apartments, the ceilings of which are ornamented with the best efforts of the pencil of Cipriani, I select the Library for an attempt at description. It was built in 1767, and consists of five apartments, the total extent of which is 144 feet, and is calculated to contain 25,000 volumes. The height of each room to the cornice is 19 feet, and the book-cases of mahogany, with gilt-wire lattices, are half that elevation; and above them are ranged some of the largest and most valuable of the pictures. The books are easily accessible (which is no inconsiderable advantage), and in each division of the book-cases there are about nine rows on an average, and 18 books in a row. Folio volumes are placed at top and bottom, then quartos, and lastly, octavos in the middle; which mode has been found to include the greatest

greatest number within the same space. At the foot of the book-cases is placed a single step, which, opening, forms boxes for maps on rollers; and before them are tables covered with green cloth, upon which are placed beautiful models, in cork, of Greek and Roman Architecture: they are wired in front, and contain large portfolios of prints and drawings, atlases, plans, and elevations. The rooms, at either end, have folding doors, by which they are rendered distinct from each other; but the centre room has an arcade of Ionic pillars, supporting a beam, which crosses the arch at its springing. Of the books it is needless to speak in praise, as their extreme rarity, and the excellence of the editions, are sufficiently known to all Bibliographers. A more splendid Temple of the Muses is no where seen.

Of the Pictures, the number of which excited on Johnson such ejaculations of astonishment and praise, I will only give a list of about one hundred, with a few observations occasionally.

COLLECTION OF PICTURES AT LUTON MADE BY JOHN EARL OF BUTE, 1762—1780.

Raffaello.
1. Madonna, Bambino, and Cherubs.
The Caracci.

2. St. Francis—small.
3. Madonna and Bambino.
4. Assumption.

5. Holy Family, with St. Lucia.
Guercino.

6. Funeral of a Young Man.
7. Assumption of the Virgin.
Guido.

8. Venus and Cupid.
9. Dædalus and Icarus.
10. Venus and Cupid.
Correggio.

11. Virgin reposing on a Cloud.
12. Virgin asleep, the Child embracing her—small, but exquisite.
And. Sacchi.

13. Mercury acquainting Vulcan with the infidelity of Venus.
P. Veronese.

14. Marriage of St. Catherine.
Parmegianino.

15. The same subject.
Schedoni.

16. Holy Family.
Beno. Garofalo.

17. Riposo in Egypt.
Murillo.

18. Bambino asleep with the Madonna.
19. Assumption of the Virgin (on marble).
Luca Giordano.

20. Venus and Neptune.

Parmegiano.

21. Marriage of St. Catherine.
Barocchio.

22. Holy Family.

Albano.

23. Adoration of the Magi.
Eliz. Sirani.

24. Madonna and Bambino asleep.
Tintoretto.

25. Juno distributing Gold.
Vasari.

26. Holy Family.
Salv. Rosa.

27. Wounded Soldier.
A. del Sarto.

28. Holy Family.
Titian.

29. Venus reposing, in a dressing-room.
Carlo Maratti.

30. Holy Family.—From the frequent repetition of this subject, he was called by his contemporaries "Carluccio delle Madonnine."

P. Bordone.

31. Christ and the Centurion.
LANDSCAPES, BATTLE-PIECES, &c.

Ruydaal.

32. Rocks and Cascade.

Rosa da Trioli.

33. Landscape.

34. Companion.

Zuccarelli.

35 and 36. Landscapes—very large.

37 & 38, 39 & 40. Companions.—These were procured for Lord Bute by Mr. Smith, Consul at Venice, as those for the King now at Windsor.

Tempesta.

41. Landscape.

Busiri.

42 and 43. Ditto.

Hackaert and Lingelbach.

44 and 45. Views among the Alps.

Vander Hagen.

46. View in a Thick Forest.

Cuyp.

47. View on the Maes.

Occhiale.

48. View of the Tiber.

Nich. Poussin.

49. View near Marino.

50. Do. near the Lake of Narni.

51. Do. on the Anio near Vicovaro.

Ismen. Vecchio.

52. Landscape.

53. Sea Port.

Berghem.

54. Landscape—Winter-scene.

Vande Velde.

55. Views in the Alps—figures by Teniers.

Hackaert.

56. Battle of Solebay, painted for King James II.

Teniers.

57. Boors in a Village, carousing.

Vander Meulen.

58. Battle Piece.

Victor.

Victor.

59. A Tooth-drawer.
 60. Butcher with Attendants.
Rotenhamer and Velvet Breughel.
 61. Madonna and Bambino, with St. John, offering Fruit and Flowers.
Verholie.
 62. Dutch Boor and Milk-maid.
Old J. B. Franks.
 63. Connoisseurs in the Gallery of a Virtuoso.
 64. Companion, with pictures, shells, &c. These are most curiously finished.

PORTRAITS.

Copp.

65. Himself, as Orpheus surrounded with Beasts.

P. P. Rubens.

66. A Laughing Boy.
 67. An Artist, one of his Scholars.
 68. His wife (Helena Formann) and Child, with himself in a fruit market.
 69. Stag-hunting—himself and other Portraits—Animals by De Heuck. Very large, in the same style, and of equal dimensions with the celebrated Boar Hunting at Cornham.

Rubens and Jordaens.

70. Adoration of the Magi.
 71. Judgment and Punishment of Midas.
 72. Mary Magdalene washing Jesus's Feet.—All the figures are portraits.
 73. Diogenes searching for an honestman. Jordaens, as Diogenes, finds Rubens.

Titian.

74. Ant. Grimani, Doge of Venice.

75. Hernando Cortez.

Rembrandt.

76. His son.

Velasquez.

77. Innocent X. (Pamfilii).

Vandyck.

78. Sir W. Howard, K. B. when young, afterwards the unfortunate Viscount Stafford, beheaded 16... From the Arundel Collection.

Old Stone.

79. Children of King Charles I.

Dobson.

80. Ben Jonson.

81. Mrs. Jane Lane, who conducted Charles II. after his escape from the battle of Worcester.

Walker.

82. Pym. } Well-known Republicans.
 83. Ireton. }

Corn. Jansen.

84. Pensionary De Witt.

85. His Sister.

Breughel.

86. Duchess of Montespan.

Mrs. Beale.

87. Herself.

Sir J. Reynolds.

88. John Earl of Bute, as Prime Minister, receiving a Dispatch from his Secretary, Charles Jenkinson, after-

wards Earl of Liverpool.—This is one of Sir Joshua's early pictures, and is singularly curious for the character displayed in both the Portraits.

89. John, Earl of Bute, in his robes of the Garter.—Full length.

90. Mary, Countess of Bute, daughter of Edward-Wortley Montague, esq. and the justly celebrated Lady Mary.—Full length.

91. Charles James Fox, in early life.

92. Dr. Armstrong, the Poet.

A. Ramsay.

93. The Princess Dowager of Wales.—Whole length. Presented by her Royal Highness to the Earl of Bute.

Unknown.

94. Lady M. Pierrepont, as a Shepherdess, sitting under a tree.—Miniature.

C. Jervas.

95. Lady M. Wortley Montague, reclining, in a Turkish costume: painted for Pope—but it is uncertain if it ever came into his possession.

Vander Meulen.

96. Coronation of Louis XIV. at Rheims.

97. Margaret, Queen of Scots, daughter of King Henry VII. from whom the present Royal Family are lineally descended. She is represented as offering her hand in a dance to Archibald Douglas, her second husband. This curious Picture was purchased out of the Arundel Collection. See Walpole's Anecdotes, 8vo. vol. I. p. 451.

The admirers of the Flemish and Dutch Schools will have the highest gratification in inspecting a Collection of their Works, with which the upper apartments are replenished, and which has certainly no rival in England. It is not equalled for merit, variety, or number.

The names of their most eminent Painters—of Gerard Dow, Janstein, Paul Brill, Le Nain, Swannevelt, Vanhuysum, VanHarp, Brawer, VanGoyen, Molinaar, Ostade, Peter Neefs, Breughel, &c. appear in the catalogue of their most genuine and excellent Pictures.

I did not, Mr. Urban, quit these favoured scenes without a pleasing, though somewhat melancholy recollection, of the days that I had formerly passed there with the late possessor. He was a Nobleman highly minded and highly gifted; whose courtesy towards those of his inferiors whom he esteemed was kindness itself, dignified. He was a patron who bestowed his favours liberally, from the impulse of the heart, not from the calculations of the head, as to equivalent services—who did not wait for the dedication

dication of a third part of a long life, barely to repay and never to remunerate. If he felt the pride of true Nobility so loftily as never to condescend to those who had no other claim to his notice but that they were born noble, his affable demeanour to others, whom he selected from a similarity of taste or literary pursuits, conciliated them by manly intercourse, and insured their gratitude, or at least deserved to insure it, by substantial favours, promptly and delicately conferred.

"Gratulor, quod *eum* quem necesse erat diligere, qualiscunque esset, talem habemus, ut libere quoque diligamus."

Trebon. ap. Tullium.

Vale et Have!!

C. M. S.

Mr. URBAN, April 17.

I HAVE been greatly amused during these eventful periods by the opinions and groundless fears of many a retired Tradesman, or half-witted Country Gentleman, who chiefly constitute that class of society not unsaply termed *croakers*;—the mysterious shake of the head—the conscious shrug of the shoulders—the whispered information of our impending danger—indicating the beings in question to be possessed of a foresight too cruelly denied to their sceptical or more careless neighbours. In no age have we been exempt from such self-tormenting characters; but latterly greater cause appears to have arisen for the dissemination of their comfortable doctrine, and their proselytes have become more numerous than usual during the *effervescing* of this unsettled period. A few weeks ago, a friend of mine, who passes for an intelligent speculative man, assured me, with all imaginable seriousness, that the event of our affairs depended on the minutest point; that the diminution of the weight of an atom, connected with her present circumstances, would elevate the scale of our country in favour of the enemies of her constitution; *O quantum in rebus inane!* But, Mr. Urban, thanks to wiser heads than theirs, the storm that threatened has passed over, and the unkindly lowering of the tempest is succeeded by the increasing appearance of our wonted splendour. That I have by no means overstrained the character of such men, who consider it a part of their

duty to propagate their opinions in the minds of their friends, a slight acquaintance of mankind will testify; and that such men did exist in times now far remote, I beg to confirm by subjoining an extract from a work, entitled "*Remaines concerninge Brittain*," date 1614, said to proceed from the pen of our learned Historiographer, Camden.

Yours, &c.

W. H.—S. B. S.

"Our age is not only faulty: our ancestors haue complained, we complaine, and our posterity will complaine, that manners are corrupted, that naughtinesse raigneth, and all thinges waxe worse and worse. But those thinges do stay and shall stay, onely tossed a little to and fro, euen as the billowes of the sea. In one age there will be more adulterers, in another time there will be excessive riot in banquetting, in another while, strange garmenting of the body, not without deformitie of the minde. At another time malapert boldnesse will square it out: in another age cruelty and fury of ciuill warre will flashe out, and sometime carousing and drunkennesse will be counted a bravery. So vices doe ruffle among themselves, and usurpe one upon another. As for us, we may say alwaies of ourselves, we are euill. There haue bin euill, and euill there will be. There will be alwaies tyrants, murderers, theeves, adulterers, extortioners, church-robbers, traitours, and other of the same rablement."—*Camden's Remaines*, page 237.

* * * The following memorandum occurs in the MSS. of the late Mr. George Catcott, the Bristol Antiquary:

"The Parish Church and Steeple of St. Nicholas, in Bristol, being very ruinous and greatly decayed, an Act of Parliament was procured for rebuilding them; and Dec. 12, 1769, I laid the top stone of the new Steeple, in presence of a great number of spectators; and in a cavity cut for that purpose, placed two pieces of hard-metal pewter, each five inches square, on one of which was very deeply engraved the following inscription:—*Summum hujusce Turris Sancti Nicolai Lapidem posuit, mense Decembris, Anno Domini 1769, Georgius Catcott, Philo-Architectus, Reverendi Alexandri Symes Catcott filius.*—The inscription on the other piece was as under:

Barbara Pyramidum sileat miracula Memphis,

Pyramis hæc veræ est Religionis opus."

The height of this Steeple is 112 feet; the height of the tower 88 feet 6; total from the surface of the burying-ground, 200 feet 6 inches."

Mr.

MR. URBAN, June 4.

GARSINGTON is a village of considerable size, in the hundred of Bullingdon, county of Oxford, and distant 5 or 6 miles from that city. It appears to have been a place of some importance so early as the time of Edward I.; as we find that John de la Mare was summoned to Parliament, as Baron of Garsington, in the 28th year of that Monarch's reign. Its situation is healthy and pleasant, standing on the summit and declivity of a range of high ground which abuts on the South side of Shot-over Hill; it has also the advantage of much wood, which, combined with its irregularity of site, is the cause of great picturesque variety in itself, independent of the beautiful and extensive prospects it enjoys over the adjacent country. The Church is situated at its South-eastern extremity, on a bold and commanding eminence. The Parochial Cross (of which a representation is given in the *Frontispiece* to this Volume) stands on a green in the most elevated part of the village; it has suffered the substitution of a modern finial to its shaft, but in other respects retains its original appearance: in this View the ancient Tower of the Church is seen rising above the trees on the left; between the Church Tower and the Cross, the Whittenham Hills (the *Sinodun* of the Romans) appear in the distance: at their base the Isis receives the waters of the tributary Thame, and the united stream becomes the Thames. In the distance, on the right of the Cross, are seen the outskirts of the wood and plantations of Nuneham-Courtenay, the elegant seat of Earl Harcourt.

Garsington possesses some interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture: one of these forms the subject of the lower View in the same Plate. I could gain no other information on the spot, than that it was haunted, to corroborate which several incidents were recited; to this opinion I believe it is indebted for the preservation of its surrounding wall, entrance and octangular summer-house, all coeval with the house itself. As the whole, however, is suffering from time and neglect, and probably may not remain entire much longer, the View here attached may not be uninteresting. Near the Church

GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

are the remains of a College built by Sir Thomas Pope for the Members of Trinity College, Oxford, as an asylum in which they might securely prosecute their studies, when the City was infested by the Plague; and a few paces from this building stands the Manor-house, a spacious and interesting structure. Of these, with your permission, Mr. Urban, I purpose at a future opportunity, to renew my notice.

X.

MR. URBAN, June 18.

HAVING visited the remains of Richborough Castle, near Sandwich, in the county of Kent, in the month of February, 1816, and recollecting the great importance which was attached to this fortress in the earlier periods of our history, I beg leave to offer you a description of its present state.

The walls, though much dilapidated, are yet of considerable height, and 12 feet in thickness, enclosing a large piece of corn land, about two acres; and present to the eye a magnificent ruin. The Castle is situated on an eminence, overlooking the town of Sandwich, and at a distance of about two miles from it. In its perfect state it appears to have been an exact square, of which only three sides at present remain, the fourth having sunk down with the cliff. The walls are composed of large beach stones and flints, well cemented and interspersed at stated distances, of about four feet, with layers of Roman brick*. A small silver coin of Julius Cæsar, which was dug up without the walls, is in my possession.

This Castle, according to some Historians, was founded by that Emperor in the year 55; others state it to have been built by Vespasian, as a citadel or defence to the Roman city of Rutupia, which formerly stood without the walls upon the adjacent lands; but this Castle is now the only vestige remaining, except the scarcely perceptible remains of the Amphitheatre.

The river Stour, which divides the isle of Thanet from the other part of Kent, rises about a mile below Richborough; and the sea, which in later years has receded, appears formerly to have flowed up nearly to it.

Yours, &c.

G. O. P. T.

* See Bibl. Top. Brit., No. XLII.

COM.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Salop. East, Worcester. South, Gloucester and Monmouth. West, Brecknock and Radnor.

Greatest length 38; *greatest breadth* 35; *circumference* 120; *square* 1231 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Hereford. *Circuit*, Oxford.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Silures.

Roman Province. Britannia Secunda.—*Stations.* Magna, Kentchester; Ariconium, near Ross; Bravinium, Brandon.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Cromlech, called King Arthur's tablet. Clawdd Offa, or Offa's dyke. HEREFORD CATHEDRAL, College, Black Friars Cross or Stone Pulpit, White Frier's Cross. Dore and Wigmore Abbeys. Madley Church crypt. Cathedral and Canon Peon fonts. Brampton Brian, Clifford, Huntingdon, Goodrich, Longtown, Lyon's Hall, Wigmore and Wilton Castles.

In the Cathedral were enshrined the remains of Ethelbert, King of East Anglia, murdered by Offa; and of its Bishop, St. Thomas de Cantilupe, who died 1282, and was the last English Prelate on whom was conferred the honour of canonization. No less than 425 miracles are said to have been performed at his tomb; and so great was his reputation, that his successors changed the antient arms of the see, which were those of St. Ethelbert, to the paternal bearings of Cantilupe, which latter are continued to this day.

At Hereford was a house of Friars of the order of St. Anthony of Vienna, whose principal care was to serve those afflicted with St. Anthony's fire, a disorder so named from the relics of that Saint being considered as particularly efficacious in its cure. They came into England about 1225, and had only one other house (at London) in this kingdom.

At Monnington, in obscurity, Sept. 20, 1415, died and was buried, the enterprising Welsh chieftain, Owen ap Gryffydd fychan, commonly called Owen Glendour.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Arrow, Dore, Esle, Frome, Gamar, Garran, Hothuy, Leddon, Loden, Lugg, Munnow, Olchron, Pinsley or Oney, Teme, Wadel, Werme, and Wye—

“Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Has not so many turns and cranking nooks as she.” DRAYTON.

Inland Navigation. Hereford and Gloucester, Leominster Canals. Wye river.

Eminences and Views. Malvern and Hatteril Mountains. Ross Church, Symond's Yate, Wigmore Castle, St. Mary's Knoll. Aconbury, Bradnor, Brierley, Capler, Coppedwood, Creden, Cusop, Darbold, Dinmore, Dog, Doward, Dynedor, Eaton, Frome, Garraway, King Arthur's, Lady Lift, Marcle, Marshay, Mawbach, Saddlebow, Stockley, Tillington, Wall and Wormesley hills.

Natural Curiosities. Scenery of the Wye, particularly at Goodrich Castle, Symond's Yate, and the New Wear.—Richard's Castle bone well, Malvern holy wells.

<i>Seats.</i> Earl of Essex, Lord Belmont, John Matthews, esq.	Lieutenant of the County. EASTNOR CASTLE, Lord Somers.
Berrington Park, Lady Rodney.	Eywood House, Earl of Oxford.
Burghope, — Turberville, esq.	Foxley, Uvedale Price, esq.
Croft, Somerset Davies, esq.	Garnons, Sir John Geers Cotterel, bt.
Downton Castle, Richard Payne Knight, esq.	Hampton Court, Richard Arkwright, esq.

Hare-

Harewood, Sir Hungerford Heskyns, bart.
 Home Lacy, Duchess Dowager of Norfolk.
 Hope End, Sir Henry Tempest, bart.
 Kentchurch Court, Richard Philip Scudamore, esq.
 Longworth, Robert Phillips, esq.
 Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Hereford, 2; Leominster, 2; Weobley, 2; total 8.
 Produce. Apples, Pears, Hops, Wool, Cattle, Corn, Wood.
 Manufactures. Leather, Gloves, Flannels, Hats, Iron.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 11; *Parishes*, 221; *Market-towns*, 7; *Houses*, 19,296.

Inhabitants. Males, 46,404; Females, 47,669; total 94,073.

Families employed in Agriculture, 12,599; in Trade, 5,044; in neither, 2,438; total, 20,081.

Baptisms. Males, 1353; Females, 1303.—*Marriages*, 633.—*Burials*, Males, 853; Females, 832.

Towns having not less than 1000 inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Hereford (principal city)	1,668	7,306	Kington	341	1,617
Leominster	764	3,238	Pembridge	288	1,135
Ledbury	625	3,136	Bromyard	244	1,101
Ross	556	2,261			

Total, Towns, 7; Houses, 4,486; Inhabitants, 19,794.

HISTORY.

A.D. 51, on Coxwall Knoll, near Brampton Brian, Caractacus defeated, his wife, daughters, and brothers, taken prisoners by Ostorius Scapula, the Roman general, to whom Caractacus himself was afterwards delivered by Cartimandua, Queen of the Brigantes.

792, at Sutton Walls, Ethelbert, King of East Anglia, treacherously murdered by Offa, King of Mercia, who had invited him to his palace to marry his daughter.

939, at Hereford, the Britons agreed to pay an increased tribute to Athelstan.

1055, near Hereford, Ranulph, its Earl, defeated, the city afterwards taken, the cathedral burnt, and its Bishop slain by Gryffydd, Prince of Wales.

1141, Hereford, under William Talbot, its Earl (a partizan of the Empress Maud), taken by Stephen, who entered with great pomp, and sat crowned in the cathedral.

1263, at Hereford, the first act of hostility by the Barons against Henry III.; Peter Aqua Blanca, its Bishop, being seized by them, confined, and afterwards expelled the kingdom.

1265, at Widemarsh, near Hereford, May 28, Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.), having tired the horses of his guards by racing, jumped on a fresh horse, and escaped from the power of the Earl of Leicester.

1326, at Hereford, the parliament assembled, which, under the influence of the Queen Isabella, and her paramour Mortimer, deposed Edward II.; and by her order Hugh de Spencer the younger, Edward's favourite, and Sir Simon de Reding, hanged, and Edmund Earl of Arundel beheaded.

1401, near Wigmore, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, defeated, and in personal combat taken prisoner by Owen Glendour.

1404, near Leominster, Owen Glendour's army dispersed by Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V.

1461, at Mortimer's Cross, Feb. 2, Jasper Earl of Pembroke and Lancastrians defeated, and 3800 men slain by Edward Mortimer, Earl of March (afterwards Edward IV.) when Owen Tudor, husband of Catharine of France, and grandfather to Henry VII. was taken prisoner, and shortly afterwards beheaded at Hereford.

1553, on Curnah Hill, near Leominster, the adherents of Lady Jane Grey defeated

defeated by Hobby Welwayn and Throckmorton, at the head of Mary's partizans.

1643, Hereford given up to Sir William Waller and the parliamentarians, through the cowardice of Sir Richard Cave and Colonel Herbert Price.

1645, Hereford, which had been re-taken by Barnabas Scudamore, successfully defended by him in a siege of above a month against the Earl of Leven and the Scots.

BIOGRAPHY.

Beale, John, philosopher, author on Cyder, 17th century.

Blount, Thomas, author on Manorial Tenures, Orleton (died 1679.)

Breton, John, Bp. of Hereford (died 1275.)

Carpenter, George Lord, general, Victor at Preston, Pitcher's Oculc, 1667.

CLIFFORD, ROSAMUND, mistress of Henry II. Clifford.

CLIVE, Catharine, comic actress, Hereford, 1711.

Coningsby, Sir Thomas, founder of Hospital at Hereford, Hampton Court (died 1652.)

Cornwall, James, captain, naval hero, Hereford, 1699.

Davies, John, penman and poet, Hereford (died 1618.)

DEVEREUX, ROBERT, Earl of Essex, favourite of Elizabeth, Netherwood, 1567.

Eaton, Adam de, Cardinal, scholar (died 1379.)

Edwin, Mary, Lady Dering, beautiful and amiable, Hereford, 1650.

Ely, Humphrey, Roman Catholic divine (died 1604.)

GARRICK, DAVID, "English Roscius," Hereford, 1716.

Gerthinge, Richard, penman, Hereford, 17th century.

Grandesson, John, Bp. of Exeter, Ashperton (died 1369.)

Guillim, John, herald, Hereford, 1565.

Gwynne, Eleanor, actress, mistress of Charles II. Hereford, 1640.

Hackluyt, Richard, compiler of "Voyages," Eaton, about 1553.

Harley, Hon. Edward, Auditor of the Imprest, benefactor, Brompton Brian, 1664.

Havard, William, song-writer, author of "Banks of the Lugg," Hereford, 1734.

Hereford, Roger of, author of Judicial Astrology (flor. 1170.)

Kyrle, John, "the man of Ross," died 1724, æt. 90.

Lawrence, Stringer, East Indian Major General, Hereford, 1697.

Lempster, or Leominster, William, divine, Leominster.

Longmore, Edward, "Herefordshire Colossus," 7 ft. 6 in. high (died 1777.)

Orleton, Adam de, Bp. of Winchester, Orleton (died 1345.)

Ross, John, Bp. of Exeter, Ross, 1719.

Smith, Miles, Bp. of Gloucester, one of the translators of the Bible, Hereford, 1550.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In Brompton Brian Church, is entombed the famous Lord High Treasurer, Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, founder of the Harleian Library, and in Tiltey Church, his brother, Auditor Harley, founder of Brompton Brian school.

In Dore Church-yard lies its Rector and Historian, Matthew Gibson.

Downton Castle is the residence of Richard Payne Knight, Esq. author of the "Landscape," "Progress of Civil Society," &c.; and Foxley, of Uvedale Price, Esq. author of "Essays on the Picturesque."

Home Lacy was the seat of the Scudamores, of whom Sir James was the legendary "Sir Scudamore" of Spenser's "Faerie Queen."—His son, created by Charles I. Viscount Scudamore, first cultivated and introduced the "Red Streak" Apple.—In this house Pope, when visiting the last Viscount, wrote his "Man of Ross," and in it is preserved a portrait of the great Lord Strafford, copied from Vandyck in crayons by Pope.

In Hope Church was interred Sir Thomas Coningsby, founder of the hospital that bears his name in Hereford, for worn-out soldiers and superannuated servants.

At Ingeston House, Serjeant Hopkyns entertained James I. with a Morrice dance, performed by 10 persons, whose united ages exceeded 1000 years. Of this

this "nest of Nestors," as Fuller calls them, Ralph Wigley was 111 when he danced, and lived 21 years after.—At Eaton, in February 1800, died Margaret Mapps, aged 110.

At Ledbury, in 1795, died old Jacob Tonson the bookseller (the subject of a satirical triplet by Dryden), on whom was written an epitaph in this Magazine for February 1796, which was closely copied by Franklin in his epitaph on himself.

At Marcle, Feb. 7, 1575, about two acres of land were detached from the side of the hill, and destroyed the chapel of Kystaston in its fall.—Sir Richard Baker, in his "Chronicles," gravely says, that the hill kept walking from Saturday evening 'till Monday noon, when it stood still! Phillips (who lies buried in Hereford Cathedral) mentions the wonder in his English Georgic, "Cyder."

Adam de Orleton was a principal agent for Queen Isabella, "she-wolf of France," and Mortimer, in the deposition of Edward II.; and conniving at his murder, addressed his keepers in the famous enigma:

"Edwardum regem occidere nolite timere bonum est," which, if pointed after "nolite," dissuades from the murder; but, if after "timere," incites to its commission.—In Orleton Church was buried its native Blount, author of "Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Antient Tenures and Customs," which was reprinted by Josiah Beckwith in 1784 and again by Mr. Beckwith's son in 1815.

At Ross is the house, the portrait, and the monument of the benevolent John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," born in Dymock parish, Gloucestershire. At Whitborne died and was buried, without "monument, inscription, or stone," the learned Bp. Godwin, author of "De Præsulibus Angliæ." Byno.

MR. URBAN,

June 17.

YOUR zealous exertions in promoting the best interests of the Church of England on all occasions, induce me to offer a few hints to your numerous Readers respecting the pressing necessity of additional Churches in this Kingdom, and to state a case of distress arising from an attempt to remove it.

By information, which I have lately received from the highest and most unquestionable authority, it appears that there are about *three hundred new Churches* wanted, in different parts of this kingdom, in consequence of the increasing population of some places, particularly in the Manufacturing Districts. Various plans have been proposed for their erection; such as the formation of a Society for encouraging and assisting Individuals or Bodies who are disposed to build them; an easier and less expensive mode of collecting money by Briefs; an application to Parliament for some legal redress; or a more general mode of raising Subscriptions throughout the Kingdom among the friends of the Church. That something should be speedily done, is undeniable, and I humbly hope that some of your judicious Correspondents will furnish us with their opinions on this subject.

For while the work of building Churches is left to contend with the existing difficulties, it will in general be long retarded, if not entirely prevented, as the following case abundantly proves, which, with your leave, I state, and beg permission most humbly to request the favour of your Readers to aid as far as possible.

A commodious, plain, Gothic Church (see the Wood-cut) was built and consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of York, in the town of Bradford, Yorkshire, whose numerous, extensive, and increasing population (amounting, with the adjoining villages, to about 20,000 inhabitants), could not be accommodated with room in the Parish Church. The number of sittings in the new Church is 1100, of which, upwards of 400 are wholly FREE for the poor.

The amount of money expended in its erection is...£. s. d.
5,408 7 6

The amount of a first and second Subscription of the inhabitants, assisted and augmented with Donations from disinterested Gentlemen.....3,982 10 11

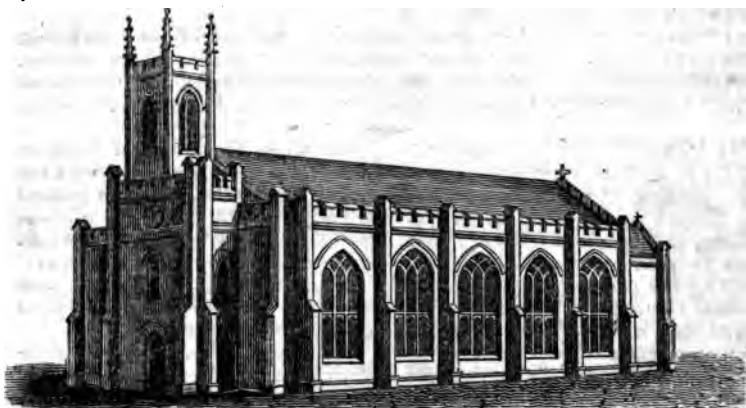
The Amount of the deficiency.....1,425 16 7

The Committee, appointed at a General Meeting of the Subscribers, under whose direction the Church was erected, were obliged to borrow this sum for the purpose of paying the Workmen, *the Interest of which is deducted from the Pew Rents*. This deduction from the endowment is, and must be, an intolerable burden; and whilst it continues, the Church is rendered incapable of paying its way.

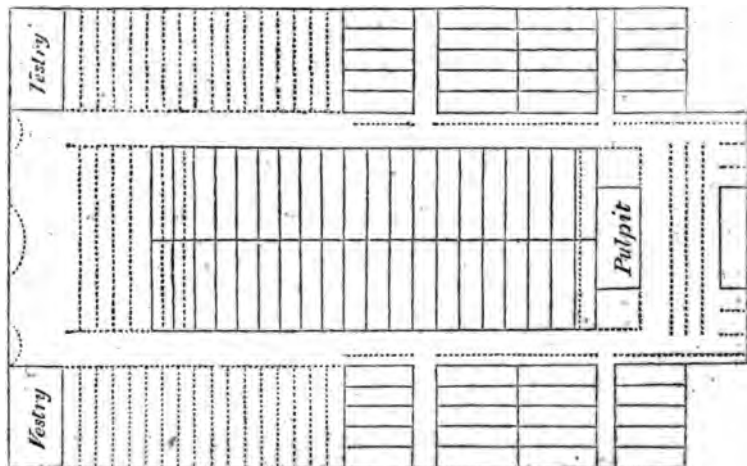
It is therefore hoped that an appeal to British benevolence, for the purpose of liquidating this debt, will not be made in vain. While almost every *foreign* call upon our bounty is heard, surely this humble entreaty for *domestic* help will not remain unheeded. Subscriptions or Donations,

to any amount, will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; Sir James Esdaile and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Sir Peter Pole and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Messrs. Rivington, Booksellers, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Hatchard, 199, Piccadilly, London; and by the Rev. J. Fennell, Curate of the said Free Church at Bradford in Yorkshire.

In conclusion, I only add, that the above is a case of *real* and *urgent* necessity, respecting which I shall be happy to give the most satisfactory references and explanations, and for which I shall deem it an honour to receive Donations. Wm. MORGAN, Incumbent of the Free Church, Bradford.



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR.



The dotted Seats are all free for the Poor.

MR. URBAN, *Hackney, May 13.*

WRITERS on Political Economy have advanced "that the wealth of a State is the number of its inhabitants." I confess it has often puzzled me how such an inference can be drawn, when I daily hear of the situation we are in from the excess of our Population to the means of existence. Not only myself, but every one, not excepting the members of the Legislature, seem puzzled also how to remedy the present evils, and the present necessities. Every reflecting mind means well, however they may fail in their attempts to palliate the grievance. To retrace our steps for twenty-five years, seems one way to meet the evil:—to reduce large farms into small ones—to promote a general frugality of living—and to bring back the value of money to the standard of that time, seem to be the three general principles to place us more on a level with our neighbours on the Continent, and fit us for that increase of rivalry we must experience from them in our commercial pursuits. We know that frugality in expenditure enables an individual "to bear up" against many untoward evils—and in trade against competition: if every individual would adopt this, we should soon find a national advantage derived from it. The landholder would be content with reduced rents, the merchant with reduced exports, and the trader with reduced profits. It must come to this, and we may as well set about it cheerfully as not.

During the War (thanks to our Navy) we carried on what was called, in the dialect of the Exchange, "a roaring trade:" grass grew in the streets of Amsterdam, whilst the rentals of houses in London were trebled, and their number in and about it doubled; we must now content ourselves to lessen these expences, for to a certainty, London and Amsterdam will be more upon a level; England and her Continental neighbours will draw nearer alike. When the Emperor Alexander stood with his arms folded across his breast at the Iron bridge at Wapping, looking down the Thames, what were his reflections for 10 minutes, whilst his attention seemed riveted to the spot? "I am looking at a River that has formed the aggrandizement of this great City,—contempt-

ible in size, when compared to the Neva. I am standing on a spot, forming a kingdom smaller in extent than one of the smallest provinces of my Empire; and yet this spot is the only one in Europe which has not 'bowed the knee to Baal,' which never recognized that Tyrant to whom we had all submitted; and whose sons at last were the instruments of his overthrow!—How is all this? Why, it is 'Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.' " No doubt that these, or something like them, were the reflections occupying his mind; and no doubt can remain on our minds, but that every effort will be made, and is making, by all the Continental powers that can, to attain to the same means that we have done. And no doubt can remain on your Readers' minds, but the only way to meet it is, a scrupulous attention to those first principles I have laid down, to bring us on such a level of expenditure as to be able to meet them; leaving the event to our ingenuity, perseverance, application, Shipping, Ports, and Colonies. How long has Odessa, for instance, been known as a port in the Black Sea? and yet this year 400 sail of ships have cleared out from it, and the Grand Duke Nicholas was there previous to his being here, giving that attention, to it, that shews a fixed principle to encourage, by every possible means, on the South-eastern extremity of that vast Empire—"Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." Again, to shew that attention is paid, and will be paid, to these things, and that the impression is strongly fixed, we find the Emperor of Austria also has declared his Port of Trieste, in the Adriatic, free; it is now filled with merchandize, and vessels of various descriptions are building. All States seem to rouse themselves from their long lethargy, during which, our insular situation, our national energies, and our national ingenuity, gave us such manifold advantages, but which now, it is but reasonable to expect, must be lessened.

To meet this change of circumstances then well, will be the truest wisdom, and *reduction* must be the rule that all must learn. We are not, however, to confine ourselves entirely to it, but to look around us, and see if we cannot make up for our reduced commercial relations with Europe, and with America, for America

is not, nor ever will be, a sincere ally to Britain; she is not content with immense regions to people, with a vast line of coast to navigate, and keep by these means free from European politics; but she will attempt, and she does attempt, a rivalry.

To embrace the times as they are, to be placid with the events as they turn up, seems to be (circumstanced as we are) the truest wisdom; and after resolving, one and all, to *work the rule of reduction* individually, we may permit ourselves to take an extensive range of thought towards a future benefit; and here I would beg leave to submit to your Readers—Colonization. Soame Jenyns once said, “the East and West Indies were two great wings, that would one day fly away with little Britain.” An American once said to me on his own Continent, “I vow the Old Country is ruined—’tis gone.” Now I deny both these assertions. Britain will remain Britain, if her sons will continue prudent. I now beg leave again to draw your Readers’ attention, not to “wings,” but to “feathers;” not to continents of such vast extent, but to islands, or to such local situations as afford reasonable grounds for great advantages to us.

The Southern Archipelago, and the Southern extremity of Africa, open a wide field for colonization and for commerce. The small Island of Tristan D’Acunha, W. by S. of the Cape of Good Hope, about a week’s sail, is now peopled with 500 settlers, and vines are planting, every effort making to be productive. Many other islands in that hemisphere increase the field for active attention; and the late information from the Governor of New South Wales is another field for energy; a superabundant population in a contracted spot may thus be found the means of “enriching a state;” alms, poor’s rates, and idleness, cannot do it: not idleness from principle, I beg leave to add, but from want of employment. And there certainly is a prospect, through the means of Colonization, of employing our thoughts and our talents well, to the improvement of our commerce and our navigation, without which neither the landed nor the moneyed interest can long be in a flourishing condition. What has raised Britain to her present height among the nations, must be the means

of maintaining her in her exalted situation—an excellent Constitution—an active principle—and “Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.”

Yours, &c. THO. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, June 19.*

THE enclosed inscription, which I transcribed from a large grave-stone erected in the Church-yard of St. Nicholas in Warwick, commemorates an event of the most distressing kind, which happened in Mellow’s-lane, in that town, on Sunday night, the 19th of November, 1815; I send it for insertion in your widely circulated Museum, in hopes it may put people on their guard, and prevent a recurrence of similar disasters.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

“Beneath this stone, in one grave, lie interred the remains of OLIVER NEWBY, aged 38, late a private in the Warwickshire Militia; of REBECCA his wife, aged 42; and of JAMES, their only child, aged 12, who were *all suffocated* in the night of Nov. 19, 1815, by the *fumes of burning coal*, which they had incautiously placed, on retiring to rest, in their chamber. This monument to the memory of a brave Associate in Arms is erected by a few of his military comrades, in testimony of their high respect for his character as a good soldier, and an honest man; and with the ardent hope of holding forth, in the awful death of three unfortunate sufferers, a salutary caution to the living. Reader! if ignorant, be instructed;—or, if instructed, be warned, by the melancholy event recorded on this stone: and use your utmost endeavours to inform your fellow-creatures that the sure and dreadful consequence of breathing *contaminated air*, arising from burning fuel, in confined apartments, is *instantaneous suffocation*.”

*** A FRIEND TO ACCURACY is possessed of “The Works of Flavius Josephus, translated by H. Jackson, Gent. London. Printed and Sold by D. Henry, at the Printing Office, the corner of Red Cross Alley, in Jewin Street, 1732,” folio. It appears to have been published by Subscription, and in Numbers. He wishes to know whether the Printer was the respectable David Henry, who, for more than half a century was actively concerned in the management of the Gentleman’s Magazine, as no mention is made in the Biographical notices of him in Vol. LXII. thereof, Part i. p. 372, and Part ii. pp. 691, 697, of his having at any time resided or carried on his business in Jewin Street.

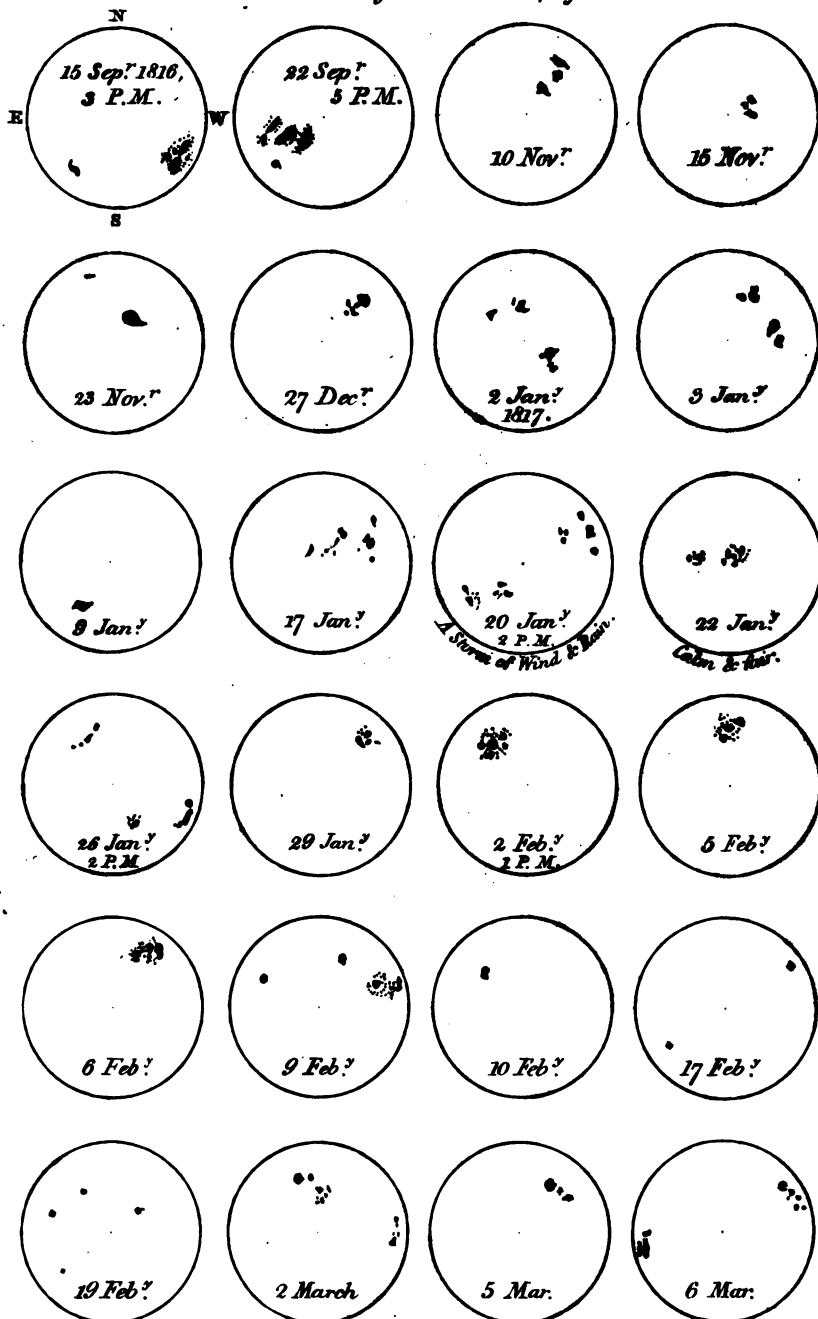
Mr.



Cont. Mag. July 1817. P. II. p. 17.

Spots on the Sun, as observed at Eretor.

at 9 A.M. unless otherwise expressed.



Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, March 29.*

THE Spots on the Sun having excited much of the public attention in the course of the last few months, I was frequently induced to make a drawing of their appearance. With this I send you a selection from a number of observations, by which it will be seen how irregular they are in size, number, and position; that they tend not to any particular direction, but vary every day: they appear to be opaque masses of matter attracted by the sun, continually floating within its atmosphere, and not, as some suppose, any part of the body of the Sun itself; for on the 6th of this month I particularly noticed the two oblong spots on the South-eastern limb, which appeared with a shade on one side of each of them, as if they were less dense on the edge next to the Sun's disk than on their inner edge.

The spots have not, I think, any immediate influence on the weather; as it may be noticed that when we experienced a violent storm of wind and rain on the 20th of January, they were much scattered, yet they are not more compact on other days just before and after, when the weather was settled.

I would remark that, at present, they are very small, and probably occupy altogether much less space on the Sun than they did in the Summer months of the last year. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, *July 1.*

THE celebrated Physician Dr. Mead some years ago printed and dispersed a Paper, intitled, "A Certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog." In referring to this Paper in his Essay "Of the Mad Dog," contained in his "Mechanical Account of Poisons, London, 1747," Dr. Mead says,

"I can safely affirm, that I have never known this method to fail of success, where it has been followed before the Hydrophobia began: although in the course of about thirty years (besides the experience made by others, both in town and country) I have used it a thousand times. I have often wished that I knew so certain a remedy in any other disease: I shall therefore give the reasons of this method."

GENT. MAG. *July, 1817.*

After mentioning "the most considerable medicines, which have been formerly used in this case," he continues,

"From hence it appears, that the surest remedies in all ages against this venom have been such as provoke a great discharge by urine. Reflecting upon this, I thought it must be right to give to the publick a course easily to be pursued, which by preventing the fever for a long time after the bite, and constantly promoting this evacuation, might secure the patient from danger. The method is this:

"Let the patient be bled at the arm nine or ten ounces. Take of the herb, called in Latin *Lichen cinereus terrestris*, in English *Ash-coloured ground liverwort*, cleaned, dried, and powdered, half an ounce. Of black Pepper powdered two drachms. Mix these well together, and divide the powder into four doses, one of which must be taken every morning, fasting, for four mornings successively, in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After these four doses are taken, the patient must go into the cold bath, or a cold spring, or river, every morning, fasting, for a month: he must be dipped all over, but not stay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must go in three times a week for a fortnight longer."

"This powder was first published in the Philosophical Transactions from Mr. Dampier, in whose family it had been kept as a secret many years: and in the year 1721, it was, at my desire, put into the Pharmacop. Lond. by the name of *Pulvis antilyssus*. I afterwards made this alteration: only, of putting two parts of *Lichen* to one of Pepper, instead of equal parts, because I thought it too hot: and whereas but two or three doses of it were formerly given, I repeated it four days."

See "A Mechanical Account of Poisons, in several Essays, by Richard Mead, M.D. Coll. Med. Lond. and R. S. S. Physician to his Majesty. The fourth Edition corrected. London, 1747." 8vo.

This extract may possibly find admission into your Miscellany, if it is not already recorded in it. The Recipe may at this season particularly be worth attending to: at least the Extract may remind your Readers of the existence of a book which contains much curious information.

Yours, &c.

T. L.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 2.

YOU have doubtless heard of *Waterloo Waltzes*, *Waterloo Bonnets*, *Waterloo Shoes*, &c. but not yet perhaps of *Waterloo Literature*. By this term is meant a narratory style, which resembles the pell-mell of the Battle, and consists in bulls, erroneous dates, and writing history, without collation of the incidents, or examination of opposing authorities. Its general principle is, to give *ex parte* evidence a grand display, that the Reader may have the pleasure of finding it contradicted as he proceeds. The intention of this essay being à *jeu d'esprit*, the names of the authors will not ill-naturedly be given: but the Reader may be assured that the passages really exist.

The Battle commenced by the famous attack upon the villa called here *Hougomont*. The Literature also begins with a misnomer: for it is allowed upon all sides that *Goumont* is the true appellation.

A Paddy, who was an eye-witness of this gallant affair, after an elegant pleonasm, informing us that the inhabitants fled to the forest of Soignes for security, "*and in the hopes of saving their lives*," says, that "*our troops retiring into the garden, did not yield one inch of their ground*." The same writer, speaking of the fruitless efforts of the enemy, uses these words, "*at no period, during the day, notwithstanding the heavy masses of infantry and cavalry which were advanced against our centre, time after time, he was never able to force our position*."

I proceed from hence to a concentrated account by an author, who with peculiar felicity distinguishes the *Ex-Emperor* by the elegant appellation of the *Corsican*.

The first thing I shall notice is an anarchy of dates and incidents, very similar to the bull before quoted. It is a letter of the Marquis of Anglesea, in exculpation of his regiment, the 7th Hussars.

This letter is dated Brussels, June 2, 1815, above a fortnight before the battle alluded to: and, notwithstanding, speaks of the 17th and 18th of that month; as well as bears the signature of *Anglesea*, not of *Uxbridge*. Now as every body knows that the battles of Quatre-bras and Waterloo were fought upon the 16th and 18th

of June, we are, I presume, to consider this letter as sent before it was written, or some such extraordinary event, far beyond the common course of things.

We are next told that Buonaparte ascended the Observatory, though it is plain that there were no means of so doing, and that the report of his guide disproves the fact.

Napoleon put himself at the head of his guard, consisting of *fifteen hundred* men: to which the Enemy, greatly diminished in numbers, could offer no effectual resistance. As the guards amounted to *fifteen thousands* the Compiler proves also to be a dealer in diminution of numbers, and in a large way.

In defiance of the guide's account, Buonaparte is made to escape in his carriage, which is described as "*a complete office, bedchamber, dressing-room, eating-room, and kitchen*." This liad in a nutshell is thus converted into an impossibility. Though Fielding says that stage-coachmen consider human beings only as baggage, whom, without regard to variations of size, by squeezing, they compress into the most portable form, to avoid waste of room; yet they would scratch their ingenious heads for a resolution of this wonderful convenience. The fact is, it only contained packages for various services, which were taken out and in, wherever Buonaparte stopped, as they were wanted; and were very ingeniously stowed in the carriage, like a dressing-case.

In a French account of the battle, mention is made of the *ricochet* shots of the English artillery. *Ricochet* shots mean those which bound along the ground like the duck and drake sport of boys upon ponds. The learned Compiler has converted *ricochet* into *rocket*, as the *correct* reading, and accordingly made quite a different material of the implement of war intended by the French writer. The following anecdote will illustrate the ingenuity of this conversion. It is usual at the Universities, upon matriculation of a student, to put down the father's profession. A great lawyer, upon his entrance, was required to state the calling of his father. As he was a native of the Northern coal counties, he replied, that his father was a *filter*,

filter, an appellation given to a certain vocation connected with the trade of the black diamonds. *Filter*, *filter*! exclaimed the tutor; what is that? put down *fiddler*.

The Literature of the Secretaries of the two great Masters of the Art of War who were opposed to each other, is equally amusing.

The dispatch of our illustrious Duke has, like his own victories, no less than between forty and fifty *ands* in it: we have, “at daylight in the morning,” instead of “in the morning at daylight:” and, “between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month,” two *betweens* in one line: “excepting by following with,” instead of “except by,” &c. — The disjunctive powers of *and* are famously exhibited in the following sentence: “*and* having observed that the troops retired from the attack in great confusion; *and* that the march of General Bulow’s corps by Frichemont upon Planchenoit *and* La Belle Alliance had begun to take effect; *and* as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, *and* as Marshal Blucher had joined in person,” &c. — Grose tells the following story of poor Ames, the bibliographer. He had purchased a block of the capital A; and, in order to make a grand display of his acquisition, began his Work with the conjunction *and*, though there was no preceding sentence. *And* *and* *yet* are the two great hacks of our language. Every body knows the admirable illustration of *yet* in the Aristarchus of Birch. It is singular too, that the Buonapartean bulletins abound with short sentences, and the English with long-winded paragraphs. But, be the Literature of our gallant Heroes what it may, as Victory has bestowed the laurels instead of Apollo, long may they wear them in health, honour, happiness, and the deep respect of their grateful Country! They will not take ill a good humoured joke. They are too high-minded.

The boxing bulletins are not more curious than those of the Ex-Emperor. Towards the end of the day, the Duke of Wellington, through loss of men, fell back, to form a shorter line across the angle of the Nivelles and Charleroi roads. This was not unnoticed by Napoleon, who ordered an advance of some corps, to occupy

the ground deserted by the English voluntarily. Upon this event, the bulletin observes, “*In this state of affairs, the battle was gained!*” From the other accounts by a French officer on the staff, it seems to be a rule, that, if the French penetrate within the lines of the Enemy, whether they are able to maintain themselves there or not, they are to be considered victorious. By the same logic, if a thief only enters a house, that house is already robbed; or, as the History of the Emperor Alexander tells us he saved the life of a *drowned man*, the battle is won, and the dead are alive by means of anticipation only.

A. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, *East Retford, Sept. 10.*

IN the fourth volume of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, Mr. Dibdin states article 945 to be “*Calendarium Joannis Regiomontani, seu de regio Monte, Lat. Germ. printed in 1475, quarto;*” and says, “that it is not without reason that Panzer refers us to Schwarz for an account of this very rare and curious volume—and that it is equally evident from such account that Panzer had never seen the latter part of it, which is printed in the German language, and is a version of the first part, printed in Latin.” I suppose that Mr. Dibdin meant to say that Schwarz, and not Panzer, had never seen the German version; the account of the book being Schwarz’s, and only referred to by Panzer. Be that as it may, I conceive that the Latin and the German versions described by Mr. Dibdin are totally distinct publications by different printers; and I think that the German version being printed in a different type (*Chancery hand*) from the Latin version, and having the same cuts (*repeated*), is (independent of divers other circumstances hereafter in part referred to) a sufficiently confirmatory evidence of the fact. Before I enter upon the principal subject of this Letter (which is the description of what I believe to be the *editio princeps* of the same Work), I cannot help remarking, that I judge the inference drawn by Mr. Dibdin from the following quotations to be totally unsupported. Mr. Dibdin quotes from Schwarz the following passage: “As the Calendar was written at Nurem-

is not, nor ever will be, a sincerely to Britain; she is not content with immense regions to people, with a vast line of coast to navigate, and keep by these means free from European politics; but she will attempt, and she does attempt, a rivalry.

To embrace the times as they are, to be placid with the events as they turn up, seems to be (circumstanced as we are) the truest wisdom; and after resolving, one and all, to *work the rule of reduction* individually, we may permit ourselves to take an extensive range of thought towards a future benefit; and here I would beg leave to submit to your Readers—Colonization. Soame Jenyns once said, “the East and West Indies were two great wings, that would one day fly away with little Britain.” An American once said to me on his own Continent, “I vow the Old Country is ruined—’tis gone.” Now I deny both these assertions. Britain will remain Britain, if her sons will continue prudent. I now beg leave again to draw your Readers’ attention, not to “wings,” but to “feathers;” not to continents of such vast extent, but to islands, or to such local situations as afford reasonable grounds for great advantages to us.

The Southern Archipelago, and the Southern extremity of Africa, open a wide field for colonization and for commerce. The small Island of Tristan D’Acunha, W. by S. of the Cape of Good Hope, about a week’s sail, is now peopled with 500 settlers, and vines are planting, every effort making to be productive. Many other islands in that hemisphere increase the field for active attention; and the late information from the Governor of New South Wales is another field for energy; a superabundant population in a contracted spot may thus be found the means of “enriching a state;” alms, poor’s rates, and idleness, cannot do it: not idleness from principle, I beg leave to add, but from want of employment. And there certainly is a prospect, through the means of Colonization, of employing our thoughts and our talents well, to the improvement of our commerce and our navigation, without which neither the landed nor the moneyed interest can long be in a flourishing condition. What has raised Britain to her present height among the nations, must be the means

of maintaining her in her exalted situation—an excellent Constitution—an active principle—and “Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.”

Yours, &c. THO. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, Shrewsbury, June 19.

THE enclosed Inscription, which I transcribed from a large grave-stone erected in the Church-yard of St. Nicholas in Warwick, commemorates an event of the most distressing kind, which happened in Mellow’s-lane, in that town, on Sunday night, the 19th of November, 1815; I send it for insertion in your widely circulated Museum, in hopes it may put people on their guard, and prevent a recurrence of similar disasters.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

“Beneath this stone, in one grave, lie interred the remains of OLIVER NEWBY, aged 38, late a private in the Warwickshire Militia; of REBECCA his wife, aged 42; and of JAMES, their only child, aged 12, who were *all suffocated* in the night of Nov. 19, 1815, by the *fumes of burning coal*, which they had incautiously placed, on retiring to rest, in their chamber. This monument to the memory of a brave Associate in Arms is erected by a few of his military comrades, in testimony of their high respect for his character as a good soldier, and an honest man; and with the ardent hope of holding forth, in the awful death of three unfortunate sufferers, a salutary caution to the living. Reader! if ignorant, be instructed;—or, if instructed, be warned, by the melancholy event recorded on this stone: and use your utmost endeavours to inform your fellow-creatures that the sure and dreadful consequence of breathing *contaminated air*, arising from burning fuel, in confined apartments, is *instantaneous suffocation*.”

*** A FRIEND TO ACCURACY is possessed of “The Works of Flavius Josephus, translated by H. Jackson, Gent. London. Printed and Sold by D. Henry, at the Printing Office, the corner of Red Cross Alley, in Jewin Street, 1732,” folio. It appears to have been published by Subscription, and in Numbers. He wishes to know whether the Printer was the respectable David Henry, who, for more than half a century was actively concerned in the management of the Gentleman’s Magazine, as no mention is made in the Biographical notices of him in Vol. LXII. thereof, Part i. p. 378, and Part ii. pp. 691, 697, of his having at any time resided or carried on his business in Jewin Street.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Exeter, March 29.*

THE Spots on the Sun having excited much of the public attention in the course of the last few months, I was frequently induced to make a drawing of their appearance. With this I send you a selection from a number of observations, by which it will be seen how irregular they are in size, number, and position; that they tend not to any particular direction, but vary every day: they appear to be opaque masses of matter attracted by the sun, continually floating within its atmosphere, and not, as some suppose, any part of the body of the Sun itself; for on the 6th of this month I particularly noticed the two oblong spots, on the South-eastern limb, which appeared with a shade on one side of each of them, as if they were less dense on the edge next to the Sun's disk than on their inner edge.

The spots have not, I think, any immediate influence on the weather; as it may be noticed that when we experienced a violent storm of wind and rain on the 30th of January, they were much scattered, yet they are not more compact on other days just before and after, when the weather was settled.

I would remark that, at present, they are very small, and probably occupy altogether much less space on the Sun than they did in the Summer months of the last year. M. B.

MR. URBAN, *July 1.*

THE celebrated Physician Dr. Mead some years ago printed and dispersed a Paper, intitled, "A Certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog." In referring to this Paper in his Essay "Of the Mad Dog," contained in his "Mechanical Account of Poisons, London, 1747," Dr. Mead says,

"I can safely affirm, that I have never known this method to fail of success, where it has been followed before the Hydrophobia began: although in the course of about thirty years (besides the experience made by others, both in town and country) I have used it a thousand times. I have often wished that I knew so certain a remedy in any other disease: I shall therefore give the reasons of this method."

GENL. MAG. *July, 1817.*

After mentioning "the most considerable medicines, which have been formerly used in this case," he continues,

"From hence it appears, that the surest remedies in all ages against this venom have been such as provoke a great discharge by urine. Reflecting upon this, I thought it must be right to give to the public a course easily to be pursued, which by preventing the fever for a long time after the bite, and constantly promoting this evacuation, might secure the patient from danger. The method is this:

'Let the patient be bled at the arm nine or ten ounces. Take of the herb, called in Latin *Lichen cinereus terrestris*, in English *Ash-coloured ground liverwort*, cleared, dried, and powdered, half an ounce. Of black Pepper powdered two drachms. Mix these well together, and divide the powder into four doses, one of which must be taken every morning, fasting, for four mornings successively, in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After these four doses are taken, the patient must go into the cold bath, or a cold spring, or river, every morning, fasting, for a month: he must be dipped all over, but not stay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must go in three times a week for a fortnight longer.'

"This powder was first published in the Philosophical Transactions from Mr. Dampier, in whose family it had been kept as a secret many years: and in the year 1721, it was, at my desire, put into the Pharmacop. Lond. by the name of *Pulvis antilyssus*. I afterwards made this alteration only, of putting two parts of *Lichen* to one of Pepper, instead of equal parts, because I thought it too hot: and whereas but two or three doses of it were formerly given, I repeated it four days."

See "A Mechanical Account of Poisons, in several Essays, by Richard Mead, M.D. Coll. Med. Lond. and R. S. S. Physician to his Majesty. The fourth Edition corrected. London, 1747." 8vo.

This extract may possibly find admission into your Miscellany, if it is not already recorded in it. The Recipe may at this season particularly be worth attending to: at least the Extract may remind your Readers of the existence of a book which contains much curious information.

Yours, &c.

T. L.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 2.

YOU have doubtless heard of *Waterloo Waltzes*, *Waterloo Bonnets*, *Waterloo Shoes*, &c. but not yet perhaps of *Waterloo Literature*. By this term is meant a narratory style, which resembles the pell-mell of the Battle, and consists in bulls, erroneous dates, and writing history, without collation of the incidents, or examination of opposing authorities. Its general principle is, to give *ex parte* evidence a grand display, that the Reader may have the pleasure of finding it contradicted as he proceeds. The intention of this essay being a *jeu d'esprit*, the names of the authors will not ill-naturedly be given: but the Reader may be assured that the passages really exist.

The Battle commenced by the famous attack upon the villa called here *Hougomont*. The Literature also begins with a misnomer: for it is allowed upon all sides that *Goumont* is the true appellation.

A Paddy, who was an eye-witness of this gallant affair, after an elegant pleonasm, informing us that the inhabitants fled to the forest of Soignes for security, "*and in the hopes of saving their lives*," says, that "*our troops retiring into the garden, did not yield one inch of their ground*." The same writer, speaking of the fruitless efforts of the enemy, uses these words, "*at no period, during the day, notwithstanding the heavy masses of infantry and cavalry which were advanced against our centre, time after time, he was never able to force our position*."

I proceed from hence to a concentrated account by an author, who with peculiar felicity distinguishes the *Ex-Emperor* by the elegant appellation of the *Corsican*.

The first thing I shall notice is an anarchy of dates and incidents, very similar to the bull before quoted. It is a letter of the Marquis of Anglesea, in exculpation of his regiment, the 7th Hussars.

This letter is dated Brussels, June 2, 1815, above a fortnight before the battle alluded to: and, notwithstanding, speaks of the 17th and 18th of that month; as well as bears the signature of *Angleseu*, not of *Uxbridge*. Now as every body knows that the battles of Quatre-bras and Waterloo were fought upon the 16th and 18th

of June, we are, I presume, to consider this letter as sent before it was written, or some such extraordinary event, far beyond the common course of things.

We are next told that Buonaparte ascended the Observatory, though it is plain that there were no means of so doing, and that the report of his guide disproves the fact.

Napoleon put himself at the head of his guard, consisting of *fifteen hundred* men: to which the Enemy, greatly diminished in numbers, could offer no effectual resistance. As the guards amounted to *fifteen thousands* the Compiler proves also to be a dealer in diminution of numbers, and in a large way.

In defiance of the guide's account, Buonaparte is made to escape in his carriage, which is described as "a complete office, bedchamber, dressing-room, eating-room, and kitchen." This liad in a nutshell is thus converted into an impossibility. Though Fielding says that stage-coachmen consider human beings only as baggage, whom, without regard to variations of size, by squeezing, they compress into the most portable form, to avoid waste of room; yet they would scratch their ingenious heads for a resolution of this wonderful convenience. The fact is, it only contained packages for various services, which were taken out and in, wherever Buonaparte stopped, as they were wanted; and were very ingeniously stowed in the carriage, like a dressing-case.

In a French account of the battle, mention is made of the *ricochet* shots of the English artillery. *Ricochet* shots mean those which bound along the ground like the duck and drake sport of boys upon ponds. The learned Compiler has converted *ricochet* into *rocket*, as the *correct* reading, and accordingly made quite a different material of the implement of war intended by the French writer. The following anecdote will illustrate the ingenuity of this conversion. It is usual at the Universities, upon matriculation of a student, to put down the father's profession. A great lawyer, upon his entrance, was required to state the calling of his father. As he was a native of the Northern coal counties, he replied, that his father was a *filter*,

filter, an appellation given to a certain vocation connected with the trade of the black diamonds. *Filter, filter!* exclaimed the tutor; what is that? put down *fiddler*.

The Literature of the Secretaries of the two great Masters of the Art of War who were opposed to each other, is equally amusing.

The dispatch of our illustrious Duke has, like his own victories, no less than between forty and fifty *ands* in it: we have, "at daylight in the morning," instead of "in the morning at daylight;" and, "between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month," two *betweens* in one line: "excepting by following with," instead of "except by," &c. — The disjunctive powers of *and* are famously exhibited in the following sentence: "*and* having observed that the troops retired from the attack in great confusion; *and* that the march of General Bulow's corps by Frichemont upon Planchenoit *and* La Belle Alliance had begun to take effect; *and* as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, *and* as Marshal Blucher had joined in person," &c. — Grose tells the following story of poor Ames, the bibliographer. He had purchased a block of the capital A; and, in order to make a grand display of his acquisition, began his Work with the conjunction *and*, though there was no preceding sentence. *And* and *yet* are the two great hacks of our language. Every body knows the admirable illustration of *yet* in the Aristarchus of Birch. It is singular too, that the Buonapartean bulletins abound with short sentences, and the English with long-winded paragraphs. But, be the Literature of our gallant Heroes what it may, as Victory has bestowed the laurels instead of Apollo, long may they wear them in health, honour, happiness, and the deep respect of their grateful Country! They will not take ill a good humoured joke. They are too high-minded.

The boxing bulletins are not more curious than those of the Ex-Emperor. Towards the end of the day, the Duke of Wellington, through loss of men, fell back, to form a shorter line across the angle of the Nivelles and Charleroi roads. This was not unnoticed by Napoleon, who ordered an advance of some corps, to occupy

the ground deserted by the English voluntarily. Upon this event, the bulletin observes, "*In this state of affairs, the battle was gained!*" From the other accounts by a French officer on the staff, it seems to be a rule, that, if the French penetrate within the lines of the Enemy, whether they are able to maintain themselves there or not, they are to be considered victorious. By the same logick, if a thief only enters a house, that house is already robbed; or, as the History of the Emperor Alexander tells us he saved the life of a *drowned man*, the battle is won, and the dead are alive by means of anticipation only.

A. B. C.

Mr. URBAN, *East Retford, Sept. 19.*

IN the fourth volume of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, Mr. Dibdin states article 945 to be "*Calendarium Joannis Regiomontani, seu de regio Monte, Lat. Germ. printed in 1475, quarto;*" and says, "that it is not without reason that Panzer refers us to Schwarz for an account of this very rare and curious volume—and that it is equally evident from such account that Panzer had never seen the latter part of it, which is printed in the German language, and is a version of the first part, printed in Latin." I suppose that Mr. Dibdin meant to say that Schwarz, and not Panzer, had never seen the German version; the account of the book being Schwarz's, and only referred to by Panzer. Be that as it may, I conceive that the Latin and the German versions described by Mr. Dibdin are totally distinct publications by different printers; and I think that the German version being printed in a different type (*Chancery hand*) from the Latin version, and having the same cuts (*repeated*), is (independent of divers other circumstances hereafter in part referred to) a sufficiently confirmatory evidence of the fact. Before I enter upon the principal subject of this Letter (which is the description of what I believe to be the *editio princeps* of the same Work), I cannot help remarking, that I judge the inference drawn by Mr. Dibdin from the following quotations to be totally unsupported. Mr. Dibdin quotes from Schwarz the following passage: "As the Calendar was written at Nurem-

Nuremberg, so was it *printed* there;" and then adds, that the quotation from the chapter De Conjunctionibus ac oppositionibus Luminarium (adduced by Schwarz) is *clearly confirmative of this inference*. The quotation adduced from Schwarz, I take to be the following (not having his book, and there being no other words in the chapter above referred to, that apply to Nuremberg): "Verum omnem hanc *supputationem* horarum cui^{us} minutiis suis *ad meridianum opidi Nurembergensis referri volumus*, qui Locus ille dignus videbatur quem *novo Litterarum genere celebraremus*. Hoc etiam accedente quod in *ea habitatione nostra presens opusculum condidimus*. Nec tamen idecirco alios quoavis Locos usu Calendarii nostri fraudavimus: sed ipsum *quasi munus commune toti ferme Europe impartivimus*, subijuncta Regionum Tabula que docet quantum quivis alius Locus numeris scriptis addere debeat aut detrachere."—Now how Mr. Schwarz can boldly state, or Mr. Dibdin can clearly confirm the inference from the above words—(which merely explain the reasons why the author made his calculations for the meridian of the celebrated and learned town of *Nuremberg*, where he lived and composed the Calendar,) that the Latin version of the book was *printed there*; I cannot conceive. The German version of Lord Spencer's book, I can say nothing about; but if M. Johan von Kongsperg was the *printer* (and not the translator as I suppose), his place of residence will decide—what cannot be collected from the quotations cited—and can *then* only apply to the same version; although Mr. Dibdin says (from the same authority) that *both parts* were printed in the *same office*.

I now proceed, Mr. Urban, to the description of what I suppose to be the *first edition* of the Calendar of Regiomontanus in my possession; and to shew wherein it *accords* and *differs* from the edition described by Mr. Dibdin. On the recto of the first leaf is the title (surrounded at least on *three sides* by an elegant border in black; the bottom being filled up in the middle with the names of the printers, &c. in red; the vacancy at each end having an ornamented knot in black). The title, in verse, is as

follows (the first letter whereof is printed in red.)

Aureus hic liber est : non est preciosior ulla [opus.]

Gemma Kalendario: quod docet istud

Aureus hic numerus: lune: solisque labores [poli:]

Monstrantur facile: cunctaque signa

Quotque sub hoc libro terre per longa regantur [nus erit.]

Tempora: quisque dies: mensis: et an- Scitur in instanti quacunq[ue] sit hora diei. [cito.]

Hunc emat astrologus qui velit esse Hoc Johannes opus regio de monte probatum

Composuit: tota notus in italia.

Quod veneta impressum fuit per illos

Inferius quorum nomina picta loca.

1476.

Bernardus pictor de Augusta

Petrus loslein de Langancen

Erhardus ratdolt de Augusta.

In the following respects, therefore, my copy *differs* from that described in the Bibliotheca Spenceriana: It *has* a title (placed on the recto of the first leaf), it *has* a date, and it *has* the names of three printers; the last of whom is several times mentioned in terms of praise by Mr. Dibdin in the three last volumes of his Work, wherein he states that the Regiomontanus of Earl Spencer has the recto of the first leaf *blank* (the title no where else supplied), and *has no* date or printer's name. My copy *differs* also from the other in two other circumstances. First, the figures throughout (both *red* and *black*) are, it is true, the rude Arabick, but those which are on the reverse of each leaf are *not* introduced in red ink *by the pen*, but are *printed* in red; and, secondly, in my copy, the words "*Ductu Joannis de Monte-regio*" are wanting at the bottom of the table intituled "*Dies Pascalis*." Whether those words are printed or written Mr. Dibdin does not state, but says that at the bottom we *read* them.

In *all other* respects my copy *exactly accords* with that described by Mr. Dibdin (taking for granted that his omission of one of the subjects, "*De Inditione*," treated of in the twelve leaves particularized with titles, is a mere error of the press). From the whole of this account of my book, I draw the inference that it is the *editio princeps*; that the famous *Ratdolt* was the printer of this rare and

and curious volume (at *Venice* and not at *Nuremberg*); that the ornamental K L (by way of running title), the beautiful *blooming capitals* (formed of branches and foliage, &c. of trees), and the words and figures printed in red, *with no ordinary skill*, bespeak a master in the typographical art; and that the date of 1476, together with the following quotation from the before mentioned chapter "De conjunctionibus," &c. explaining the Author's meaning as to the *cycles* he has taken, are clearly confirmative of the above inference.

"Hæ columnæ tribus Cyclis decemnovibus accommodantur: quorum videlicet quivis decemnovem annos continet. Primus initium sumit ab anno Christi domini 1475; secundus ab anno 1494, et tertius anno 1513; quos etiam annos Numeri sui supra binas columnas positi representant."

INVESTIGATOR.

P. S. I am aware that in the *Life of Regiomontanus* (whose name was John Muller, but so called from *Mons Regius* or *Konigsberg*, where he was born) it is stated that he set up a *Printing-house* at *Nuremberg*, and there published his own "*Calendar*" and other Works; but as the *Calendar*, &c. so printed has not been produced, and the above *Calendar* (printed by Ratdolt) came out immediately prior or subsequent to the Author's death (for he died in 1476), we have no evidence against the inference (which I have contended for) of its being the first edition.

*The Narrative of JOHN ALBERTUS THOEN (a Native of Leyden), Serjeant * in the 5th Company of the 1st Battalion of the Bengal European Artillery, which Company was commanded by Capt. Rich. Hunphryes. [An Original Communication.]*

I ARRIVED at Kandy in January 1803, with the army from Colombo, commanded by General M^r Dowall. I was stationed in the top of the hill that overlooks the palace (in the rear), having under my command 2 Europeans and 4 Gun Lascars, and having in charge 1 mortar and 1 three-pounder, which three-pounder was the gun afterwards used in the attack of the palace from that height. About the middle of the

month of April I was taken sick one night with fever and swellings in my legs, and was soon afterwards obliged to go into hospital (on the 1st May); I continued very ill the whole of the month, my head, legs, and whole body being dreadfully swelled; my legs in particular were of such a size, that when I sat with them stretched wide apart, the *knees* still nearly touched.

The Doctor, Mr. Holloway, called this sickness *Berry Berry*. The Europeans in the hospital were all afflicted in the same way, with *fever and swelling*; the average number in the hospital was about 150; the hospital was situated in a long room in the palace, denominated by the natives "*Mongal Madure*," where the priests are fed. The Surgeon, Mr. Holloway, was very kind and tender to the sick, very anxious indeed to cure them; he remained with them night and day, and tried a great deal of medicine, but it seemed as if *the people were poisoned*, for none recovered scarcely, and very often 12 or 15 men died in the course of 24 hours.

The way in which I recovered was as follows *:

All who were afflicted with this dreadful disorder were obliged to sit up, as the swelling prevented their lying down. In the night of the 4th or 5th of June I felt very hungry. By the side of my bed there was a small china cup full of sugar: I scraped this out with my fingers, and ate it all up: I afterwards drank a chatty of water, containing more than a quart; about 10 o'clock at night I was seized with violent *purgings*; which continued almost incessantly until about 3 in the morning, after which period I was faint, and fell asleep for 5 or 6 hours (although previous to this I had not enjoyed a good sleep for 15 days). About 8 o'clock the Doctor waked me by taking off the coverlid, when the whole of the swellings were found to be reduced, and I remained nothing but skin and bone, but so weak that I could not rise. The Doctor was very much astonished at this circumstance, and asked me what "*I had been eating or drinking*." I in-

* Was promoted to be Serjeant in the room of Mortimer, who died in Kandy.

I thought it important to particularize all the circumstances attending this poor man's recovery, as they may possibly throw some light on a disorder which seems to have baffled the aid of medicine. W. H. C.

formed him that I had been eating only a little sugar and drinking some cold water. The Doctor desired me not to mention to any one that I had been drinking cold water, because, he said, "*cold water was actually poison in this complaint.*" No other persons (to my knowledge) in hospital ever drank cold water except myself. The sick in hospital consisted mostly of the 19th regiment, the rest were composed of the Bengal and Madras artillery, all Europeans.

About the beginning of June, provisions were very scarce, neither Europeans nor natives had any thing but paddy to eat—not much of that, and mostly *damaged*; arrack the Europeans had constantly to the last. About this time, in consequence, I believe, of the want of provisions, some of our people began to desert. I think the first man who deserted, was the Drum-major of the Malay regiment, named Odeen, and afterwards there deserted from us about 50 or 60 men, consisting of the Bengal and Madras Lascars, and men of the Malay regiment; all these *I heard* at the time, and *afterwards* found to be true. I was still very weak in hospital: the Doctor ordered me a pair of crutches, but I was not strong enough to walk much with them. About the middle or latter end of June* (not certain as to the date) about 5 o'clock in the morning I heard a good deal of firing from the hill behind the palace (musketry), which was returned by our people from the palace. It seems the Enemy had got possession of the mortar and gun which were on the top of the hill, as I before mentioned (the palace was completely surrounded); about nine o'clock in the morning the Enemy opened the three-pounder upon the palace, from which they fired about 5 or 6 rounds; a Malay was brought into the hospital with his knee broken by a shot from that gun.

† I was not able to move out to see *myself* what was going on, but I heard from the soldiers who came into the hospital, all that was going on. There was a Malay chief, called Sangalen, in the King of Kandy's service, he was called a Captain; this man advanced to a gun in the rear of

the palace, which was pointed towards the place where the great tank now is, and which was at that time a paddy-field. This gun of ours had been playing grape on the road in that direction. The Malay chief, Sangalen, who had two brothers named Nouradin in the British service, armed with his creese, and attended by one armed follower, jumped upon this gun. Lieut. Blackeney of the 19th regiment, advanced towards him; having only his shirt and trowsers on, with his sword in his hand. Sangalen jumped upon him, and stabbed him with his creese; after which Mr. Blackeney cut at him with his sword; they grappled and fell together, and, *as I understand*, both died immediately on the spot.

Sangalen's servant was also killed by a shot, and the death of these two persons prevented any more from attempting to force their way into the palace, and after this the Singalese people kept at a very respectful distance; they were in great force also in front of the palace, but not in such considerable numbers as on the hill behind, where the gun was. In the front of the palace, when 5 or 6 of our Malays advanced on them with their arms, they ran away: in number, *as I understood*, they were about 20,000 of the Enemy, *but they are a cowardly race, and they have none of the heart of a soldier at all*.*

I don't know that any others of our people were hurt by the fire of the Enemy, except Lieutenant or Esign Brown of the 19th regiment, previously a serjeant in the 19th, but then a commissioned officer.

About half past eleven o'clock in the morning Major Davie, after conversing with the officers first, hung out a white flag, *as we were told* by the men of the 19th and Malays; and about 12 o'clock the soldiers told us that Major Davie had capitulated, and the terms were, that the palace was to be given up to the Enemy; that Major Davie and his detachment were to march immediately for Colombo, taking with them their arms (that is to say, the firelocks only, not any heavy guns), and also the person of Budhu Swammy, the King, who had constantly resided with us in the palace; that such of the sick as were able to walk might accompany the garrison

* It was on the 19th. W. H. C.

† On the hill from whence our people were driven in the night previous to the attack.

* The exact words.

in their march, and those who were unable to move from their cots were to remain, being recommended to the mercy of the King of Kandy, by Major Davie, through the head men of the country, with whom the Major made the terms of his retiring; and after the troops had quitted the garrison they did *indeed shew mercy to us* *; however, as a capitulation was made, we expected to be taken care of; that medicines would be administered to us, and that when we were well we should be sent to Colombo. About half an hour or an hour after (about one o'clock), Major Davie and the garrison, accompanied by Budhy Swammy, marched out of the palace, with drums beating—such of the convalescents as were able to crawl marching, *or trying to march*, with him; *some*, it was said, on all fours, not strong enough to carry their arms nor to stand up: these poor people, I understood, were killed by the natives.

The garrison had *hardly marched out at the front gate*, on the road towards Kattegastotte, when *thousands of the Kandians* entered the palace on all sides, armed with swords, knives, clubs, old firelocks, &c. and rushed into the hospital, where I lay with about 149 other Europeans. I was at this time sitting upon a couch, being the only man in hospital *who could sit up* (with my crutches I could manage to walk about a pace or two in a minute); I had therefore a full view of the horrible scene that ensued.

The Kandians had no sooner entered than they began to butcher indiscriminately every one in the hospital, robbing them at the same time, cursing and reviling them, and spitting in their faces; they mostly knocked out the soldiers' brains with clubs, &c. then pulled them out by the heels, the dead and the dying, and threw many of them into a well; numbers of bodies were left in the streets and devoured by dogs, but *none were buried*: some poor wretches got off their cots, and tried to crawl away, but the Kandians murdered them before they could get out of the hospital: “† *not many of the British sol-*

diers cried out for mercy, but many called upon their God.” Some suffered death without saying a word.

I was situated about the middle of the hospital; and with my two crutches made an effort to reach the door. Some of the Kandians (about 25) came up to me; they spit in my face, and abused me a good deal, and some one gave me a severe blow on the forehead with a sword or club, which knocked me senseless to the ground; when I recovered my senses (I don't know if I *crawled* or was *carried*) I found *myself* lying in the court amongst the dead bodies of my brother soldiers. I was quite naked, having been stripped of every thing. Dr. Holloway had placed two blisters on my body, and these were tied on with a pocket handkerchief; they had torn off the pocket handkerchief and blisters, which last had taken away with them all the skin from my belly; at this time it was about 5 or 6 in the evening.

I then crawled away on all fours into the battery (where the garden now is) at the back of the palace; and there I found a number of Kandians, about 10 or 12, who laid hold of me again, and, tying a rope round my neck, they hung me up to a beam in a gateway, near a Church that was in the road; and, having done this, they quitted me immediately; *the rope broke*, and I fell to the ground, as I found when I *recovered* my senses, which I lost when they hung me up. It was now quite dark, and I crawled away to an old house nearly (not quite) a quarter of a mile off, where the tank is now, and I entered an old deserted house: here I remained, I think, without seeing any one for 7 or 8 days. It rained almost night and day, though not very hard; I drank the dirty water that fell on the ground, and near (*close*) to the house there was high grass. I crawled out and *ate this*, which was the only nourishment I had for the period I have mentioned; the wound on my head healed of itself (though I feel it painful *now sometimes*); but I suffered a good deal from all the skin of my belly being torn off with the blister when I was stripped.

At the end of the time I have mentioned, a Kandian came in and looked at me, and I at him; he then ran away,

* The poor man's own words.

† This beautifully characteristic fact of the behaviour of our poor countrymen, is in the exact words of Thoen himself. W. H. C.

away, as I thought to bring people to kill me; and then came in three women to look at me, from whom I turned away, being quite naked, and two of them said to me in Portuguese (a language I learned at Colombo), "You will be killed." "Well, said I, I am ready, let them kill me, I can't get up to walk away." Just at this time the same man who had been there before, came again, and he seemed angry with the women for speaking to me, and drove them away; and when they were gone, he took out from under his clothes plenty of curry and rice, sufficient for 4 men, and he placed it before me, to eat as much as I pleased.

I eat up the whole of it, as soon as he went away, and drank a large quantity of water, and then tumbled down and slept well for the first time.* The next morning I was awoke by a Caffree, who said to me in Portuguese, "Ah! we have been looking for you a long time, and now we have found you." "Well," said I, "and now you may do what you please with me, for I can't go away." He went off, and returned some time after with another † Caffree, who had a sword under his arms. Now I thought all was over: but they told me that they had orders to take care of me, and confine me until the arrival of the King, who was expected next day. Accordingly I was confined in a prison with 13 Malabar people who had been attendants on Budhu Swammy. Of these 13 people I saw some hung; and others, with their noses and ears cut off, they allowed to walk away. The King did not arrive, but in a few days after, I saw at a distance a man named Benson, belonging to the Madras artillery, who had deserted about the beginning of June to the King at Nangaren-Kitty, *as he himself told me*; when I saw him with a bag on his shoulder (of rice I be-

lieve), I began to cry at seeing the face of an European, and he came near to where I was. I was wrapped up in an old mat, my only covering, and I told him that I was in great misery, and begged him to assist me, and he said he would see me again in two or three days; and I afterwards saw him at a distance, and called to him: he said he would see me on his return, which he did; but he never gave me any victuals, nor any thing, and when I asked him for a little tobacco, he said he had none. A day or two after, the King arrived and sent for me; as I could not walk, four people supported me to the place where he was (the square outside the palace); the King was sitting in his Palankeen when I was brought to him; all the other people who had been with the English (* natives) were also brought before him.

Benson was then present, dressed in his *British uniform*, with a gold chain round his neck, and a silver hilted sword, both given him by the King, with whom he seemed to be in great favour. The King spoke a good deal; he gave cloth to all of us enough to make a shirt and trowsers, and a kind of silver money called Laranné shaped like a fish-hook, one of which is worth about 16 pice, and the King also directed some beef in casks, and a little arrack (left behind by the English) to be delivered to Benson for him and me, which we afterwards shared; and the King said, that after all I had suffered, *no one but God could kill me*, and that no one should ever do me any harm.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, June 28.

AMIDST the difficulties and embarrassments of the present times it were scarcely to be expected that much attention could be given to the encouragement of Genius, or the cultivation of the Fine Arts. That the professors of this branch of science do not experience, so severely as might be supposed, that pressure of which all members of the community must in some degree partake, the various exhibitions of Art, at present open, seem to testify.

The British Institution in Pall-mall, by the distribution of premiums, and

* Lascars, Malays, &c.

* In narrating this circumstance, Thoen gave a curious proof of forgetfulness in the idiom of the English language. Having occasion for the direct *opposite* of a word, he used the most obvious one, but in a wrong sense; speaking of this man who brought him the food, he said, "I never saw him *before* nor *behind*."—"I believe," said I, "you mean *since*." "Yes, I do." W. H. C.

† These were Caffree slaves who had deserted in the Dutch time.

the annual collection of paintings from every School for the use of Students, have contributed in a surprising manner to the support and protection of genius in this country. The fine performances of Titian, Carracci, Michael Angelo, and Raphael, are thus set before the Student as models, and the Amateur is also gratified by a sight of pictures which he might probably have never beheld had they always remained in the galleries of their possessors.

No person who now visits the British Gallery, can avoid being sensible of the great genius of Raphael, as displayed in two of his Cartoons there exhibited; though at the same time it must be a subject of regret to behold the injury they have suffered from time, and the perishable nature of the articles they are composed of. Can no means be used to restore and preserve them?

Of that grand performance of Raphael's, the *Transfiguration**, we can form but a very inadequate idea from the best engravings we have of it. As a sublime and majestic composition, it is, perhaps, without a rival.—To those young Artists or Students who would wish to profit by studying this great Master in his *Chef-d'œuvre*, I would beg leave to recommend a publication just commenced by Mr. D. V. Riviere, Student of the Royal Academy, consisting of Engravings very well executed by Mr. E. Scriven, and on a large scale, of select heads and extremities of the figures in this picture; which will form a most valuable acquisition to the Professional or Amateur Artist.

Yours, &c.

PICTORIUS.

THE NEW COINAGE, *versus* THE OLD.
"Magnus ab integro nummorum nascitur ordo."

To the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, master and worker of the Mint, Tower-Hill.—*The Petition of us, the Crowns, Halfcrowns, Shillings, and Sixpences of His Majesty King George the Third,*

Humbly sheweth:—

THAT, though your Honour's Petitioners were originally of foreign extraction, they themselves

were all lawfully begotten and born and registered and bred up at Tower-Hill, where they received a good classical education at the Nation's expence, and whence they were duly dismissed at a proper age into the wide world, to seek their fortunes.

That hitherto your Honour's Petitioners have always conducted themselves well: they have all been presented with credit to their patrons and protectors, have experienced a general and very favourable acceptance from all ranks and degrees of His Majesty's subjects, have mixed in the best societies, and striven invariably with no equivocal success to the utmost of their power to uphold, to cherish, and to advance, the glory and commerce of their native country.

That, whilst numbers of your Honour's Petitioners were thus introduced into every department and dependency of the State, winning their easy way to popularity by sterling merit and the most important services, their brethren, no less assiduous and trustworthy, were dispatched by thousands and tens of thousands into His Majesty's Colonies, and to his ambassadors and consuls, to his civil and military officers abroad; and alike in war and in peace, by their skilful conduct and perseverance in trade, in the cabinet, and in the field, hazarded their persons and constitutions, and even jeopardied their lives, in materially promoting the welfare and prosperity of His Majesty's allies, and the public and private happiness of all classes of his liege and loyal subjects; reconciling jarring interests, removing difficulties, encountering and overcoming opposition, cheerfully confronting perils by land and by water, of fire and of sword, without hesitation, murmur, or complaint, equally strangers to the turbulence of open remonstrance and the lukewarmness of secret disaffection.

That, notwithstanding their unwearied services in every part and under every climate of the known habitable Globe, your Honour's Petitioners nevertheless, with profound grief, and to their inconceivable surprise, now find themselves exposed to imminent danger, if not to utter and irretrievable ruin, slighted and scorned; in a manner the most contemptuous, and, as they respectfully conceive,

the

* The original Painting, which was at Paris, has recently been taken back to the Church of St. Pietro Montorio at Rome.

GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

the most undeserved, they are suddenly deprived of work and bread, and thrown out of employ, to make room for a new, inferior, pampered race of gaudy sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns; who (younger even than Waterloo medals) elbow your Petitioners upon all occasions, usurp their stations and titles, assume and discharge their duties, and threaten not only to supplant them in office, but completely to annihilate their estimation.

That your Honour's Petitioners humbly resent this treatment the more warmly, because, though veterans, they are not incapable of service. Of them, whole regiments are yet but thirty years of age, having been born in 1787: they are sound in bodies and limbs, willing to take and obey His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's orders; they are heart-whole, and ashamed to shew neither their *faces* nor *rear* to friends or foes; they are unscratched by former campaigns, and eager for fresh commissions.

That, with great deference and respect, your Honour's Petitioners crave permission at least *decus addeere mortis*; and, if they are doomed to exclusion from all the varied scenes of their past short-lived glories, they still flatter themselves they may possibly be allowed to act in amicable concert along with the eighteen-penny and three-shilling Bank volunteers in home duties; thereby relieving their successors, the present glittering raw recruits of marching regiments of the line till March 1818; when, your Petitioners are given to understand, the former (like trained bands and dollars, and other volunteers of glorious memory,) are to be consigned to close garrison, and the latter only are to be put upon FULL PAY.

That, from all and several the foregoing considerations, your Honour's distressed Petitioners, the sixpences, shillings, half-crowns, and crowns, of his Majesty King George the Third, solicit your Honour's prompt attention to the hardship and exigency of their case; and humbly hope their *heads* and their *arms* may once more be actively engaged for the public good.—For they disdain for one moment to admit the thought that your Honour, one of His Majesty's Ministers, and a Gentleman of character,

as they incline to believe, would lend the lustre of your name, and the weight of your influence, to their dwarfish holiday competitors, from any motives of a particular *personal* and private nature.—And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Signed, stamped, and delivered in due form.

W. B. Chelsea.

Observations and Enquiries to be made by the Topographer while Travelling. (From the MSS. of the late W. ALEXANDER, F.S.A.)

TO ascertain the ancient and modern name of the parish, and its etymology; how situated; what distance from the nearest market town; what rivers or brooks pass near, or bound it, with their rise and course; extent of the parish, and by what others bounded, express by compass; to what hundred, division, or liberty belonging, and what hamlets therein; what number of houses and inhabitants; what seats and manors; who the ancient and present lords or proprietors, and what peculiar customs, tenures, or privileges, appertain thereto; what castles, ruins, ancient mansions, or remarkable buildings; and whether any sculptured ornaments, arms, painted glass, &c. are to be found in them; what fairs or markets, when held, by whom granted, and whether continued or disused; what trade or manufactures carried on; whether any remains of religious houses, as monasteries, nunneries, colleges, chapels, hospitals, guilds, or fraternities, alms, or school-houses; when founded, their ancient establishment and present state; what privileges or immunities, charters, deeds, or other writings; what cartularies, genealogical rolls, pedigrees, books of arms, seals, or other fragments, belonging to them; what singular customs, as annual processions, wakes, doles, sports and games; and what peculiar proverbs, phrases, and words.

What crosses, or obelisks, ornamented or inscribed; whether any barrows or tumuli; have any of these been opened, and such articles as weapons, pottery, rings, lachrymatories, &c. found therein?

Whether any beacons or landmarks; what Roman earth-works, as camps, ways, roads, and if any altars, coins, or other fragments of antiquity.

ty, have been dug from them; whether any Druid or British monuments, as temples, cromlechs, cairns, rocking stones, or any such remains, near the place.

Have any famous battles been fought in the neighbourhood? what traditions respecting them, and of the place in general.

Are there any collections of pictures or sculpture, or any museum of natural history, &c.; whether any portraits of eminent men, or other representations of ancient edifices or antiquities of any kind?

To learn if any of the parishioners, or their acquaintance, possess any coins, manuscripts, surveys, plans, or drawings; and to ask for any curious or intelligent enquirer into matters of this nature, from whom much information is often obtained.

In what diocese, deanery, or hundred, does the church stand; whether the living be rectory or vicarage, and what is its value; who the patron and incumbent; to whom the tithes appropriated or impropriated.

Whether any parochial library in the church or parsonage.

By whom the church founded, and to whom dedicated; when supposed to be erected, and of what materials built; to take the ichnography and measurements of the nave, aisles, chancels, chapels, &c.; to note whether it be coiled or paved, what number of galleries, and what the general state of repair; to enquire whether any vaults peculiar to ancient families, and to examine all monuments, tombs, brasses, &c. in the church or church-yard; to describe or draw the several stalls, piscine, bells, font, &c. with their devices, ornaments, armorial bearings, inscriptions, dates, dimensions, &c.; as also to make memoranda from pictures, painted glass, sculptures of every kind.

Whether there are any chantries, altars, shrines, images, roods, legends, relics, charities, or benefactions; to note the commencement of the register, and any curious remarks that may be made therein, with the births, marriages, or burials of eminent persons.

To examine the church chests, in which mutilated remains of monumental inscriptions, &c. are sometimes deposited.

To date the time of your survey and observations.

W. A.

LATENT ANTIQUITIES, N^o V.

By the Rev. T. D. FOSSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S. Author of "*British Monachism*," the "*History of Gloucestershire*," "*Illustrations of the Townley Statues*," &c.

Public-houses among the Classical Ancients.

THE Public-houses of the Classical Ancients were, in some things, different from ours. Plutarch mentions a Spartan, who, coming to an inn, did not call for solid fare, but gave the host some meat to dress*. Upon the further demand by the host of cheese and oil, "What!" says the Spartan, "if I had cheese, should I want meat?" The Romans did not recline, but sit, when they took refreshment in taverns, or had irregular meals elsewhere†. Martial adds, that flaggons, chained to posts, were usual in such houses‡. Juvenal well describes the habits of such places:

— In magnâ legatum quare popinâ
Invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem
Permixtum nautis et furibus aut fugi-
tivia
Inter carnifices et fabros Sandapilarum
Et resupinati cessantia tympana Galli.
Æqua ubi libertas, communia pocula,
lectus
Non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior
ulli.

L. iii. Sat. viii.

According to this account, there were no boxes, as at modern coffee-houses; but the drinking-vessels and tables were common. Persons attended, who sold ointments§ and perfumes, and addressed the visitor with *Dominus* and *Rex*, and other flattering expressions, if they had hopes of custom||. The Landlady had her dress tucked up (*succincta*) for convenience and expedition; and brought pitchers of wine for the guests to taste:

Et cum venali Cyanè succincta lagenâ¶.

In the Inns on the road, there was both hot and cold meat**. Tiberius prohibited their selling any baker's

* Laconic Apophthegms.

† Mart. Epigr. L. v. Ep. LXXI.

‡ L. vii. Ep. LX.

§ Hence the *vincta popina* of Horace.

|| Juvenal, ubi supra.

¶ Ibid.

** Sueton. in Vitellio, c. 13,

commodities *. Nero permitted only boiled vegetables; though, before, every kind of delicacy was usual †. Tavern-keepers had a particular costume, for Heliogabalus, caused himself to be represented in one ‡. We are told by modern Antiquaries, that the *Σταβίμοι*, or *Αλλαγαί*, of the ancients were places accommodated with all things requisite for travellers of every description; and it was at them that the soldiers used to refresh themselves, and change their horses and carriages; from which custom of changing, in later times, even fresh garments were also called *αλλαγαί*. It must however be allowed, that though the places grew to be eminent, and large at last, yet at first it was only one *diversorium*, or inn, on which there was the sign of the *Ansa*, by which name, for that reason, the whole station itself was afterwards so called §. By these *Stabimoi* the ancients also regulated the stages of their journey ||. The *Ansa*, or sign, was the handle or ear of a pitcher, in which sense it is used by Virgil ¶, &c.

As to *Gin-shops*, &c. the Ancients reckoned it mean to buy wine from a tavern **.

Of the Wine-cellars, the Herculean excavations have supplied information, pretty well known; but there was a provision for securing what would otherwise have been lost by leakage ††.

Sales by Auction. In the Roman sales, a spear was fixed in the forum, by which stood a cryer, who proclaimed the articles. A catalogue was made in tables, called *Auctionaria*; the vendor was denominated *Auctor*, and the bidders *Sectores*. They signified their bidding by lifting up their fingers, and the highest bidder succeeded. The Magistrate's permission was necessary for a sale. About the forum were a number of Silversmiths' or rather Bankers' shops, where things sold by Auction

were entered in tables, and sealed. At their shops, the auctions were in general made, that these *Argentarii* might note on the tables the names of the buyers; and the goods were delivered under authority of some Magistrate. *Buying-in*, or redemption, was made by giving security through a friend, which was termed, *Dejicere libellos* ‡‡. Petronius gives the inscription (similar to our handbill) of an auction literally this: "Julius Proculus will make an auction of his superfluous goods, to pay his debts §§." Estates, pictures, &c. were sold by the Romans in this way as now; and sales sometimes lasted for two months |||.

In the middle age, goods were cried, and sold to the highest, and the sound of a trumpet added with a very loud noise. The use of the spear was retained, the auctions being called *subkastationes*, and the *subkastator*, or auctioneer, was sworn to sell the goods faithfully. A cryer stood under the spear, as in the Roman era, and was in the 13th century called *Cursor* ¶¶.

In London, Sales by Auction were held at Mercers'-Hall, and other places †.

Auctionarius was a tradesman who augmented his property; properly speaking, he who bought old, worn, and damaged goods, to sell them dearer afterwards ††.

MR. URBAN, July 3.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your Correspondents, who, through the medium of your Magazine, will give me some information of the Author of a work, intituled "The Reign of King Charles; an History faithfully and impartially delivered and disposed into Annals.—Printed for Edward Dodd and Henry Seile, 1655." I have in my possession an interleaved Copy with marginal notes, and seventy-four manuscript pages of "Observations upon the Annals published by H. L.

* Sueton. in Vitellio, c. 34.

† Id. c. 16.

‡ Lampridius in vita.

§ Hearne's Antiq. Discourses, i. 39. || Herodian, L. ii. c. ult. p. 83. Ed. Paræus.

¶ Du Cange in voce.

** Cicero in L. Pison.

†† Pallad. de Re Rust. i. 18. Inter Script. Rei Rusticæ, p. 236. Ed. Lugd. 1587.

‡‡ Sigonius de Judiciis, L. 2. c. 24. Rom. Hist. Antholog. 225. Juvenal, L. 3. s. vii. Cicer. Orat. i. 17. 319. 729. Ed. Freig.

§§ Satyric. i. p. 188. Ed. Nodot.

||| Sueton. Cæs. c. 50. Capitolinus in Antonino.

¶¶ Du Cange, v. *Cursor*, *Subkastare*, &c.

†† Hawkins's Musick. V. 172.

‡‡ Du Cange in voce.

Esq. of the Reigne of King Charles, both generall and particular, by Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter Principal King at Armes, at Amsterdam, 1655."—As the composition of these *Annals* is different to most of the writings of that period, I have transcribed some specimens of it, for such of your Readers as may not have seen the work, together with part of Sir E. Walker's observation upon the Author's style, and his character of Charles the First.

L.

Of James the First, the Annalist says, "Studious he was of peace, somewhat overmuch for a King, which many imputed to pusillanimity; and certainly the thought of war was very terrible to him."—"As this lipothymie, this faint-heartedness, lost him the reputation and respects of his people, so his heavie pressures upon them, and undue levies by privy seals and the like, alienated their affections, especially considering how those moneys were misemployed, indeed rather thrown away, partly in the two dishonourable treaties of Spain and Germany, and the consequential entertainments, and partly in largesses to his minion Buckingham. Between this disaffection and contempt in his people, there was generated a general disposition to turbulent and boisterous darings, even against his darling prerogative. And though those dismall calamities which beset his Son, were doubtlesse amplified by a superfetation of causes, yet was their first and main existency derivative from those seminallities. Let Court pens extol the calmness of his Halcyonian reigne with all the artifice of rhetoricque, yet can they never deny but that admired serenity had its set in a cloud, and *that he left to his successor both an empty purse and crown of thorns*."—"Kings love to be treated with the most obliging caresses and debonair deportment that may be. And usually they derive asperity, not so much from innate and inbred proclivity, as from the protervity and incomplyngnesse of the people."

"I am now entered upon the year 1631, remarkable for the trial of Mervin Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven; which I could for the honor of Christianity, for the honor of Nobility, for the honor of our Nation, yea, for the honor of our Nature, even Manhood itself, that the story of so much filth might be swept into the channel of oblivion. But offences so prodigiously high as his, we may not so stride over; contract they doe a penalty too vital for one scaffold to determine; History must erect another for him, wherein he may ever suffer

in what is extant of him, his post-hume fame, the soul's most considerable reliet on earth, in whose proxy she is happy or miserable to all posterity."—"He was committed in December last, upon an accusation of such a racemation and cluster of abominations, as were never heard of before."—"The day of his execution, his confession ended, he resorted to his prayers; after which, bidding farewell to all the spectators, and forgiving the executioner, he yielded his head to decussation, to the striking off, which was performed dextrously, and at one blow. One thing I offer as observable, and from mine autopsy, myself beholding, that having preserved his countenance all the while before in one constant tenor, he no sooner did address himself for the stroke of death, but his hands and face were in a moment overshadowed with such a swarthy metamorphosis, as near resembled smoke-dried bacon. Thus dyed this titulus piece of nobility, like a bad actor hie off the stage, of few lamented, for of few beloved."

"The first thing resolved upon was his * solemn initiation into regality, and setting the crown upon his head: a thing practised by the wisest monarchs, as wherein they cannot be idle to better purpose. For though it conferreth no one dram of solid and reall grandure to the throne; yet ceremoniated as it is, with such formalities, it representeth itself a serious vanity; for as the King enters recognizance and stipulateth with the people to govern according to law, so they unanimously acclaim him their King, all sutable to the ancient mode of conveying sovereignty.—King Charles was born November the 19th A.D. 1600, at Dunfermling, in Scotland, not next in call to the diadem. But the hand of God countermanded nature's dispose, and by taking away Henry, his incomparable brother, presented Charles, not only the succeeding, but the only male stud of sovereignty. The gallantry of Henry's heroique spirit tended somewhat to the disadvantage and extenuation of Charles his glory, who arriving at his years, and wanting nothing of his princely institution, came yet short of him in the acquist of reputation with the people. Henry of a forward and enterprising, Charles of a studious and retired spirit: whereof the blame may in part be imputed to some organically impotences in his body. For in his state of increment and growth, he was exceeding feeble in his lower parts, particularly his legs growing not erect, but repandous and embowed, whereby he was unapt for

* Charles I.

exercises of activity. And though his vocall impediment accompanied him to the fatal stroke, yet was it to wise men an index of his wisdom: therefore obloquy never played the fool so much, as imputing folly to him, since there was never, or very rarely, known a fool that stammered. As for his intellectuals, he gave in the Spanish court (where was his first initiation into renown) a very satisfactory account."

Sir Edward Walker observes :

"It is ingeniously and truly said by the Author, 'that obloquy never played the fool so much as by imputing folly to the late King.' And yet it is sadly observable how prone the generality of mankind is to embrace falsehood in the place of truth; for, under the notion of a weak, and pusillanimous, instead of a modest and gentle Prince, factious ambitious spirits traduced him to his people. And it is as true, that as that false opinion had gotten deepe roote, so the discovery of it was equally, if not more, destructive to his Majesty, than the former; for the first made him only held unfitt to govern, the last unfitt (or at least unsafe) to live. And that I may say somewhat in order hereunto, I remember very well, that Sir Henry Vane the younger, in a discourse that I had with him (during the treaty in the Isle of Wight), told me that they were much deceived in his Majesty, who was represented to them to be a weak person, and that they believed him to have been so, but that they now found him far otherwise, and that he was a person of great parts and abilities. Hereupon he informed me that they must consider their own securities, and that he feared the time was past to doe any good by treaty. And that the effect of these fears made good this their too late observation, his Majesty soon after felt, by the counsellors and hands of most inhumane and barbarous regicides."

"One thing more my weak understanding would have desired in this worke, which is, that it had been written in a more vulgar and easy stile; for some phrases, and especially some words, though derived from Greek and Latin originalls, have not (to my observation) been as yet naturalized amongst us. But as this is the effect of great reading, it ill becomes one of my slender parts to say

other, but that he wisheth it had been more easy and agreeable to his capacity."

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, July 5.*

THE two following Letters, though neither signed nor directed, are in the hand-writing of the time in which they bear date, and appear to be worth preserving in your literary storehouse. Yours, &c. CARADOC.

Dear Sir, *Westminster, Sep. 7, 78.*

I have heard that there will be a Parliament in Dublin; but the day of their first meeting, no man here can tell me. To mee it is likely that it will not be before Octob. 1, when ours are to meet at Westminster. I make no question but ye shall have a Convocation of the Clergi in Dublin at the same time; and perhaps Our Freind may be chosen Prolocutor; if they that think it an honor worth striving for, doe not object that he never yet was present in any such Assembly either in England or Ireland, and therefore cannot be so fit for that Chaire as those that have seene and heard perhaps two or three Prolocutors before.

Heer is a man that thinks that any member of that Assembly may fill that place as well as the most accomplished Clerk in Ireland. For, saith he, some Freind may pen a speech, not impertinent, nor bad Latin, nor void of due respect to the Archbishops and Bishops; the new Prolocutor hath no more to doe but to get this by heart; and as soone as the Presenter's speech is ended, hee may begin and deliver a second: and when my Lord Primate hath answered them both, hee and all the rest, without reply, take their leave, and return to the place from whence they came; where they shall have nothing to doe, but, as at Westminster, to meet every morning at prayers.

For they shall not be called upon for *pecuniary aides* to the King. See the Act for raising *Money by a Poll and otherwise* (which Act passed at Westminster the 20th day of March, 1677-78.) As also the Act for *disbanding the Army* (which passed at Westminster, July 15, 1678). Both those Acts involve the English Clergi in all those great payments, without calling upon them for concessions distinct from those of the Laicks. And without doubt it will be so with this Parliament in Ireland. Nor have they reason to expect that their Convocation shall be turned into a *Synod*, and that the Business of reforming the Ecclesiasticall Lawes, or augmenting the number of Articles of Doctrine, should be referred to them. Who can tell how many

many yeares more must pass, before the Clergy shall be set about that work in England; and how much time it will require, before they will be able to finish it? When all is concluded heer, perhaps Ireland shall be told, what hath passed in England to that purpose; and that Westminster hopeth that Dublin will concur. We have not heard that any other course was taken for the Alterations made in the English Liturgie anno 1662, and for the introducing it into the Cathedrals and Parish Churches of Ireland.

So that there is reason to hope that every one of your *Convocati* will be able enough to doe his part of all the business that will be required of them at this time. And by that time that any one of them come to sit in an Irish Synod, he may be full fraught with all manner of knowledge requisite for so venerable an Assembly.

A new work, consisting of three great volumes, called *Glossarium*, hath devoured our Spelman and all others that the Compilers could heare of. Its use may be very great to keep men from misunderstanding the Canon Lawyers and other *Medii Aetatis Scriptores*. The price is 45 Livres in Quires in France; where it was printed, and whence not one copy is yet come into England; because the French Custom-houses at this time scarce let any bookes pass. But that difficulty may be soone removed.

I shall long to heare that this came safe to your hands, as I now acknowledge that Aug. x. yours of July 28 came to the hands of your faithful servant,

10. 80. id est, "X B"

Reverendi Patres et Domini,

Nos inferioris Convocationis Domūs Clerus, juxta requisitionem vestram nobis ultimā Sessione factam, recedentes, maturo interea habito per nos consilio, hunc Reverendum et Doctum Virum..... in Prolocutorem sive Referendarium ejusdem Domūs nostrae unanimiter elegimus; ipsumque è regione sistimus et praesentamus; humiliter petentes quatenus Reverendae vestrae Paternitates electionem sic factam acceptare et confirmare, ipsumque ad officium praedictum exequendum admittere dignentur.

Reverendi Patres et Domini,

Quoniam huic Provinciae et Oneri humeris meis planè impari, per Collegarum meorum suffragia electus sim in Prolocutorem eorum, ejusdem Officii prius indignus; vires tamen et conatus meos, quantilli et qualescunque fuerint, vobis Patribus & Ecclesiae Ma-

tri, tenuissimam licet victimam, libenter et humiliter subjicio ad devoveo.

Nos hanc Electionem Prolocutoris Domūs vestrae, quasi legitimè et ritè factam, acceptamus, eandemque confirmamus; vosque omnes ad negotia domini et officio vestris incumbentia remittimus et relinquimus exequenda.

I received these three Formulae from an old Actuary or Notary of the Westminster Convocation. He said, he had heard Speeches of more than half an hour long, when those few lines would have done as well, if not better.

Perhaps the second of these will never be of use to our Friend. For the Jesuites will appoint all the Members of both Houses of the next Convocation, if their Plot succeed. But, if it fails, it is hoped that our Friend may be of the Upper House before your Parliament begin.

Sir,

Octob. 19, 1678.

Yours from Kilkenny of Sept. 14, I received just three weeks agoe; so that I hope this will finde you at Dublin. The adjoined papers [8 pagellas de Hibernia. 3 de Batavia, &c.] are excerptae (not by mee) out of depositions sworn before a Justice of peace; and since scanned and sifted at Whitehall. I hope you will read them twice over before you throw them into the fire; as you may think fit to doe without shewing them to H. Gr. if you be sure that he hath already received a copy of them from another hand. But otherwise, I shall be content that you shew them to your Lord, and tell him whose hand wrote them, if he ask you; not else. I shall think the time long till in your next I see that these papers come safe to your hand. Adieu.

[Extra] Sir, for your selfe.

Mr. URBAN, London, July 11.

REQUEST to offer you some corrections of Mr. Carter's description of the Tomb of Dagobert, formerly in the Abbey Church of St. Denys, and on his concluding reference to the state of our own Cathedral and other great Churches (Mag. for May, p. 423.) After describing the Monument of Dagobert from Montfaucon, Mr. Carter, if I rightly understand his account of the painting, tells us of a small altar projecting from it centrally, its screen, curtains, &c. which must be so posited as to exclude from the view, and leave it very difficult to say what these sumptuous dressings were placed before. But it is certain that no altar is ever annexed to, or forms part of

of any other monument than the shrine of a Saint. This may be learned by a walk into Westminster Abbey. At the head of St. Edward's shrine was an adjoining altar; but the altar in the chantry of Henry VII. is placed at some distance, Easterly of the monument. It is in the same way in Wickham's monument at Winton; and in Felibien's plan of St. Denys we find an altar forming a part of the shrine of St. Hypolyte, martyr, and of St. Denys; as we do in the ancient shrines shewn in Somner's view of the Eastern extremity of the monastic Church of St. Augustine at Canterbury. Dagobert, however, was never deemed a Saint; his anniversary was kept at St. Denys, 19 January, with all the solemnity due to a principal benefactor, and thirteen poor persons were fed and clothed on that day in the refectory, where they proceeded immediately after high mass. Hence, as the Historian of that Abbey remarks, he never was supposed but to stand in need of the suffrages of the Church; and we must, it appears, look to some other object within the same Abbey Church, in explanation of this early picture. What has besides some degree of singularity is, that a view looking Eastward, and taking in the Eastern part of the choir, and in the extreme distance the windows of the gallery over the Eastern aisle of the choir, should yet have in the distance the choir screen and rood-loft, of course to the Westward, and in this case posited behind the spectator.

Hence I am disposed, not without due regard to Mr. Carter, to imagine it to represent a North view of the shrine of St. Denis, by the hand of the scientific and memorable Albert Durer. This was placed in the chevet of the Abbey Church, the spot behind the high altar; it was raised to some height above it, and from whence there was, on either hand, an ascent by some steps, and thus a view of the rood-loft might from this ele-

vated spot be had to the left. But what has induced me much further to this supposition is, that the description from the painting corresponds exactly with that of the shrine, as completed by the Abbot Suger; a most splendid piece of jewellery and goldsmith work*, surmounted by a cross of extreme magnificence, in precious stones, the labours of from five to seven artists for two years; while the high altar, although not wanting in these sumptuous materials, was finished by a plain cross, made by St. Eloy. The table besides, as noticed by Mr. Carter, is far too small for that of the principal altar. The vestment, named a cope by your describer, is evidently a casula, no other having a cross upon the back (the cheuble of our old writers), viz. that of the celebrating priest, and differing in tota forma from a cope. What is called the holding up of the wafer might have been less squeamishly and quite technically, as it should be from Mr. Carter, termed the elevation of the host, at which time, if he was ever present at mass, or read the Rubrics, he must know the train of the casula is raised by the assistants.

Little am I, however, disposed to believe that our ancient Cathedral or like Churches did ever bestow the wide and immense overlayings and settings-forth of altars and screens on holidays and festivals, which Mr. Urban's enraptured Architect beholds in the visions raised by the intense warmth of his own imagination: these were marks of excessive respect heaped upon objects of singular veneration, and far too costly to be otherwise applied. The state of our former altars may well generally be learned from his own work on St. Alban's, in the views of the retable of the high altar, and those of two others on either hand of the choir-door. What was the high altar at Canterbury, is to be made out from Somner. All these were very impos-

* The tomb of St. Denys was enclosed by figures of gilt copper, with an open space admitting an interior view. Suger placed in front a retable of gold, weighing xxxii marks, enriched with sapphires, hyacinths, emeralds, topazes, and other precious stones, the presents of Kings, Bishops, and eminent persons, with the cross mentioned above on the apex. The high altar had also its three compartments; the Abbé Suger had added a compartment on each side one in the centre presented formerly by Charles le Chauve. Jewels were not spared; he added a piece in front wholly gold; as were the candlesticks presented by Lewis VI. of xx marks weight.—From Dom Felebien's History of St. Denys, p. 174.

ing, and had their peculiar riches; but it was the shrines only of St. Alban and St. Thomas that blazed in those Churches with a profusion of gems and the precious metals.

L'HOMME DES CHANTS.

Mr. URBAN, July 19.

EVER apologizing for my friend the "Architect," it must with concern be communicated, that his health is declined so much of late that it is entirely out of his power to carry on the "Architectural Innovations." If a return of so great a blessing should take place, his labours will be renewed.—As study recollections, I shall in the mean time advert to some monumental dilapidations visible in particular points of the Abbey Church, at Westminster.

At the funeral of a late Lord Bath, about the year 1765, I being then some 16 or 17, attended to see the ceremony, which was by torch-light, opposite the tomb of Edward I. in the aisle below. I stood with many others on the tomb. The crowd and confusion was so great, that several gentlemen, thinking it necessary to defend (for their own and the company's safety) the stairs into the Chapel of the Confessor, not only drew their swords, but tore down the oak canopy above Edward's memorial, to convert it into weapons. In such state it now remains.

The funeral of the late Duchess of Northumberland, (the mother of the Duke of that name who was interred this day about one o'clock, ushered by much pompous show,) 1782, took place by torch-light at four in the morning, to avoid the mischief of too great a number of persons interrupting the same; which, however, was not the case, as the concourse of people was so numerous at the screens to the small chapels surrounding the South aisle of the choir (in the further end of which is the Percy vault), that many had their arms and legs broken, and were otherwise much bruised. The screens of course became much despoiled, but were soon replaced as now witnessed. From this time no burials have been performed by torch-light, except Royal ones; a sufficient guard attending, to keep order on the occasion.

To account in some degree for the
GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

various despoiled parts on the upper finishings of Edward's Chapel. It has been the reprehensible practice to throw over it, at Coronations, without the least care or consideration, a temporary floor, to render the Chapel a secluded chamber for Royal Personages to retire into during certain offices in the Coronation ceremony. Take notice therefore of the work at back of high altar; canopy of Richard II.; monument of Edward III.; ditto Queen Philippa; ditto West front of monumental chapel of Henry V.; ditto Henry III.; ditto, and lastly, the Shrine of the Saint itself.

In North aisle of choir the screens and monuments siding the aisle exhibit similar marks of inattention, and from similar causes.

Henry VIIIth's Chapel. At the installation of the Knights of the Bath another practice (no safeguard to Antiquities) is resorted to, in building up within the whole area at the East end, a large theatrical scaffolding for the music and company. Here the necessary care seems to have been neglected, from the visible marks of numerous small disfigurements on all hands; and it is believed the several screens filling in the lower portions of the five recesses, or small chapels, at said East end, have on the like occasions been at various times knocked down piecemeal, or otherwise got rid of. The extremities of surrounding screen of Henry's tomb, so extraordinary and so beautiful, torn away and disfigured.

To change the subject, let us advert to other objects in the Church, perhaps deserving of some attention.—Wax statue of Charles II. Although much ridicule has been thrown on these kind of memorials, an exception must be had with that of our Second Charles: the likeness is exceedingly strong, perhaps a mould from the Monarch's own features; the figure and attitude admirably well formed; and the robes, the individual insignia he wore at the first Installation of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor. For some confirmation of this, see Ashmole's History, &c. After these considerations, how can we reconcile the neglected state this figure is at present held in? Is his representation to fade in sight, as his name is wished to die on the memory?

In a box inclosing other Royal wax figures in Islip's chantry has been substituted, by way of covering, some compartmented work of small mosaic ornamental carvings and paintings of figures, of a design so delicate, an execution so exquisite, that an absolute view alone of the same, and that with the utmost attention, can give the least idea thereof. No hesitation need be made, when it is affirmed, that it must have been a small portion of the highly estimated shrines that once rendered the scenic display of the interior of this pile so shining and so glorious!

Present High Altar-screen, a gift from Whitehall Chapel, by Queen Anne; no way acceptable to Antiquaries, they reflecting what intrinsic Architectural treasure is concealed behind, appertaining to the original screen, against which it is reared up; they having before them the several Prints published by their Society appertaining to the death and funeral of Islip, wherein the screen is fully shewn. It is certainly a circumstance to smile at, when, in the ornaments of this bounty of Anne, we discover (pointed out by Dr. Milner) Angels with incense-pots, and other utensils of our antient altars.

Nor should the extensive, rich, and elaborately-wrought mosaic before the altar be overlooked; as, it is feared, is too much its lot. It may be said to excel that at Canterbury; but a comparative consideration will best determine their superiority.

And what is not hid from beautiful view by the horning-up fence on each side the choir at this end of the building! In front, Edward Confessor's Shrine and Henry V's Chantry. On the left, monuments of Aveline, Valence, and Crouchback. On the right, Priests' stalls, rich and splendid in themselves, and highly ornamented, painted, gilt, &c. with foliages, and whole-length figures of our Kings, as seen by Prints published by the Society of Antiquaries, drawn and engraved by the late Mr. J. Basire, at a time when the present mongrel choir-work of fences, stalls, &c. were done by one Kean, surveyor, who removed the famous whole-length Painting of Richard II. now hung up in the Jerusalem Chamber. It is engraved by Vertue, and by myself in "Antient Scripture and Painting." These performances want

comparing with the Original, to ascertain where correctness lies.

Yours, &c. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN,

July 3.

THE very humane Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine the several Petitions which have been presented to the House, against the employment of Boys in sweeping Chimneys, and who were empowered to report the same, with their Opinion and Observations thereupon, together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, conclude with the following very interesting recommendation:

"Having shortly detailed the leading facts of the evidence which has been given before them, of the miseries which the unfortunate class of beings who are sold to this Trade experience, your Committee have with great anxiety examined various persons, as to the possibility of performing by the aid of Machinery what is now done by the labour of the Climbing Boys. The result of their inquiries is, that though there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which machinery is here applicable, yet the lowest calculation of practical and experienced persons, Master Chimney Sweepers themselves, who have been brought up in the trade, establishes the fact, that of the chimneys in the metropolis three-fourths may be as well, as cleanly, and as cheaply swept by mechanical means as by the present method; and the remaining part being, on the very greatest calculation, one-fourth of the whole number, with alterations that may easily and cheaply be made, can be swept also without the employment of the Climbing Boy. Mr. Bevens, an architect much conversant with buildings in the metropolis, has no doubt that 95 out of 100 can be swept by the machines that are at present in use; and he has also no doubt that, supposing there was to be a legislative enactment that no chimney should be swept by the means of Climbing Boys, that easy substitutes could be found that would sweep every chimney that now exists. He adds, that though there may be difficulties in cleaning an horizontal flue, from the quantity of soot, yet it is equally bad for the boys as for the machine; because the boy, as he comes down, has an accumulation of soot about him, which stops up the circulation of air necessary to support life. So that it is evident, in all those chimneys where, under their present construction, the machine cannot be used, the hazard

hazard of loss of life to the boy who sweeps them is most imminent.

"Some of these flues are stated not to be above seven inches square; and one of the witnesses who relates this fact to the Committee, informs them that he himself had been often in hazard of his life; and that he has frequently swept a long narrow flue in Goldsmiths' Hall, in which he was shut up six hours, before his work was finished. Upon a review then of the evidence of the evils necessarily belonging to this trade, as well as of the remedies which have been suggested,—first, in the substitution of mechanical means, thus superseding the necessity of employing children in this painful and degrading trade; and, secondly, in allowing the system to continue in the main as it is, with only those amendments to the existing law, that may attempt to remedy the present practice,—your Committee are decidedly of opinion, that no Parliamentary regulations can attain this desirable end; that as long as Master Chimney Sweepers are permitted to employ Climbing Boys, the natural result of that permission will be the continuance of those miseries which the Legislature has sought, but which it has failed, to put an end to; they therefore recommend, that the use of Climbing Boys should be prohibited altogether; and that the age at which the apprenticeship should commence should be extended from eight to fourteen, putting this trade upon the same footing as others which take apprentices at that age; and, finally, Your Committee have come to the following Resolution:

"That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing the further use of Climbing Boys in sweeping of Chimneys."

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, July 1.*

IN the paper on Dry-rot, which you were good enough to insert in your Magazine for May, I have traced out what I consider to be the cause of that process. I now beg your insertion of the following plan to prevent it. As I consider all methods for curing Timber already infected futile, I shall proceed to shew how Timber may be procured, so as to be able to resist its attacks.

I take the felling of Timber at an improper season to be the predisposing cause, the presence of water and of heat the operating and stimulating causes of the process. At that time of the year that Timber is now felled it is full of the sap and peculiar

juices; it is in the full vigour of vegetation; turgid with the abundance of its various juices, the vessels are distended to their utmost capacity, and the tree is less solid than at any other time of the year. It is cut down in this state; a quantity of its juices flow out, but a much larger quantity is retained in its vessels, and these are not to be expelled. Long, very long seasoning after the usual method, is requisite to deprive them of their vegetating powers; and when that is effected, the Timber is neither so strong nor durable as that felled in the Autumn or Winter. Mr. Knight has shewn that Winter-felled Timber is more dense than that which is cut in the Spring, or early part of Summer. He cut two oak poles from the same stool, the one in May, the other after leaf-fall; these were dried for six weeks by a fire; he then found the specific gravity of the Winter-felled to be 0.679, that of the Spring-felled 0.609. Here, then, is a decisive proof of the superior quality of Winter-felled Timber. At the end of Autumn the tree has completed its vegetation; the sap and peculiar juices no longer exist in it as such, but are changed into wood and other solid matter, and in consequence are not so much disposed to decomposition as they were when in a state of fluidity; the water is nearly gone, and the wood, as if so designed by Nature, is fit for cutting, being in a state of suspended animation, which state, I suppose, may be prolonged by cutting off the sources of future vivification. I have noticed Elm trees which were cut down in the Spring, germinating the succeeding Spring, and, on rendering away part of the bark, have found the sap in circulation; had these trees been cut and converted to use, I have no doubt that, instead of finding a branch, I should have seen a fungus. From the above I draw the conclusion, that the Spring is an improper time to fell Timber, and that its being loaded with juices disposes it to a hasty decay.

It will be objected to the plan of cutting Timber in the Autumn and Winter, that the bark will be ruined. It has been proved that trees will continue to grow and flourish when deprived of a great part of that covering; it will be of no injurious consequence to the tree, then, to strip it

of its bark at the most convenient time, and suffer the tree to remain until Autumn to complete its vegetation*, taking care to envelope the trunk with hay or straw bands, so as to defend the sap vessels from the sun and wind. But, even supposing that the growth of the tree should be affected by these means, yet it will be the external zone alone that will suffer, and that is of but trifling consequence, as, in the conversion of Timber for shipping especially, that part is cut away. By these means, then, Timber may be procured free from sap and the peculiar juices, to which fluids the fungus owes its origin; for, upon analysis of it, I found it yielded most of the principles of which they are composed†: procure Timber free from these two fluids, and fungus will be prevented.

At the end of Autumn a small portion of water will remain in the tree, and, in conveying it to the various places at which it is to be used, more will necessarily be absorbed. To expel this, and to season the Timber, the logs should be first sided, or cut out into their different qualifications, and then placed in sheds constructed for that purpose, of large capacity, and with sides of swinging louver-boards; in these must be placed stoves, the funnels of which should run through the whole length of the building, and be capable of raising their atmosphere to a temperature between 90° and 100°, when some of the louver boards are canted to admit a current of air; those to windward should be canted below, and those to leeward aloft; care must be taken that the current of air be not very rapid. By adopting this method, the water may be totally expelled in a few weeks, and the Timber may then be removed to other buildings of the same con-

struction, but without stoves‡: thus Timber in a short time may be rendered fit for use, well seasoned and of greater durability and strength than that at present used.

To diminish the heat of the sphere on shipboard, and in bulk is the next consideration. The means for ships that are laid up in-harbour and for buildings, is, to open channels for the free circulation of air in parts of them. For ships in employment let a number of conical holes be made, so that their bases shall immediately below the lower (in ships of war called the gun-ports) and the summit of the cone as it approaches the outside, so make it of as great a height as the water-line as possible. To holes solid cones of oak should be fitted, be wound round with osier and smeared with tallow, and driven in hard. On each side of a conical hole a strong staple should be fixed, and the solid cone furnished with an iron face and knob, a bolt passed through the staple over the knob, would effectually cure it in its place. In fair weather the cones being withdrawn, as the holes being in number about twenty equidistant fore and aft on each side, an abundance of fresh air will be poured in through them into the lower parts of the ship. Large pipes might also be passed down the fore and stern, and a communication opened fore and aft in the hold part of the ship, which is now the residence of noxious vapours and staled air, would by these means be rendered cool and wholesome; and might be kept open at all times. The tubes should be furnished with a hood to prevent rain and sea passing down them. The tubes at each end of the ship should be considerably shorter

* The practice of barking trees in the Spring, and felling them in the Winter is of ancient date; it was recommended in 1687 by Dr. Plott to King James Second, and by him referred to the consideration of the Admiralty and Navy.

† Analysis of Fungus.—To the decoction I added:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Solution of Nitrate of Silver, precipitated Bitter principle. | |
| 2. Do. Gelatine | Do. Tannin. |
| 3. Infusion of Galls | Do. Gluten. |
| 4. Muriate of Alumina | Do. Extractive. |
| 5. From the Spirituous Tincture, Water precipitated Resin. | |
| 6. Evaporated the Spirituous Tincture, residuum Resin. | |

‡ It is indispensable to keep Timber dry at all times for its preservation; exposing it in stacks to the Rain and Sun is the sure means of its destruction. We have known thousands of loads of Timber to be ruined for want of the above caution.

the other, for the purpose of conveying away the heated air.

Thus, I presume, I have pointed out methods of obviating the causes of Dry-rot.

RT. DADA.

HERCULANEUM ROLLS.

Correspondence relative to a proposition by Dr. SICKLER on the subject of their development. (See p. 57.)

1. Sir T. TYRWHITT to Dr. SICKLER.

"Sir, Paris, Dec. 24, 1816.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have just received your Memoir, upon the subject of the Herculaneum Manuscripts, addressed to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences at Göttingen, and read at a meeting of that learned body the 9th of December, 1814.

I can assure you, Sir, that after the perusal of this Memoir, I feel my hopes, of seeing the contents of these volumes, considerably increased; and, under this impression, I take the liberty of addressing myself to you.

Mr. Hayter, who is doubtless known to you by reputation, and who has had much experience in the Neapolitan mode of developing these precious relics, is now here with a view to unroll the six Manuscripts given by His Majesty the King of Naples to Buonaparte; but, being obliged to make use of the ancient method, his progress, in spite of all his zeal, has not been more rapid, nor his success greater, than at Naples; and I am persuaded, that, as long as this system is persisted in, it will be impossible, as you have well observed, for human ingenuity to give the contents of these Manuscripts to the world. Under such circumstances, I shall feel myself highly obliged if you will have the goodness, with as little delay as possible, to inform me whether it would be consistent with your present avocations to visit Paris for the purpose of undertaking the management of the Rolls which are here, and afterwards to proceed to England with a similar view? You will, perhaps, have the goodness, at the same time, to communicate to me your ideas upon the pecuniary recompense which you may expect; upon which, I am satisfied, there will be but little difference of opinion.

I am, &c. THOMAS TYRWHITT.

P. S. If by chance you have made any ulterior experiments upon the Roll, of which you have sent an engraved column, and of which the subject is highly interesting, you will infinitely oblige me by sending an account of them, together with two or three copies of the *fac simile*."

2. Dr. SICKLER to Sir T. TYRWHITT.

"Sir, Hildburghausen, Jan. 3, 1817.

Conformably to the desire expressed in the letter which you have done me

the honour to address to me, I take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you my answer.

In the first place, Sir, I must request that you will accept the expression of my acknowledgments for having been pleased to direct your attention towards me, and for thinking me capable of undertaking and executing a work, which, up to the present moment, has almost uselessly occupied so many of our most enlightened scholars and experienced artists; and which has involved them in various perplexities without any beneficial result. If I have offered myself to the attention of the public as possessing some means to further these labours, I have had no other object in view than to render myself of use to the cause of literature, as well as to society in general.

A great number of experiments which I have made upon rolls of common paper gummed together and then carbonized, as well as others upon a real Herculaneum Roll, which had before been tried by the gentlemen at Naples without their having been able to separate even a single transversal line, have completely succeeded: these circumstances, combined with many observations upon the same subject made at Naples, enable me to assert, as a man of honour, that my mode of unrolling these precious remains of antiquity, appears to me to be that alone calculated to produce to the world a knowledge of their contents.

In the enclosed paper, I have taken the liberty of speaking of my intentions; but, in this stage of our negotiation, you will not, I am persuaded, in candour expect me to enter much into detail.

If the Rolls at Paris and in London have writing only on one side, as they are commonly found—If they are not lacerated, or torn in pieces, by any mechanical violence—If they have not been injured by the application of drugs, or chemical matter—If their writing has not been destroyed either by the action of fire, or by the effect of damp—Finally, if the obstacles which have hitherto presented themselves to their complete development, are only those which have occurred at Naples up to this time, I undertake, Sir, to guarantee the complete success of my method.

Professor Millin, who is well acquainted with me, will, I am persuaded, have no hesitation in assuring you, that it has never been my practice either to commit myself, or to deceive those who have had the goodness to take an interest in me, or patronize my undertakings; and Messrs. Blumenbach and Herren, the distinguished Professors at Göttingen, are, among many others, ready to give the most satisfactory testimonials upon this point.

Respecting

Respecting your kind invitation to Paris, and afterwards to England, with the view of unrolling the Papiri which are in those countries, I have profited by your advice, and have subjoined to my Prospectus, herewith enclosed, the Conditions upon which I should wish to enter upon the undertaking; and I should hope, Sir, that you will find them reasonable, and dictated by the nature of the circumstances of the case.

With regard to the copies of the *fac simile*, which you have requested me to transmit, I regret much that I cannot send them with this letter. The last of them I sent to Mr. Millin. My bookseller, Mr. Bertuch, of Weimar, has got the plate, and, therefore, if I had waited to send to him for some fresh impressions, my letter would have been delayed for ten days at least: however, as the post (the only one in the week) departs this day for Weimar, I have written to Mr. Bertuch to send you six copies of the *fac simile* to your address at Paris. I therefore hope, Sir, that these copies will reach you before your departure on the 20th instant: but, in case they should not arrive previously to your leaving Paris, I am sure Mr. Millin will permit you to take the copy which I presented to him. This *fac simile* contains only the half of a column of a Herculaneum Roll, the remaining part of which, as well as the other separated columns, were destroyed in my trunk during the journey.

SICKLER,
Director of the Public School at
Hildburghausen, and Member
of the Royal Society at Göttingen, and of several others."

3. Dr. SICKLER to Sir T. TYRWHITT.
"Sir, Hildburghausen, Jan. 5, 1817.

I had the honour, two days since, according to your desire, of replying to your letter of the 24th of December; but, having written in a great hurry, I could only touch upon the essential points, such as my feeling a disposition to go to Paris, and afterwards to England, for the purpose of undertaking the development of the Papiri, upon the condition that application should be made to my Sovereign for leave of absence for a limited time, and that such recompense might be afforded me as the discovery of the secret of my invention might seem to demand. Considering, however, that there may be other points at present upon which I should speak, I have thought it my duty to write you a second letter, before our correspondence may be interrupted by your quitting the Continent. The zeal which you have manifested to further

this enterprize, appears to me to be so well directed, that I should for ever reproach myself, were I not to expose to you every bearing of all the experiments which I have employed, during a series of many years past, for the accomplishment of my object. With this view, I take the liberty of transmitting to you my Dissertation, inserted in the German Journal, "*Curiositäten*," published at Weimar, by Mr. Bertuch, in 1815. In this Essay, I have alluded to my newly proposed plan, making known, however, only those parts of it which might tend to attract public curiosity, and draw the attention of men of learning, and of our German courts, to the situation of the Herculaneum Rolls, as well as to my views respecting them. This attempt has not entirely failed of its effect; an official application would have been made to the Court of Naples, if your mission, Sir, under the protection of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT of England had not again attracted public notice. Our gazettes have informed us, that Mr. Hayter is arrived at Paris with new means for effectuating the development of these Rolls; and, therefore, it has here been judged discreet to wait the result of his labours.

But, Sir, being now called upon by you, in a manner so flattering to myself, to lend my assistance towards dissipating the difficulties in which Mr. Hayter must find himself, it is but just, on my part, to detail to you every circumstance in my power respecting this subject.

If you condescend to read through my Dissertation, you will perceive that I have not detailed all that I might have said: but by the Report of the Royal Society at Göttingen, upon my Essay, as well as upon my *Exposé* annexed, you will observe, that the gentlemen composing the commission of that Society, were made perfectly acquainted with my process. This mode of proceeding appeared to me to be preferable to any other means of public attestation, inasmuch as the latter might be thought to hold out much more than was likely to be realized. You will also observe, that in no part of the said Report is there any mention of my having made experiments upon a real Herculaneum Roll; although that Society was actually in possession of the fragment from which the *fac simile* was made at Weimar. I now, Sir, communicate to you this fact, requesting you, at the same time, to write to Mr. Blumenbach, Secretary of the Royal Society, or to Mr. Herren, at Göttingen, and to put the question to either of them—*Was the original frag-*
ment,

ment, from which the *fac simile* was taken, in their possession, or not? At Weimar, the copyist made some faults, which I have endeavoured to correct in the copy sent to Mr. Millin: the original I keep to myself, and cannot allow it to be inspected without discovering the greater part of my secret; to which Professor Blumenbach, in a letter, which I have the honour of inclosing to you, alludes. This letter * I take the liberty to request you will return to me, either from Paris, or London; as any use which might be made of it may be disagreeable to Mr. Blumenbach, or prejudicial to myself.

In my Dissertation, I have made honourable mention of the zeal of the British Government, and of Mr. Hayter. In the annotations there is, from page 12 to 14, a description of the attempts made by several of the English mission for the development and attainment of the contents of the Herculaneum Manuscripts. It is extracted from the Editor of the Journal of the "*Morgenblatt*," as you will perceive, and, therefore, is not from me. It is perfectly true, however, that much discontent was manifested at Naples; but, well aware of the difficulties with which the undertaking had to contend, I could not myself but duly appreciate the zeal and the merit of those who have preceded me.

I have just received a letter from our celebrated antiquary, Mr. Boettiger, of Dresden, with an extract of a letter from the Marquis Hausmann, at Palermo, to whom he addressed a *fac simile* of my fragment; his answer has been highly favourable and encouraging to me. The Marquis Hausmann is held in high consideration at the Neapolitan Court, and he has sent the copy of my fragment to the Minister, Tommasi, at Naples. It is not improbable, therefore, that after completing my work in England and at Paris, I may, aided by this powerful recommendation, and accompanied by English gentlemen well skilled in the Greek language, be able to complete the undertaking begun by Mr. Hayter fifteen years ago, and to continue my labours in that capital until the whole contents of these treasures of Literature are laid open to the world. SICKLER.

P. S. To-morrow, or the day after for certain, six copies of the *fac simile* will be sent to you by Mr. Bertuch, the bookseller at Weimar, who has got the plate. The courier, reaching Paris in ten days

at latest, will enable you to receive them before your departure for England."

4. Professor MILLIN to Sir T. TYRWHITT.

"SIR, Paris, Jan. 18, 1817.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter respecting Dr. Sickler, of whom you have requested me to give you some particulars.

With respect to his discovery, I can assert nothing as from myself, and I apprehend, upon that point, you are in possession of all the details which you can desire: the testimonials of Messrs. Herren and Blumenbach are of the highest consideration, and these are all in his favour. There is, therefore, every reason to presume, that Dr. Sickler has made an important discovery. As to myself, I am firmly of that opinion; but, not having witnessed his operations, I cannot undertake to make any positive assertion respecting it.

I can, however, venture to certify, as from myself, that, though it might not be impossible for Dr. Sickler to have imposed upon himself (but which I cannot think very probable), I think he is incapable of wilfully imposing upon any other person. I have known him for these twenty years past; and I have always found him a person passionately fond of Literature, of the highest probity, and of the most honourable character. He is the son of a very respectable minister, who attached himself much to horticultural inquiries, and who has published a very interesting journal upon that subject. He directed the attention of his son to the same study; and the latter, adding to it a knowledge which he had acquired of history and antiquities, has edited a very curious work, entitled "*Histoire generale de la Culture des Arbres a Fruits*," 1802, 8vo. Of this branch of agriculture, he gives an historical detail from the most ancient times, and follows its pursuit through the history of the migrations of several nations and of their colonizations. To this work is annexed, corresponding charts, which considerably enhance the interest of the whole.

Dr. Sickler, arriving at Paris, was like many other young persons of learning of his country, introduced to me, and I soon found him a situation in the house of Monsieur Delessert, a rich banker, whose very name is a sufficient eulogium upon his personal merit. He undertook the education of a young gentleman of the family, who all retain for him an unalterable regard. During his residence at Paris, Dr. Sickler devoted himself to the study of the arts; and published a small work, in German, entitled "*The History*"

* The letter here alluded to, appeared to be perfectly satisfactory, and was, from motives of delicacy, returned to Dr. Sickler from Paris.

History of the Removal of the Works of Art," 1803, 8vo. in which he traces their removal from one country to another, from remote ages down to the present time, and has subjoined to it appropriate chronological tables: upon this work, however, I ought not to bestow any further commendation, since Dr. Sickler did me the honour to dedicate it to me.

In quitting the family to which I allude, Dr. Sickler returned to Gotha, and from thence, as I have informed you, he went to Rome, where he lived very economically, and published a Map of the Antiquities of the "Campagna di Roma," under the title of "L'Almanac de Rome," in two most interesting volumes. With the remainder of his history you are acquainted.

By this sketch of the life of Doctor Sickler, you will perceive that he is an ardent lover of literature and of the arts, and that it is principally with this view, and in order to obtain a knowledge of what they contain (and not from any sort of speculation), he has entered into the subject of the Herculaneum Manuscripts. He has a great knowledge of antiquity, and is a good Grecian, and therefore cannot be considered in the light of a mere mechanical operator.—He is a man of high honour; and is, I am persuaded, incapable of imposition, or of any premeditated deception.

I have thought it right to give you this long explanation upon the character and merits of Dr. Sickler, since it may possibly enable you the better to appreciate what he has said upon the importance of his discovery, the subject of which is of sufficient weight to require it to be thoroughly canvassed; inasmuch as it would grieve me, were so illustrious a character as the Prince Regent of England, who has demonstrated to the world such an ardent zeal for literature and the arts, as well as a Nation so generous as your own, to be subjected to fraud or imposition.

I am, &c. A. L. MILLIN."

5. Sir T. TYRWHITT to Dr. SICKLER.
"DEAR SIR, Paris, Jan. 19, 1817.

I beg you to accept of my best thanks for the promptitude with which you have replied to my letter; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have this day received the *fac similes* from Mr. Bertuch, as well as two copies of your interesting work published in the "*Curiositäten*."

Respecting your questions as to the present state of the Rolls, I can answer affirmatively to them all—they are precisely in the same state as they were at Naples.

It is impossible for me, as you may easily imagine, to give you, at this moment, any decisive answer to your other propositions; but I can assure you, that, with the exception of one or two of them, which I think will admit of some modification, and which, perhaps, our mutual friend, Mr. Millin, will hint to you, they will have my support when I lay them before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who, as you well know, has been, for many years past, the zealous patron of this undertaking. I shall not fail to let you know the result of my communication.

It will give me great pleasure to hear from you at your leisure; and I remain, with much esteem, &c.

THOMAS TYRWHITT."

Mr. URBAN, Seven Oaks, June 24.

ALLOW me to suggest to any Member of Parliament the means of rendering an essential service to mankind.

In speaking of Hydrophobia, I will not describe its horrors: the remedy has been sought in vain: the preventive is neglected, or overlooked.

It is well known, that a dog that has been wormed never bites when attacked with this disorder; but dies under its paroxysms quiet and innocuous.

Is it not then obvious, that a law to enforce the worming of all dogs would ensure the human species from even the dread of this fatal malady, and probably eradicate the disease from the canine species? The operation is simple; every village farrier can perform it; the law would be short, and easily understood, inflicting a penalty on those who neglected it, and the destruction of the dog unwormed.

Should any Member of Parliament, attracted by these observations, desire to be better informed of the correctness of the assertion, that a dog that has been wormed never bites when under the influence of this disorder, with a view of enforcing, by a Legislative Act, the preventive of this dreadful evil; I beg leave to advise a more particular communication on the subject with Dr. Jenner, that enlightened friend of humanity.

Is it necessary to add, that worming a dog is only the extracting of a ligament like a worm from under the tongue?

Yours, &c. A FARMER IN KENT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Holy Bible, according to the authorised Version; with Notes explanatory and practical, taken from the most eminent Writers of the United Church of England and Ireland; together with appropriate Introductions, Tables, Indexes, Maps, and Plans: Prepared and arranged by the Rev. George D'Oyly, B. D. and the Rev. Richard Mant, D. D. Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Under the Direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. For the Use of Families. 2 vols. quarto. Rivingtons.*

THIS beautiful Edition of the Holy Scriptures, which is now concluded in Seventeen Portions, reflects the highest credit on the venerable Society under whose auspices, and at whose expence, the Work is published; and not less so on the two very respectable Divines, under whose more immediate superintendence, and by whose diligent and able researches into the labours of the ablest Commentators, the Notes have been most carefully selected and revised. Like the industrious Bee, they have extracted the sweets of many a flower; and, provided the stock were truly Christian, have directed their attention to many a pious Writer, whether within or without the pale of the Established Church*.

Though it be a consideration of a minor nature, we must add that the Volumes are embellished with Eight Maps, drawn for this Work, by Mr. Arrowsmith, and LVI other beautiful Plates, selected from the Designs of the ablest Masters; and that the price of the Work is actually less than the prime cost;—the two large quarto volumes being charged at little more than three guineas.

2. *A General View of the Christian Dispensation, in a Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of London, at the*

Visitation, May 16, 1817. By Joseph Holden Pott, M. A. Archdeacon of London, and Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Published at the request of the Clergy present. 4to. pp. 33. Rivingtons.

WITH that proper authority which so well becomes this very learned and venerable Dignitary, the Archdeacon enters immediately on the subject of his important "Charge."

"In adverting," he says, "to our own age, I do not mean to call your notice to any late events, or to any public measures now depending; nor to the minuter points of any special controversy; however interesting such topics might be, and however needful it may sometimes prove, to touch such questions upon suitable occasions. My considerations will not be confined to such particulars.—The reflections which I have to offer will respect the substance of all that is most interesting to us as Ministers of Christ, as candidates for future blessings, and as those who shall have to give account not only for their own employment of that which they receive for their own profit, but of that with which they are entrusted for the benefit of others.—With an hearty desire, then, that they who have the interests of their fellow creatures most at heart may not fail in any manner of their end, or be diverted to some needless ground of difference, I may be allowed to say, that if ever we expect to prevent the mischiefs which have frequently arisen from an ardent zeal for peculiar tenets and opinions, disputable in themselves, and distinct entirely from essential points of faith and practice, it must be by the sure convictions which result from simple, clear, and intelligible principles.—No greater prejudice to truths insinuates itself among men, than that which is created by the zeal for such additions to the Christian Creed, or such exaggerations of its duties, as have frequently been raised. We know well what the first additions and exaggerations were, which were made in dark and superstitious ages, and how dearly they have cost the Christian world. We know, too, how ardently the zeal of many has been exercised in later times, for things disputable and disputed; things which stand apart from the fixed foundations of the Christian Creed, and the known rules of Christian practice. The subject matter to which any misconceived opinions are attached,

* "The Notes are taken, upon all subjects connected with Doctrine and Discipline, from the most eminent Writers of the United Church of England and Ireland. In matters unconnected with those subjects, recourse has occasionally been had to other authorities. The Marginal References are added; together with appropriate Introductions, Tables, and Indexes."

attached, may be no less than the truth itself; and how often has the subtle Infidel sought his advantage in entangled questions, and professed to triumph over truth, when he has obtained perhaps an easy victory over some misstatement of its testimonies.—Many want the skill to make exact discriminations, and are carried off by passionate and confident assertions. Others will not use the necessary pains to examine and compare things on all sides, and would feel perhaps no little measure of surprise and consternation, if you could make them apprehend the real and inevitable consequences resulting from some favourite opinion which they cherish as a point of faith. The well-disposed are thus drawn to weak and untenable positions, and the calm enquirer is not fairly met, nor suitably convinced. The truth is thus deprived of its natural defences, whilst numbers are discouraged or bewildered with the difficulties which arise upon questions needless in themselves, and foreign to the sure foundations of our common hope."

The Charge is thus concluded :

"Let us remember that we all have to pursue the same progressive course, and to encourage in our hearts the same compendious recollections of the grounds of faith, and of the measures of religious encrease, in sincerity and holiness of life.—I conclude, my Reverend Brethren, with the best wish of my heart, that we may follow the same good work committed to us, with one mind, and one endeavour, in the unity of the Spirit, and the bond of peace."

3. *The Basis of National Welfare : considered in reference chiefly to the Prosperity of Britain, and Safety of the Church of England ; with an Examination of the Parliamentary Reports on Education, the Police, the Population of Parishes, and the Capacity of Churches and Chapels : and a further Illustration of the chief Facts noticed in " The Church in Danger : " in a second Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, K. G. By the Rev. Richard Yates, B. D. F. S. A. Chaplain to his Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea ; Rector of Ashen ; and alternate Preacher to the Philanthropic Society. 8vo, pp. 374. Rivingtons.*

MR. Yates's former Letter to the Earl of Liverpool (vol. LXXXV. i. 44 ii. 143), attracted considerable attention; and was very much and deservedly commended by many persons of the highest distinction, and by

nearly the whole corps of respectable Reviewers.

In the present Volume, the intelligent Author again addresses the Noble Premier in language equally energetic and respectful; and, after some suitable prefatory observations, an outline of the argument, a recapitulation of the heads of the former Letter, and points for further elucidation—proceeds to shew that "Religion is necessary to the well-being of Civil Society;" and "the Necessity of Public Worship." He then proceeds to the grand object of his useful researches, "the Parochial Administration of Religion;" "the danger of a neglected superabundant Population;" "National habits in opposition to acknowledged Truths," "An Examination of Parliamentary Documents on Population, Parishes, Benefices, Capacity of Churches, &c.;" with a "Re-statement and revision of Facts in the Parishes of the Metropolis District; Comparative Statement of the foregoing Facts, from the Account printed by order of the House of Lords; the result of the Comparison; and further Means of Elucidation."

We are next presented with "An abstract notice of all Parishes in England and Wales of 2000 Inhabitants and upwards;" "Coincidence with general view and result;" the necessity for "Legislative Assistance;" the Outline of the proposed Measure; the Difficulties, and the Expence.

Mr. Yates's "Acknowledgments for private communications and assistance," commence with his Noble and highly respected Patron.

"My first debt of gratitude is due to your Lordship, for the high favour of permission to make use of your Lordship's library, and for those Parliamentary Documents upon which the authenticity of my statements has been founded: for the inspection of the MS part of which I have also gratefully to acknowledge the very polite letter and order of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.

"For the Communications of Encouragement,—of Criticism,—and of Assistance, with which I have been honoured, I am indebted to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; whose Christian and patriotic attachment to the Established Church has long been so conspicuous, that no eulogium from me could add to the respect felt for his Royal Highness's character
by

by all friends of the British Constitution. The Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol; to whom I am under particular obligation, not only for a written communication, but also for a personal discussion of the leading points of the subject. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale. The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester. The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, who very obligingly promised me the use of those diocesan returns which were subsequently printed by order of the House of Lords. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, whose exemplary and judicious zeal in behalf of the Church of England has been particularly directed to the subject of increasing the means of public worship; and under whose liberal and enlightened attention, several Churches have been recently built and consecrated, in the very populous Diocese at present under his Lordship's direction. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bristol. Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart. The distinguished and learned Principal of Oriel College, Dr. Edward Coplestone. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence Gardner. The Rev. Dr. James Satterthwaite. The Rev. Philip Dodd. The Rev. Dr. Richard Mant. The Rev. Bewick Bridge. The Rev. Archibald Alison. Jasper Atkinson, esq. John Bowdler, esq. To all of whom I beg permission to express my high sense of obligation, and to present my best thanks: I trust they will find that the critical suggestions with which I have been favoured, have all received due attention; although I could not, unauthorized, venture to print their communications. As no similar forbearance is requisite in regard to opinions already printed and published; such of them, relating immediately to the subject discussed in this tract, as have fallen under the Author's notice, are selected and here brought together in one view; to give, as already mentioned in page 9, the preceding reasoning and statements, in some degree, the additional advantage and influence of the argument from authority."

The Publications to which Mr. Yates alludes, and from which he has given some appropriate extracts, are

"British Review; Critical Review; Gentleman's Magazine; Christian Observer; Augustan Review; Monthly Review; Sermon by Dr. Knox; Speech of the Earl of Harrowby; Quarterly Review; British Critick; Edinburgh Review; Letter to John Coker, esq.; Review by Robert Wood; Visitation Sermon by Rev. G. Mathew; Statement, &c. of Manchester, Rev. C. D. Wray;

Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta; British Review; Bishop Porteus"

Mr. Yates has very ingeniously availed himself of articles from all the Works above enumerated; and from one of them (the British Review) we transcribe a few lines, as conveying the general sentiments of every similar publication.

"We indulge the expectation, that Mr. Yates's production will appear to have made the general impression which it is so well calculated to produce. Since the commencement of our Review, a pamphlet of greater intelligence and importance has not attracted its attention. Now that he has put his hand to the plough, we entreat him not to withdraw it. The subject is, in a great measure, his own. The fervent effectual labours of a pious man will avail much. It is by single efforts that the great deciding impulse has been given to all undertakings of eminent utility and goodness. It is thus that the abolition of the slave trade has been accomplished. One man stood between the living and the dead, and so that plague was stayed. Let Mr. Yates persevere; his prudence will secure him from excess, his sincerity will support his zeal, his intelligence will arm his wishes. While others are cumbered about much serving with respect to the Church, he will be busy about that which is essentially needful. The city of God with its rising glories will in part own him for its founder: and if any shall hereafter among its new-born structures inquire for his monument, the proper answer will be, *circumspice*."

On the important subject of "Legislative Assistance," the animated Letter-writer observes:

"The experience of two centuries hath demonstrated, that private benefaction and local contribution cannot be expected to supply, in the several districts requiring assistance, that augmentation of the number of Parish Churches and Parochial Ministers, which is absolutely necessary to the celebration of the Public Worship and Sacraments of the Church of England. The important National Benefit, of thus providing for the Instruction and Reformation of the hitherto neglected masses of population, can only be effected by the wisdom and authority of Parliament. And no part of the high and important duties of the Legislature can be more worthy of immediate consideration, than that which can be alone depended upon for affording security, and perma-

permanently beneficial effect, to all its other determinations; and which will be found the most direct, and only certain, means of preserving unimpaired the constitutional liberties and prosperity of the Nation. For although the Established Church be adapted with peculiar wisdom to produce and convey these advantages to the State, in the Religious and Moral Instruction of the people; it is in the due Administration of its Liturgy and Offices that its benefits are conferred: on the State therefore must rest the responsibility of providing for the Church these means of efficiency. The changing circumstances and progressive fluctuations of human affairs may render, and in this instance have rendered, additional Legislation necessary to correct those occasional derangements, which, if suffered to continue and increase, may prove fatal to the National Fabric. A case of strong and imperious necessity, in the present condition of the Church, hath been shewn to claim now the attention of the Legislature. And here the attention of the Legislature may be highly beneficial, not only in the actual and direct exercise of its authority, but also in preparing the public mind, and forming the public opinion, upon the necessity and importance of the measure. The transactions of Parliament having received, in modern times, a character and quality totally distinct and dissimilar from those of the private deliberations of a body of legislators, known to the public only in the Laws emanating from them; whatever is stated and enforced in Parliament, is now diffused and disseminated through every part of the country, by the potent, and now all-influencing, instrumentality of the public prints. Through their agency, a new and heretofore inconceivable power, is afforded to Parliament. The stupendous power of forming the public opinion and guiding the public will, by intellectual applications, reaching, in a continued and vigorous circulation, the utmost extremity of the body politic. From the Parliament the people may now not only receive Laws to controul the conduct, but also instruction to inform the understanding and guide the will: The opinions and sentiments now delivered in Parliament penetrate into every part of the realm. They are read and studied by all ages, ranks, and conditions: in the palace, the mansion, the shop, and the cottage; by the prince and the peasant, by the rich and the poor, by the learned and unlearned; and those who cannot themselves read, hear them read by others: every child that is taught to

lisp the alphabet, may be compelled now to read the catechism, but will much more certainly, hereafter, read the debates in Parliament. They might, therefore, be made the vehicle of impressing upon the public mind, with more certainty and with more effect than by any other means, the political, the moral, and even the religious truths necessary to social well-being. Whenever these topics are expatiated upon in Parliament, they find their way into thousands of hands and hearts, that are absolutely impenetrable to the most finished eloquence of sermons, charges, treatises, and every other production of the press, except that modern engine of abundant good or overwhelming evil, — a Newspaper. It must rejoice every true friend of the British Constitution, to learn that the means of giving augmented and due extent to the beneficial influence of the Established Church, in forming the moral principles of the most numerous classes of the community, are likely soon to receive a discussion in Parliament, and to engage the full energies of your Lordship's benevolent and discriminating mind. Of the results likely to ensue, on your Lordship's personal and direct application to this subject, we have the most gratifying grounds of anticipation, in the effect produced on the public opinion by your Lordship's Parliamentary exertions; and particularly, by the comprehensive, dispassionate, and luminous statement, upon a subject surrounded with peculiar difficulties, which recently occasioned much agitation in the public mind."

4. *The Nature of Christian Charity explained, and its Practice enforced: in a Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Hadeleigh, in Essex: Feb. 23, 1817. By the Rev. Joseph Prendergast. 12mo, pp. 15. Ogles and Co.*

AN excellent Discourse from 1 Cor. xiii. 1. in which the Preacher, among other arguments, observes,

"The most striking characteristic in this heavenly principle, is its duration. It hath an existence commensurate with the immortality of man. Every thing in the world besides this, shall be destroyed. The stars shall lose their brightness, even the sun himself shall grow dim, prophecies shall fail, the arts and sciences lose their lustre, — the charm of music shall cease, the painter shall drop his pencil, and the warrior his sword, and the whole frame of nature become as one chaos; but charity shall survive the universal wreck: it never

never faileth: in the language of one of our best Poets* living, to whose praise be it spoken, he hath devoted his muse to religion and virtue,

Its holy flame for ever burneth,
From heaven it came, to heaven return-
eth.

It shall rise out of the general ruin, with all its native and original splendour, and be the chief decoration of those happy regions where good men shall dwell with their God, triumphing in the enjoyment of a felicity without measure and without end. I am sure this beautiful description must have touched the heart of every one in this assembly. I think I see in your faces, my dear brethren, some signs, which lead me to suppose that your minds are transported with the idea of possessing the lovely disposition of which we have been discoursing."

5. *Manfred, a Dramatic Poem.* By Lord Byron. 8vo pp. 80. Murray.

[From "*The Day and New Times*."]'

LORD Byron's rank as a Poet has been long established. Great compression of thought, great vigour of language, keen and painful closeness to Nature under her most painful moods, might raise any Writer to eminence. But, combined with his Lordship's situation in life, and peculiar habits, they had all the effect that could be produced by the union of the powerful, the eccentric, and the fashionable; yet in all those things there is decline. Novelty is the only sure charm; and we grow weary of the most tempting extravagance, when it comes before us with the stiffness of habitual absurdity. Lord Byron has already "raved, recited, and maddened round the land:" the delight of this is past the moment we discover that this deviation from the natural directness of mankind has turned into a mill-horse track, and that to the last his Lordship can go only round and round. The effect of this giddy course upon the lower animal is to turn him blind. Whether this unfortunate process may not extend higher in the scale, is to be left to the studios of Lord Byron's later poetry. We will acknowledge no regret for the palpable indications of faded faculty given in the present Poem. The Writer had set himself

at war with the honourable and amiable habits of society; so far as lies in poetry, he had supplied the corrupt with excuses for corruption, and the infidel with sneers against Religion. If he has done this through weakness of understanding, we must rejoice that his powers of ill grow feeblers; if through radical darkness of spirit, our rejoicing may be equally excited by the evidence that his means are daily surer to sink under his intentions.

"Manfred" is, like all the Noble Author's heroes, a misanthrope; but on the same model, a being of matchless powers of mind and person, full of wild energy, full of distempered passion, haunted by unspeakable remorse, and scorning all things human and divine. So far he differs "not a jot" from "Conrad" and the "Giaour," and "Lara," and every hero of whom his Lordship ever has written, or perhaps ever will write. But with those distinctions he combines magic, and has for his familiars the whole host of darkness, convoked in masses of the most singular junction. Shakespeare was content to summon such ministers as might be within the call of his inferior necromancy. But his

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey,"

were home-made and helpless to the potencies clubbed together by this Master of spells, from all the mythologies of Persia, Greece, and Scandinavia.—Arimanes finds himself in sudden union with Nemesis, and Nemesis mingles at her ease with spirits of stars and waters, air and earth. This singular aggregation is, however, brought up only to recite poetry, and be defied. Manfred soliloquizes in scorn of them all to the last, repels an Abbot who offers him the feeble aids of Christianity, drives away Satan abashed, and dies upon the spot to follow him.—These observations must not be looked on as resulting from carelessness of the Noble Writer's powers: they have been already pronounced admirable; and if it were possible to separate the man from the genius, he could receive no praise too high for his merits. But they are deplorably bound together; and the Press forgets one of its highest duties when it suffers the evil to circulate without such antidote as may be offered in its sternest cen-

* Mr. Southey.

censure. Manfred has exiled himself from society; and what is to be the ground of our compassion for the exile? Simply the commission of one of the most revolting of crimes. He has committed incest!

We turn to the poetry.

The first scene is a Gothic gallery at midnight. Manfred is alone, summoning the spirits, which are slow to come.

"——— Spirits of earth and air,
Ye shall not thus elude me: by a power,
Deeper than all yet urged, a tyrant-spell,
Which had its birth-place in a star condemn'd,

The burning wreck of a demolish'd world,
A wandering hell in the eternal space;
By the strong curse which is upon my soul,
The thought which is within me, and
I do compel ye to my will.—Appear!"

(A star is seen at the darker end of the gallery; it is stationary, and a voice is heard singing.)

FIRST SPIRIT.

"Mortal! to thy bidding bow'd,
From my mansion in the cloud,
Which the breath of twilight builds,
And the summer's sun-set gilds,
With the azure and vermilion,
Which is mix'd for my pavilion;
Tho' thy quest may be forbidden,
On a star-beam I have ridden;
To thine adoration bow'd,
Mortal! be thy wish avow'd!"

The Second Spirit then sings, in a measure which unluckily reminds us of

"How happy could I be with either."

SECOND SPIRIT.

"Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
They crown'd him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow.

Around his waist are forests brac'd,
The avalanche in his hand;
But ere it fall, that thundering ball
Must pause for my command.

The glacier's cold and restless moss
Moves onward day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay.

I am the Spirit of the place,
Could make the mountain bow,
And quiver to its cavern'd base—
And what with me would'st Thou?"

Other Spirits of the elements succeed, each with a song, and Manfred finally demands of them, "Forget-

fulness;" this they have no power to give, but they give him a phantom of his sister—he grasps at it, and swoons.

In the second act he is found wandering among the Alps, where the entire action of the Drama lies; he invokes the Witch of the Alps, and unfolds a portion of his frightful history.

"——— I have not named to thee,
Father or mother, mistress, friend, or
being,

With whom I wore the chain of human
If I had such, they seem'd not such to
me—

Yet there was one—

Witch. "Spare not thyself—proceed.

Manfred. "She was like to me in lineaments—her eyes,
Her hair, her features, all to the very
Ev'n of her voice, they said were like
to mine,
But soften'd all, and temper'd into

Her faults were mine, her virtues were
her own—

I lov'd her, and destroy'd her!"

Witch. "With thy hand?

Manfred. "Not with my hand—but
heart—which broke her heart."

Nemesis arrives on the summit of an Alp! on her way to the hall of Arimanes!! Nemesis has been engaged in modern politics, and gives a pleasant view of what the Noble Author conceives the mighty of the earth to be now about.

FIRST DESTINY.

"——— Say, where hast thou been?
My sisters and thyself are slow to-night.

Nemesis. "I was detain'd repairing
shatter'd thrones,

Marrying fools, restoring dynasties,
Avenging men upon their enemies,

And making them repent their own
revenge;

Goadng the wise to madness; from the
Shaping out oracles to rule the world
Afresh, for they were waxing out of date,
And mortals *dared* to ponder for them-
selves,

To weigh Kings in the balance, and to
Of Freedom, the forbidden fruit.—Away!"

The Spirits assemble before Arimanes. Manfred appears, contemns all; and, finally, yields to nothing but his own resolution to perish.

This Poem is decidedly the wildest and the worst of its Author's. In the higher parts of it is an evident plagiarism from Bertram; in the inferior
its

its proprietorship is not likely to have many claimants.

The extracts here given are less to present the Reader with the most beautiful, than the most characteristic passages. The Witch and Spirit-rhymes constitute the novelty of the Work. Fragments of more obvious beauty are thickly strewed through its pages; and it has descriptions that may rank among the most poetic and picturesque to be found in the range of his Lordship's Works. The story is still of an order which we must not praise. It appears to us to allude to offences for which society finds no pardon; but we make the fullest disclaimer of extending the unhappy allusion beyond his imaginary hero. He has laboured, to our idea, to draw himself in "Manfred," as he had done in "Childe Harold." We think this injudicious; but we have been at no time inclined to believe that the likeness was true to the guilt which it has been Lord Byron's taste to heap upon his heroes.

6. *Beauties of Massinger.* 12mo.
pp. 304. Porter.

Dr. Ferriar, in his "Essay on the Dramatic Writings of Massinger," remarks, that th's Poet's "fate has been hard, far beyond the common topics of the infelicity of genius. He was not merely denied the fortune for which he laboured, and the fame which he merited—a still more cruel circumstance has attended his productions: literary pilferers have built their reputation on his obscurity; and the popularity of their stolen beauties has diverted the public attention from the excellent original."

Massinger's was indeed a life of dependence and penury; and to the neglect into which he and his writings had fallen, many circumstances contributed; the principal of which, perhaps, were the civil wars which immediately succeeded his death, and the subsequent reigns, first of dull fanaticism, and afterwards of prurient ribaldry. One of the "literary pilferers" from his Works is ably exposed by Mr. Cumberland, who, in his "Observer," draws an excellent comparison between the "Fatal Dowry" of Massinger, and Rowe's unacknowledged but close copy of that play in his "Fair Penitent."

But the fame of the Poet has in

the present reign begun to revive. His excellences have been pointed out by admiring critics, men of literary eminence—his Plays have been re-usherred to the world by an able and judicious Editor, who has "cleared them from the obscurity with which they were enveloped" by his predecessors in the labour: and some of his neglected Dramas have been revived on the Stage with a degree of success that proves their genuine merit and superior power. To these latter, we think, several others might be added with more than equal effect; and, though we may not perhaps be prepared to go quite so far as some of his encomiasts, in thinking him equal to Shakspeare, yet we have seen enough of his beauties to enter with heartiness into the present Editor's anticipation of "the time, when to be well acquainted with Massinger, will be nearly as common as it now is to have an intimate knowledge of his immortal contemporary."

We congratulate our literary friends, therefore, on the appearance of this little Volume; and gladly recommend it as a pleasing pocket companion, as containing passages of eminent beauty, as creating, at little trouble and expence, a familiarity with the Poet's style, which is at once nervous and flowing; and as proving that there is another dramatic bard, in whose pages will be found

"Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

The title of "*Beauties of Massinger*" does not sufficiently designate the Book; for the Editor has prefixed to the extracts from each Play a "simple and unadorned argument" of its plot. This, we think, a useful addition, because, the publick not having the same intimacy with these Plays as with those of Shakspeare, the scenes and the selections would, without these explanations, have been less intelligible than they are now made. We are glad also to observe, that the Editor has carefully excluded every line of grossness, from the charge of introducing which Massinger is no more exempt than Shakspeare. But on this head it is clear, that "the Age, rather than the Poet," is to be blamed, since a spirit of piety pervades his Works; and even

even in his licentious scenes a strong regard for morality is apparent. Dr. Ireland also remarks with great truth, that "he is entirely without profaneness."

We scarcely know whence to select a passage for our Readers' amusement; but we will take the first that meets our eyes—it is from the "Bondman," a play that would be revived upon the Stage with advantage.

SLAVES' COMPLAINT.

"Your tyranny
Drew us from our obedience. Happy
those times [lies,
When lords were styled fathers of fami-
And not imperious masters! when they
number'd [sons,
Their servants almost equal with their
Or one degree beneath them! when
their labours [riod
Were cherish'd and rewarded, and a pe-
Set to their sufferings; when they did
not press [power
Their duties or their wills beyond the
And strength of their performance! all
things order'd
With such decorum as wise law-makers,
From each well-govern'd private house
derived
The perfect model of a commonwealth.
Humanity then lodged in the hearts of
men,
And thankful masters carefully provided
For creatures wanting reason. The no-
ble horse, [nostrils
That, in his fiery youth, from his wide
Neigh'd courage to his rider, and brake
through [lord
Groves of opposed pikes, bearing his
Safe to triumphant victory; old or
wounded, [vice.
Was set at liberty, and freed from ser-
The Athenian mules, that from the
quarry drew [gods,
Marble, hew'd for the temples of the
The great work ended, were dismiss'd,
and fed [have found
At the public cost; nay, faithful dogs
Their sepulchres; but man, to man
more cruel, [slave;
Appoints no end to the sufferings of his
Since pride stepp'd in and riot, and o'er-
turn'd [masters
This goodly frame of concord, teaching
To glory in the abuse of such as are
Brought under their command; who,
grown unuseful,
Are less esteem'd than beasts.—This
you have practised,
Practised on us with rigour; this hath
forced us [if redress
To shake our heavy yokes off; and,

Of these just grievances be not granted
us, [hand defend
We'll right ourselves, and by strong
What we are now possess'd of."

How beautiful are the following
deliquations!

FEAR.

"How her heart beats!
Much like a partridge in a sparrow's
foot,
That with a panting silence does lament
The fate she cannot fly from!"

GREATNESS.

"Greatness, with private men
Esteem'd a blessing, is to me a curse;
And we, whom, for our high births,
they conclude
The only freemen, are the only slaves.
Happy the golden mean! Had I been
born
In a poor sordid cottage, not nurs'd up
With expectation to command a court,
I might, like such of your condition,
sweetest, [not,
Have ta'en a safe and middle course, and
As I am now, against my choice, comp-
pell'd [rais'd
Or to lie grovelling on the earth, or
So high upon the pinnacles of state,
That I must either keep my height with
danger,
Or fall with certain ruin."

We have room at present for only
one more extract, which shall be of
a lighter nature. It is a page's proofs
of a

SERVANT'S SUPERIORITY.

"You are fools,
And ignorant of your happiness. Ere I
was [tutor
Sworn to the pantofle, I have heard my
Prove it by logic, that a servant's life
Was better than his master's; and by
that [fail not,
I learn'd from him, if that my memory
I'll make it good.

"Thus then: From the king
To the beggar, by gradation, all are
servants;
And you must grant, the slavery is less
To study to please one, than many.
Well then; and first to you, sir: you
complain [a thousand,
You serve one lord, but your lord serves
Besides his passions, that are his worst
masters; [to soothe
You must humour him, and he is bound
Every grim sir above him: if he frown,
For the least neglect you fear to lose
your place;
But if, and with all slavish observation,
From the minion's self, to the groom of
his close stool,
He hourly seeks not favour, he is sure
To

To be eased of his office, though perhaps
he bought it. [such

Nay, more; that high disposer of all
That are subordinate to him, serves and
fears

The fury of the many-headed monster,
The giddy multitude: and as a horse
Is still a horse, for all his golden trap-
pings,

So your men of purchased titles, at their
best are

But serving-men in rich liveries.

We shall perhaps, on some future
occasion, give an account of the se-
veral plays, accompanied by further
extracts.

We now can only add, that a sketch
of the Poet's life is prefixed; and that
the Editor has performed his task
in a manner very creditable to him-
self, and pleasing to the admirers of
an excellent English Dramatic Writer.

A Sonnet, addressed by the Editor
to his Work, precedes the whole; for
which see our Poetry in Part I. p. 541.

7. *The Craniad; or, Spurzheim Illus-
trated. A Poem, in two Parts. 12mo.
pp. 187.*

A Versification, by two joint Bards,
of "The Physiognomical System of
Doctors Gall and Spurzheim." The
Authors of "The Craniad" have added
illustrations, and advanced arguments
of their own, which, *perhaps*, may

tend to corroborate the opinions of
the above-mentioned Craniologists,
by placing many of their aphorisms
in a stronger light than they have
hitherto appeared in, and confirming
many of their conclusions.

Of this Serio-comic Philosophic
Poem the Reader may form some
opinion from a single quotation:

"Man is a microcosm,—a little earth! *
And turns revolving, from his very birth;
Hence, endless revolutions in the mind,
And in the feelings of the human kind;
Hence revolutions in whole nations too,—
What will man's innate faculties not do!
There's not a plant nor mineral to be
found

But doth with human properties abound:
Meadows are mow'd—and hay made in
the sun, [making's done;

And piled in hay-stacks when hay-
And are not fields of men mow'd down
in fight, [and bright,—

By sweeping scythes of warriors, sharp
Then piled in earth,—where earth-
worms hold their away,

To feed the reptile tenants of the clay?

"Men too obey attraction,—and, like
stones [break their bones;

Fall sometimes from house-tops and
Stone-masons, when their scaffolding
gives way, [like clay †;

Fall, with the stones about them, just
Men, from a scaffold, often too are found
To drop,—although they may not reach
the ground;

* "In general, man participating in the nature of all other beings—of minerals, plants, and animals, and being therefore, as some would have it, a microcosm, must possess all the properties common to him and to other beings." SPURZ. p. 448.—"Thus as the body of man consists of matter, it is subjected to all the laws of matter. It is attracted towards the centre of the earth, and if it be not supported, falls as inanimate bodies do." Ibid.—"The activity of our faculties varies according to the modifications of the organization, in the same way that the *milk and butter of cows* vary according to the food they live on; or as the flesh and fat of animals are modified according to the food by means of which they are fattened. The activity of men fed on *game* differs much from that of those who live on *potatoes* and vegetables; and it seems possible to shew the greater influence of different aliments upon certain systems in the healthy state, just as we may shew that some medicaments act more upon one system than upon another. By the same reason we may also conceive why certain rules of *fasting* are useful in order to subdue the sensual appetites." Ibid. p. 458, 459.—We humbly beg leave to observe (with due respect to the Doctor) that we think the circumstance of those who are fed on *game*, being *hunters*, may contribute somewhat to their activity—nor, are we quite sure, that many individuals fed all their lives on *potatoes* are not very active.—"Innateness of the special faculties of the mind." Analogy. "The first proof may be drawn from analogy. By examining Nature we perceive that every kind of earth, every salt, every metal, has its determinate qualities, by which we are enabled to distinguish one species from another: thus the figure of crystallization, the weight, affinity, and other physical and chemical properties, are determinate and permanent. It is the same with plants: their general laws are fixed, and every plant has its own character. A pear-tree never bears apples, nor an apple-tree pears: we never gather figs from a vine, nor grapes from a thorn-bush." Ibid. p. 471, 472."

† "To earth, by the laws of attraction, he fell."—*Rejected Addresses.*

GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

And

fellow-men; but those who feel as men and think like Christians, will read the following Bull for the revival of the Order of the Jesuits, with no ordinary sensations."

The Bull for the re-establishment of this very notorious Order, dated August 7, 1816, is given at length.

10. *Letters of Yorick, or a good-humoured Remonstrance in favour of the Established Church. By a very humble Member of it. In Three Parts. Part I. submitted to the Catholic Board, Association, or Committee, whosoever it may be. Part II. submitted to the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education. Part III. submitted to the various Advocates, &c. of the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, &c. and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church.* 8vo. pp. 377. Dublin, Milliken; London, Rivingtons.

OF these animated Letters, the production of no ordinary pen, the First Part, under the title of "Letters of Publicola," was duly noticed in our vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 611. In the same strain of "serious argument and pleasant irony," under the not less appropriate name of "Yorick," the Letter-writer stands forth a very able Defender of the Established Church, against that numerous and dangerous race of "Reformers, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education."

The Letters in the Second Part appeared, the first three of them in the Dublin Evening Post, and the remainder in the Freeman's Journal, under the signature of *Numa*. Those in Part III. in the Correspondent News-paper, during the Month of January, 1817, under the signature of *Publicola*.

A specimen or two of the Author's manner shall now be given.

At the conclusion of four Letters under the title of "Examination of the principle of the Lancasterian Schools (and Bible-Society-men); the giving to children and adults the Bible without note or comment; and vigilantly excluding Catechisms of ANY Church from their Institutions," he says,

"I see no good reason why the Roman Catholics and Dissenters of almost every denomination might not still be constituent members of the

Church of England. They might join in taking the sacrament, understanding it in their own sense. I understand it *figuratively*: others may understand it *literally*. I see here no ground of mutual enmity. The most liberal Catholics and Dissenters frequently attend our Church service, and acknowledge it to be blameless and void of offence. It is not absolutely necessary, says Swift, that they should believe and subscribe *all* the thirty-nine articles.—And as to direct foreign jurisdiction in either temporals or spirituals—the Dissenters have renounced this long ago; and the Roman Catholics have virtually renounced this now. They may still retain if they please certain *speculative* notions. The human intellect, we know, is a mine of inexhaustible materials in this way. But this is no reason for schism. We admire the Greeks and Romans—though Pagans—we even are interested in imagination, and sometimes enter into the spirit of Heathen poetry, philosophy, and mythology; especially when this latter is represented to the life by painters and sculptors. But these form no part of our serious belief. We do not act upon it. We admire such inventions; and remain Christians. So in the Two Houses of Parliament the minority go out upon any division; or draw up a protest—remaining constituent members of the House as before. They are not bound to approve of the *whole* that is resolved upon; nor do they reject the whole for a *part*. They may declare their objections and conscientious scruples. They may prefer in their own minds this or that measure; and maintain, plausibly, that such *ought* to HAVE BEEN the rule—but they submit to what is the rule. Nor do the majority reject and exclude, for ever, the members of the minority for differing from themselves in a matter not essential. Both declare that the Government might go on better—some in one way—some in another: but both agree that it is the Government, and must go on."

The Letter-writer subsequently adds,

"All of us, whether children or adults, must trust to authority:—to evidence and proofs of the skilful: or to those whose office it is to study and explain what it is essential for us to know, and what we cannot discover and settle of *ourselves* merely. We must all look up to some standard: and our education must relate to this. It should do so primarily and directly: for if not, it will indirectly, at second hand, and erroneously. That there is, and should be, an Established Church, it ought not to

and were afterwards translated into all languages, and printed over and over again. Voltaire says of them,

"The Bishop of Lucon, son of the celebrated Bussy, told me, that asking one day the Bishop of Meaux what Work he would covet most to be the Author of, supposing his own performances set aside, Bossuet replied, *The Provincial Letters*. Examples of all the species of Eloquence abound in them."

From the brief "View of the History of the Jesuits," prefixed to this Edition, a few particulars shall be taken:

"In *Portugal*, where the Jesuits were first received, they obtained the direction of the Court, which for many years delivered to them the consciences of its princes and the education of the people. Portugal opened the door to their missions, and gave them establishments in Asia, Africa, and America. They usurped the sovereignty of Paraguay, and resisted the forces of Portugal and Spain, who claimed it. The Court of Lisbon, and even Rome herself, protested in vain against their excesses. The league in France was, in reality, a conspiracy of the Jesuits under the sanction of Sixtus V. to disturb the succession to the throne of France. The Jesuits' College at Paris was the grand focus of the seditions and treasons which then agitated the state; and the ruler of the Jesuits was president of the Council of Sixteen, which gave the impulse to the leagues formed there and throughout France. Matthieu, a Jesuit and confessor of Henry III. was called 'The Courier of the League,' on account of his frequent journeys to and from Rome at that disastrous period.

"In *Germany* the Society appropriated the richest benefices, particularly those of the monasteries of St. Benedict and St. Bernard. Catharine of Austria confided in them, and was supplanted; and loud outcries were uttered against them by the sufferers in Vienna, in the States of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and elsewhere. Their cruelties in Poland will never be forgotten. They were expelled from Abyssinia, Japan, Malta, Cochín, Moscow, Venice, and other places, for their gross misconduct; and in America and Asia they carried devastation and blood wherever they went. The great object of the persecution of the Protestants in *Savoy* was the confiscation of their property, in order to endow the colleges of the Jesuits. They had, no doubt, a share in the atrocities of the Duke of Alva in the Low Coun-

tries. They boasted of the friendship of Catherine de Medicis, who espoused their cause, and under whose influence the massacre of St. Bartholomew was executed. Louis XIV. had three Jesuit confessors, which may explain the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

"The Jesuits have been notorious for attempting the lives of princes. The reign of Queen Elizabeth presents a succession of plots. In her proclamation dated Nov. 15, 1602, she says, that 'the Jesuits had fomented the plots against her person, excited her subjects to revolt, provoked foreign princes to compass her death, engaged in all affairs of State, and by their language and writings, had undertaken to dispose of her crown.'

"Lucius enumerates five conspiracies of the Jesuits against James I. before he had reigned a year. They contrived the gunpowder plot. So late as the time of George I. both Houses of Parliament reported, that the evidence examined by them on the conspiracy of Plunket and Layer had satisfactorily shown that it had for its object the destruction of the King, the subversion of the laws, and the crowning of the Popish Pretender; and they state, that 'Plunket was born at Dublin, and bred up at the Jesuits' college at Vienna.' Henry III. of France was assassinated by Clement, a Jesuit, in 1589. The Jesuits murdered William Prince of Orange, in 1584. They attempted the life of Louis XV. for imposing silence on the polemics of their Order, besides innumerable other atrocities.

"The pernicious spirit and constitution of this Order rendered it early detested by the principal Powers of Europe; and while Pascal, by his '*Provincial Letters*,' exposed the morality of the Society, and thus overthrew their influence over the multitude, different Potentates concurred, from time to time, to destroy or prevent its establishments. Charles V. opposed the Order in his dominions: it was expelled in England by the proclamation of James I. in 1604: in Venice, in 1606; in Portugal, in 1759; in France, in 1764; in Spain and Sicily, in 1767; and suppressed and abolished by Pope Clement XIV. in 1775. Recently, however, the Pope has dared to re-establish it, though Clement had acted on the entreaties of even Catholic Sovereigns, who deemed it incompatible with the existence of civil society. It must be acknowledged, indeed, to be a fit instrument for ecclesiastical despotism, and may therefore be regarded with indifference by all who are unconcerned to secure the liberties of their fellow-

fellow-men ; but those who feel as men and think like Christians, will read the following Bull for the revival of the Order of the Jesuits, with no ordinary sensations."

The Bull for the re-establishment of this very notorious Order, dated August 7, 1816, is given at length.

10. *Letters of Yorick, or a good-humoured Remonstrance in favour of the Established Church. By a very humble Member of it. In Three Parts. Part I. submitted to the Catholic Board, Association, or Committee, wheresoever it may be. Part II. submitted to the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education. Part III. submitted to the various Advocates, &c. of the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, &c. and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church.* 8vo. pp. 377. Dublin, Milliken; London, Rivingtons.

OF these animated Letters, the production of no ordinary pen, the First Part, under the title of "*Letters of Publicola*," was duly noticed in our vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 611. In the same strain of "serious argument and pleasant irony," under the not less appropriate name of "*Yorick*," the Letter-writer stands forth a very able Defender of the Established Church, against that numerous and dangerous race of "Reformers, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education."

The Letters in the Second Part appeared, the first three of them in the *Dublin Evening Post*, and the remainder in the *Freeman's Journal*, under the signature of *Numa*. Those in Part III. in the *Correspondent News-paper*, during the Month of January, 1817, under the signature of *Publicola*.

A specimen or two of the Author's manner shall now be given.

At the conclusion of four Letters under the title of "*Examination of the principle of the Lancasterian Schools (and Bible-Society-men)* ; the giving to children and adults the Bible without note or comment ; and vigilantly excluding Catechisms of ANY Church from their institutions," he says,

"I see no good reason why the Roman Catholics and Dissenters of almost every denomination might not still be constituent members of the

Church of England. They might join in taking the sacrament, understanding it in their own sense. I understand it *figuratively* : others may understand it *literally*. I see here no ground of mutual enmity. The most liberal Catholics and Dissenters frequently attend our Church service, and acknowledge it to be blameless and void of offence. It is not absolutely necessary, says Swift, that they should believe and subscribe *all* the thirty-nine articles.—And as to direct foreign jurisdiction in either temporals or spirituals—the Dissenters have renounced this long ago ; and the Roman Catholics have virtually renounced this now. They may still retain if they please certain *speculative* notions. The human intellect, we know, is a mine of inexhaustible materials in this way. But this is no reason for schism. We admire the Greeks and Romans—though Pagans—we even are interested in imagination, and sometimes enter into the spirit of Heathen poetry, philosophy, and mythology ; especially when this latter is represented to the life by painters and sculptors. But these form no part of our serious belief. We do not act upon it. We admire such inventions ; and remain Christians. So in the Two Houses of Parliament the minority go out upon any division ; or draw up a protest—remaining constituent members of the House as before. They are not bound to approve of the *whole* that is resolved upon ; nor do they reject the *whole* for a *part*. They may declare their objections and conscientious scruples. They may prefer in their own minds this or that measure ; and maintain, plausibly, that such *ought* to HAVE BEEN the rule—but they submit to what is the rule. Nor do the majority reject and exclude, for ever, the members of the minority for differing from themselves in a matter not essential. Both declare that the Government might go on better—some in one way—some in another : but both agree that it is the Government, and must go on."

The Letter-writer subsequently adds,

"All of us, whether children or adults, must trust to authority :—to evidence and proofs of the skillful : or to those whose office it is to study and explain what it is essential for us to know, and what we cannot discover and settle of *ourselves* merely. We must all look up to some standard : and our education must relate to this. It should do so primarily and directly : for if not, it will indirectly, at second hand, and erroneously. That there is, and should be, an Established Church, it ought not to

to be permitted to any man, so much as to question. No man should be permitted to question this—next to the being of God, and of Revelation. But Mr. Hume was suffered to doubt, and question, in print, all three of these truths.—Finding that nobody read his *Essays*, he disguised his principles under a more popular form, that of *History*. He knew, for the sake of the *subject*, the *res gesta* of England, the people would run after and swallow that, along with the poison contained in it. This political chymist, infusing his deleterious preparations of the French school into that *history* (as he calls it), utterly dissolves the principle of the mixed Monarchy of England, in State and Church: the very principle of its ascendancy abroad, together with its liberty and toleration at home. That principle has, under Providence, enabled the United Kingdom to surpass all its contemporaries in government, in negotiation, and in arms.—In particular, his subject is the vehicle of an insolent invective against the English institution of Parliaments.

“His co-adjutor, Adam Smith, (first recommending a way in which a Theatre might be used so as to be the most effectual engine against the religious principle) was permitted to call into question the expediency of the statistical œconomy of England. This engine exploded, indeed, before its time. But out of its fragments we have been daily and nightly frightened by squibs, serpents, and crackers, which have been tossed about by the miserable engineers in Statistics ever since.—However, I shall shortly give a *good-humoured* warning to these gentry; requesting only a truce, or cessation of hostilities till I can pay my compliments to them.

“The way Smith calculated to get this engine of his admitted into our Council Chamber, was by a specious offer to *Rumfordise* the public revenues.—He proposed that the expense of all our institutions should be saved:—while, with the true spirit of a step-mother, he recommended that these institutions should be left—to *take care of themselves*.

“These two works occupy the first place in our libraries; and have dictated public opinion these 50 years past. When I first read Mr. O’Callaghan’s warning to the Church, ‘to take care lest some future Chancellor of the Exchequer might be tempted to insert the revenues of the Church as an item in his ways and means,’—I could not help calling out, ‘Hush! Mr. O’Callaghan—do not speak so loud—the Chancellor of the Exchequer may hear you. You

may put queer thoughts into his head. You should consider Government, sometimes, have long *ears*, so well as long *hands*.’ But upon reflection, I recovered from my alarm, as Smith and Hume had kindly recommended—this very expedient half a century ago. Nor was it very new then; others had in their charity and bounty recommended it a century or more before the Reformation. England, having better resources, and a principle of common honesty (that is of common-sense), begged again and again to be excused. But France, in our times, at the end of its resources, was tempted to try the experiment. The French Revolution, we all know, was the result.”

The Author facetiously announces, as preparing for publication:

“A Series of Letters, by Yorick; to serve as a Key to those two facetious productions, which their Authors have been pleased to ‘yclep Smith’s Wealth of Nations, and Hume’s History of England.

“In this, Yorick will endeavour to open a Repository, whence any Writer, who has ability, leisure, and inclination, may be able to describe, joking apart, the true political œconomy of a State—in the History of the United Kingdom.”

11. *Four Letters on the English Constitution.* By G. Dyer, A. B. formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 190. Longman and Co.

HAVING given in our Volume LXXXIII. i. p. 153, a candid opinion of these “Letters,” and of their very learned and well-intentioned Author; it is unnecessary to say more than that the present Edition is considerably improved; and to give an extract from the new Preface:

“As the few following pages can lay no claim to the public notice, from any testimony, so far as the Author knows, to the former Editions, in the existing periodical publications, or commendatory quotations in newspapers, it may not be improper to state the reasons, which have occasioned the following republication.

“Public praise, to those whose ears are accustomed to it, is the earnest of fame; and love of fame, like a poetical charm, is a stimulus to new endeavours.

‘Das aliquid famæ, quæ carmine gratior aurem

Occupat humanam?’ Hor.

And where writers are sure of praise, they may calculate, without any danger of a mistake, on the success of their new editions.

“The

"The Author, however, is possessed of some testimonies, which are encouraging, ample enough for the fondness of a parent's hopes, that his little offspring does not altogether deserve to die. A man's own conscience, the only proper witness of his motives, or assiduity, can have no force with any one but himself; but the judgment of men of upright intentions, and thoroughly conversant in the subjects treated of, may be allowed to have some force with others: for though the self-love of authors is proverbial, and there is no class of men, of whom it may with more propriety be said, 'they stand too near to see themselves,' yet the views of men of superior learning, eminent in their profession, and particularly distinguished, as their valuable publications sufficiently testify, for their knowledge in our Laws and Constitutional History, the views of such men are made at a distance, and may be expected to be taken *without partiality and without hypocrisy*. The approbation, therefore, of such men, expressed as it has been, with much warmth, either by Letter, or personal interviews, could not fail to be grateful and animating; though, where no authority was given to mention persons, it would not be justifiable to do so, nor, as they might not assent to every particular opinion stated here, would it be proper. The writer, however, does think himself justified in availing himself of their authority so far, as to hope, that what could, *in general*, approve itself to men of such discernment and knowledge, may contain a few hints that will not be unacceptable to some other readers. These considerations, further enforced by the solicitations of several persons to possess copies of these Letters—the former edition being out of print—are the reasons, which he has for venturing on a new edition.

"Another inducement was found in the pursuits which at present principally engage him. The former edition of these Letters was proffered as a pledge, that, however occupied, he was not likely to shew hostility to the English Constitution, nor to play at cross purposes with the principles of civil and religious liberty. That pledge, it is hoped, has been redeemed: and this republication is offered as a similar pledge, that in the further prosecution of a work, in which he has been for several years engaged, he may be expected to keep the same course; and, by shewing a decent respect to eminent men of all parties, to follow the line of what he conceives to be the true English character.

"Perhaps there was a reason stronger than even these. Our political hemi-

sphere is at present overspread with an awful cloud, arising, in part, from a long war; in part from present distress, and the restraints of power. The circumstances of the war, and public distress, would offer too much matter for present consideration; the restraints of government is the only topic which belongs to this place."

As our former commendation does not appear to have been "a testimony" entirely accordant to Mr. Dyer's expectation, we decline entering further into his arguments against the Suspension Acts and the Reform of Parliament.

12. *A Practical Introduction to Botany, Illustrated by References, under each Definition, to Plants of easy Access, and by Numerous Figures; and also comprising a Glossary of Botanic Terms.* By the Rev. W. Bingley, A.M. F.L.S. Author of *Animal Biography*, &c. 12mo. pp. 89. Gale and Fennel.

THE *Amateurs* of this elegant Science are much indebted to Mr. Bingley for this compendious and satisfactory Manual, which is accompanied by Nine explanatory Engravings; and of which the Author very unaffectedly says:

"This little work is by no means intended to supersede the larger, and more valuable introductions to the study of Botany; particularly Professor Martyn's Letters, and Sir James Edward Smith's Elementary Treatise. The latter of these, in particular, must continue to be read and admired so long as any taste for this study shall exist in the British dominions. The claims to attention of the present publication are founded chiefly on its portable size; its comprising, within a narrow compass, all the principal definitions arranged in systematic order, and these being, in general, illustrated by reference to English plants, or to plants that are of frequent occurrence in flower-gardens. In this view it may with advantage be used as a Supplement to Miss Wakefield's Familiar Introduction to Botany. As it is meant chiefly to illustrate English Botany, those definitions that are applicable only to foreign plants, have been, for the most part, omitted."

13. *Letters to a Mother on the Management of Infants and Children, embracing the important Subjects of Nursing, Food, Clothing, Exercise, Bathing, &c. With cursory Remarks on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood,* with

with a particular reference to their Prevention. 12mo. pp.143. Burton and Briggs.

THE benevolent and patriotic intentions of the Writer of these Letters cannot be too highly commended.

"He most ardently wishes to impress on the mind of every parent the incalculable importance which should be attached to the subjects discussed in these Letters; and sincerely hopes that their investigation may essentially conduce to the happiness and health of individuals, and of families. To him it is inexplicable, that the subjects have hitherto engaged so little attention. Might not the physical and moral management of infants and children constitute a part of the education of females? for

to know

That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. MILTON.

"He is aware that many imperfections will present themselves to the intelligent reader. He can only say, that the grand object which he has kept in view whilst preparing the book for the press, has been, *practical utility*."

14. *Correspondence between a Mother and her Daughter at School.* By Mrs. Taylor, Author of "*Maternal Solitude*," &c. and Jane Taylor, Author of "*Display*," &c. 12mo. pp. 145. Taylor and Hessey.

THE Work last noticed is avowedly calculated to protect the helpless infant from bodily weakness and misfortune. The attention of Mrs. Taylor and her daughter is turned to the cultivation of the mind; and successful as they have both been in preceding attempts of a similar nature, they may confidently expect that their present Correspondence will be not less favourably received.

"For the purpose of conveying instruction to young people at School, the method of Letters from a Mother was adopted, as the most natural and convenient, and as the most likely to engage the attention of those for whose use the volume is designed.—That the best interests of their young friends—to whom the volume is affectionately dedicated—may be promoted by its perusal, is the sincere wish of the Mother and Daughter."

15. *Introduction to English Composition and Elocution; in Four Parts, viz.*
1. *Esop modernised and moralised, in a Series of Instructive Tales, calculated, both as Reading Lessons, and as Subjects for Narration:* 2. *Skeletons*

of these Tales, with leading Questions and Hints, to guide and assist the juvenile Writer in re-composing them: 3. *Poetic Reading made easy, by means of Metrical Notes to each Line:* 4. *An Appendix of Select Prose.* By John Carey, LL.D. &c. 12mo. pp.268. Law and Whittaker.

DR. CAREY has been so long known as an Instructor of Youth, and as the Author of many useful Grammatical Publications, that he may promise himself a welcome reception for the present Work.

His ideas on the subject are these:

"The faculty of expressing our thoughts in writing is so obviously useful in almost every sphere of life—and, in many situations, so indispensably necessary—that too great or too early attention cannot be paid to its acquisition. Hence the practice of *Theme-writing*, which has so long prevailed in our schools; a practice undoubtedly laudable and beneficial, provided that the task be not prematurely imposed on the pupil, at an age when he is incapable of executing it himself, and consequently obliged to solicit the aid of a senior school-mate, whose composition he then exhibits as *his own production*—at once *deceiving his teacher*, and frustrating the views of those friends who take an interest in his improvement.—But these very serious evils may easily be obviated, by avoiding to impose on the junior student a burden disproportioned to his strength; by first exercising him in the composition of *plain and easy narratives* of simple facts, such as might be supposed to lie within the scope of his own observation and intellect—of familiar transactions, calculated to impress his mind with clear and distinct ideas, and to call forth remarks more or less appropriate and judicious, according to the measure of his abilities.—Thus he will gradually acquire the desired faculty of expressing his conceptions in correct grammatical language, and in a regular connected form; with the additional acquisition of new ideas generated by studious reflexion, and of a more copious choice of words, to give them advantageous utterance, whether with the voice or with the pen."

The "Tales" are numerous, and judiciously selected.

16. *Osman, a Turkish Tale.* 8vo. pp. 34. Hamilton.

WE shall begin with the Introductory Stanza, as affording a fair specimen of the Author's poetical talents:

"Tis

" 'Tis eve—and o'er famed Helles' wind-
ing spray [ray;—
Fast sheds the Delphic god his parting
Tinged with the last receding gleams of
light, height;
In radiant splendour glows each pine-capt
And sinking slow, on Gargara's * dizzy
brow

A fainter tint his feebl'er beams bestow;
Till dropp'd at last on ocean's reddening
breast,

He sinks in glory to his nightly rest.—
Greece, it was thus thy car of mental
light

Sank to the sable shades of endless night.
Again that sun will glad the morrow's
sky— [high—

Again his beam will gild the vault on
But ne'er shall Science, bursting from
her tomb, [gloom—

Pierce the dark woof of Ignorance's
Oh! ne'er again shall Genius' vivid ray
Chase night's dim mists and gild the
glowing day—

' All is the night's'—and if perchance one
star †

Diffuse its radiance, brightly from afar,
'Tis but to dress in more appalling dye
The sable clouds that veil the nether sky.
Soon comes grey twilight on—the fresh-
ening breeze [trees;

Wafts the rich fragrance of the orange
And every passing zephyr on his wings
A thousand varied odours sweetly brings.
And now night gently waves her pinion
grey, [spray

And all is hush'd—save where the ocean
Foams on the shore—or where some light
guitar [ing star.

Hails the mild beam of Hesper's Wester-

" Oft let me rove at eve along this
shore, [roved before;

Where, Greece, thy wisest—bravest—
Or, seated on some parted hero's mound,
Weep o'er the fetters of this far-famed
ground;

Think o'er the glories of its days gone by,
And pay the tribute of a classic sigh.
Who can forget, that in this mouldering
grave

Rest the cold ashes of the Pthian brave?"

Pursuing the idea in the Introduc-
tion to *Canto III.* the Poet adds,

* "Gargara is the loftiest of the Idæan
chain of mountains. See *Clarke*.

† "In the scanty list of those who have
done honour to Modern Greece, the
names of Psalida and Coray, of Riga,
and of Canzani, claim a distinguished
place.—They are, if I may be allowed
the expression, the *scintilla* that flash
along the gloom, or perhaps the few
faint embers which still survive, to tell
us where the flame of glory and of sci-
ence was kindled."

" Fall'n clime! but oh! how lovely in
thy fall! [lords enthrall.

How fair thy scenes, though turban'd
Where'er we turn, the feasting eye sur-
veys [praise.

Scenes that defy the tongue of human
Mountains above—rocks, sands, and
waves below; [ty glow.

Vales, shores, and plains, in wildest beau-
The moss-grown turret, and the moul-
dering fane, [plain;

In sacred fragments strew the classic
And tell, though now decay'd and dimly
seen, [hath been!

That here the shrine, the home of gods,
But they have vanish'd—at the rifled
shrine [low'd wine.

Pours forth in floods no more the hal-
But there the baleful night-weeds widely
spread, [head.

And the sad nettle waves her trembling
The dome of sculptured beauty echoes
now [vow.

No Pæans' choral hymn—no warrior's
There all is silence—save the nightly
shriek

Of the lone bird of evening's ' tuneless
beak.'

The living statue, and the breathing
bust,

Moulder alike into neglected dust.

Oh! who can marvel if the classic tear
Bedew each rude and shapeless fragment
here?

Who but must mourn o'er this polluted
scene? [hath been?"

Who but must weep o'er what the past

The Tale itself is short, and very
tragic; and in some parts the Rea-
der will perceive lines that will re-
mind him of having read Lord Byron.
The Hero and Heroine are thus de-
scribed:

" Osman his name—his aged sire had
stood [blood—

First in the field when Widin † ran with
'Twas he the rallying Horsetail first un-
furl'd, [hurld;—

And from his throne the rebel traitor
And now, when time his hoary hue had
shed [o'er his head,

O'er his blanch'd beard—and silver'd
Hesought, retiring from life's busy stage,
His native vales, in peace to end his age—
Such was old Assad.—Oft to Hassan's
dome, [bloom,

Whilst yet his youth was in its earliest
Young Osman came—at first, as children
may,

To seek some sharer in their sportive play;
But soon the star that beam'd from Lel-
la's eye

Awoke his soul to livelier ecstasy;

‡ Widin was the usurped capital of
the celebrated Oglou.

And oft when cares ran high would he
repair [find elsewhere.

To her, to meet that rest he could not
"His heart was form'd in Virtue's
fairest mould, [gold;

No dross was temper'd with its purest
Unsullied from the hand that gave it
birth, [earth.

Scarcely caught his soul one stain of viler
His was that heart, which, form'd in
Nature's pride,

Laugh'd with the gay, and sigh'd with
those that sigh'd;

Though love still bade his youthful pulse
beat high, [his eye;

Flush'd o'er his cheek, or glitter'd in
Yet never shrank he from the battle
fire, [ire.

Keen was his blade, and dreaded was his
His name was fear'd on every hostile
shore, [Christian, more?

Bless'd by his own, what wouldst thou,
"Achaia's plains with loveliest
nymphs abound,

'And there the sweetest dark-eyed maids
are found:'

So sang the Teian Bard of old:—his strain
Might wake once more—his reed be
heard again,

Could his dim eye in rapture scan the
grace [Leila's face.

That beam'd and thrill'd the soul from
She was as fair and lovely as the ray
That gilds the rain-clouds of an April
day;

Yet pure and spotless as the limpid wave
That, glittering, sparkles in the moun-
tain cave.

It was as though some Houri, kindly
given, [heaven,

To teach and smooth the arduous path to
Had come from high—to prove how
sweet the kiss [of bliss."

That waits the Moslem in the bowers
Osman, who

"Oft had long'd to roam o'er climes
unknown,"

at length accomplishes his intention:

"Meantime another woo'd his des-
tined bride—

Another's hand the virgin zone untied,
Selim—(for this the happier suitor's
name)— [frame:

Was wealthy—young—of tall and noble
But all was false within,—his rancorous
heart

But ill could play the enamour'd lover's
part."

The result of the story is, that the
Rivals kill each other—and the un-
happy lady expires on hearing the
dismal event, and beholding the bleed-
ing corpse of Osman.

GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

"Beneath an aged cypress' gloomy
shade [laid;

Sleeps Osman—dust to dust now stilly
And o'er his narrow chamber frowns
alone, [stone.

That nearly perished—one sepulchral
In vain the baleful weeds around it twine.
Their lawless tendrils—Osman, still 'tis
thine:—

Full peaceful sleep the ashes of the
brave— [man's grave*."

'The fragrant dust betrays the good
† "But he—his rival's cold detested
clay [of prey:

Shall prove the meal of many a bird of
No friend hath he to sorrow o'er his bier,
Or o'er his relics shed the pious tear:

No: where he fell—unhonour'd—spurn'd
—he lies— [quies;

Deprived of e'en the humblest obse-
And every tongue that fear'd him whilst
alive, [strive.—

Now seems how far to curse his name to
"Leila!—thy tomb is fair—no storied
stone [known:—

Records thy fate—too well—too surely
But there, if fame says true, the blush-
ing rose,

And every gentle plant eternal blows.
Beneath—thy virgin dust for aye is laid,
Peace to thy gentle—meek—and holy
shade.—

Here oft at eve shall Helles' maids be
found— [sound;

Here shall the sad Wulwulleh † oft re-
And the lone Bulbul ‡ oft shall linger here,
Where bloom the earliest flowerets of the
year;—

And thy cold ashes oft shall claim the sigh
Of the lone pilgrim as he loitereth by."

17. Herculaneum Rolls. *Correspondence
relative to a Proposition made by Dr.
Sickler of Hildburghausen, upon the
subject of their Development.* 4to. pp.
27. Barfield.

THE Literary World will see with
much satisfaction that the process
of decyphering these antient Rolls is
in a fair train of completion. A neat
Copper-plate exhibiting one half of
a column of one of the Rolls accom-
panies the present pamphlet; and a
part of the Correspondence will be
found in our present Number, p. 37.

* "This is a celebrated Oriental pro-
verb. I hope that I have no need of
apology in introducing it here."

† This is somewhat too abrupt. The
name of *Selim* is wanting. EDIT.

‡ Wulwulleh is the death-song of
Turkey; similar to the Coronach of the
Highlands. § Nightingale.

LITE-

Oxford, May 19. The Chancellor's Prizes were adjudged to the following Gentlemen: *Latin Verses*, "Regnum Persicum à Cyro fundatum," to JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, commoner of Christchurch; *English Essay*, "On the Union of Classical with Mathematical Studies," to CHARLES ATMOOR OGILVIE, B.A. 'fellow of Balliol College; *Latin Essay*, "Quam vim habeat ad informandos Juvenum Animos Poetarum Lectio?" to THOMAS ARNOLD, B.A. sometime scholar of Corpus Christi College, and now fellow of Oriel College; *Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English Verse*, "The Farnese Hercules," to the aforesaid JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, commoner of Christchurch, and lately elected to one of Lord Craven's Scholarships.

Cambridge, June 6. The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Poem is adjudged to HARE TOWNSEND, esq. fellow commoner of Trinity Hall; subject, "Jerusalem."

The Fitzwilliam Museum has received an augmentation of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, from Dr. FIOTT LEE, of St. John's College; viz. a large Torso of Isis, in green basalt, a Stèle of *Verde Antico*, and small figures of Osiris bearing the plough, being the Penates of Egypt, in glazed *terra cotta*.

Cambridge, June 27. The Members' Prizes to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arts, for the best Dissertations in Latin prose, are this year adjudged as follows: *Senior Bachelors*, H. ROBINSON, fellow of St. John's College; J. C. FRANKS, scholar of Trinity College; *Middle Bachelor*, J. J. BLUNT, fellow of St. John's College [no second Prize was adjudged to a Middle Bachelor.]

The Purson Prize, for the best translation of a passage in Shakspeare into Greek verse, has been adjudged to G. J. PENNINGTON, of King's. This is the first year of the institution of the Prize. (See Part I. p. 442.)

The Norrisian Prize, for the best Essay upon a Sacred subject, has this year been adjudged to J. C. FRANKS, scholar of Trinity College, for his Essay on "The Internal Evidence of the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels."

Sir W. Browne's three Gold Medals for the present year are adjudged as follows: for the Greek Ode, to Mr. G. STAINFORTH, of Trinity College; for the Latin Ode, to Mr. W. N. LETTSOM, of Trinity College; for the Epigrams, to Mr. G. J. PENNINGTON, of King's College.

The first Oration Prize in Trinity College was adjudged to CHARLES, the second son of the late Right Hon. R. B. SHERIDAN.

The Society of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, have received a very unexpected and magnificent present of 20,000*l.* from an unknown Benefactor. The Master and Fellows lately received letters requesting their attendance in London to receive the same. At the time and place appointed, they met the agent of the donor, who, after regaling them with a handsome dinner, transferred the above sum for the use of the Society for ever, saying it came from a gentleman aged 94, but whose name would not be known till after his decease. The reason assigned for the gift is the legacy duty being thus avoided. The College, it is said, intend to apply the interest of the money towards founding some new Scholarships, and augmenting some of their Fellowships.

Winchester, July 18. The election of Students from St. Mary, Winton, to New College, Oxford, took place. This measure was followed by the annual distribution of Medals given by the Prince Regent; when, before a splendid assemblage of the County and neighbourhood, they were presented to the following gentlemen, viz. for a Latin Essay, theme, "*Munca sunt et Hominum opera imperfecta*," to Mr. HENRY DEANE; *Antigone*, to Mr. WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, nephew to the County Member; "*Scipionis Oratio ad Milites Seditiosos*," to Mr. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK (son of the Archdeacon); and Demosthenes on the Crown, to Mr. FREDERICK TWISTLETON, nephew to Lord Saye and Sele.

We with pleasure announce the completion of a new and much enlarged Edition of "British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England." A considerable portion of the Work has been re-written, with a view of introducing large and important Accessions from the ancient Chroniclers, and especially from Du Cange, a work as recondite as MS. to all but our first Antiquaries. The present Edition, enlivened by Reflections suited to History, is adapted, not to the Antiquary only, but to the general Reader; as interest, curiosity, and entertainment; have been studiously consulted. The volume is illustrated with numerous Plates of Ecclesiastical Costumes, including XL Subjects drawn from existing Specimens by John Carter, F. S. A.

Also, Costumes of the several Monastic Orders. In 21 Plates, selected from Stevens's Continuation of "Dugdale."

Mr. NICHOLS has just published his Third Volume of the Works of Hogarth, with Fifty additional Plates, (see Part I. p. 422.)

Nearly ready for Publication.

Part II. of *The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius*; comprising those Books of the Author which relate to the Public and Private Edifices of the Ancients. Translated by WILLIAM WILKINS, jun. M. A. F. A. S. &c.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, vol. I, 4to. with numerous Engravings.

Vols. II. and III. of *Historical Sketches of the South of India*. In an attempt to trace the History of Mysore. From the Origin of the Hindoo Government of that State to the Extinction of the Mahomedan Dynasty in 1799; founded chiefly on Indian Authorities, collected by the Author while officiating for several years as Political Resident at the Court of Mysore. By Colonel MARK WILKS. 4to.

Memoirs on European and Asiatic Turkey, from the Manuscript Journals of Modern Travellers in those Countries. Edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, A. M. 1 vol. 4to. Illustrated with Plates. This work will contain manuscript journals, and remarks on parts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, by late Travellers; and the Statistics, Antiquities, Natural History, and Geography of those Countries will be elucidated by Drawings and Observations, which have never yet been before the publick.

An Account of the Origin, Progress, and actual State of the War carried on between Spain and Spanish America; containing the principal Facts which have marked the Struggle in Mexico, New Granada, Venezuela, Chili, and the Provinces of Rio de la Plata. By a SOUTH AMERICAN.

Volume First, Part First, of the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*, or Geographical Dictionary; comprising a complete body of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Commercial. Accompanied by an Atlas, constructed by A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to the Prince Regent. To be continued every three months.

Vindication of a Review of the Bampton Lectures for 1815, inserted in the *British Critic*; in two Letters addressed to the Rev. REGINALD HEBER, M. A. containing a Defence of the Arguments in Favour of the Doctrine of the Trinity. By the Rev. FREDERICK NOLAN, late of Exeter College, Oxford.

A neat re-print of "The Unbelief of St. Thomas the Apostle laid open for the Comfort of all that desire to believe; which armeth us against despair in the hour of death." By Nicholas Bounde, D. D. First printed in 1608.

Biographia Literaria; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions; by S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

Sibylline Leaves; a collection of Poems by the same Author, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*Cælebs Deceived*." By the Authoress of "*Antidote to Miseries of Human Life*."

Two Volumes of "*Dramatic Tales*," by the Author of "*The Poetic Mirror*."

"*Rob Roy*," a Novel; by the Author of *Waverley*.

An Inquiry into the Nature, History, and first Introduction of Poetry in general, but more particularly of Dramatic Poetry, and of that sort of Verse which the Latin Poets employed in their Comedies; tending to shew, from the strongest possible evidence, that Poetical Licenses are unnecessary; and that the Verses of Sophocles, Plautus, Terence, Pindar, and Horace, are erroneously regulated; but may be correctly distributed without any violation of the Laws of Prosody. By JOHN SYDNEY HAWKINS, Esq. F. A. S.

Chemical Amusement; comprising a Series of curious and instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by danger. By Mr. ACCUM.

Observations on the Importance of Gibraltar to Great Britain, as the Means of promoting the Intercourse with the States of the Mediterranean; particularly with Morocco; to which is added, a Description of the Part of Spain immediately connected with Gibraltar. By CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Society for superseding the use of Climbing Boys in cleansing Chimneys, are about to publish the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on this interesting subject, with additional information relating to it, under the direction of Mr. W. TOOKE, the Treasurer.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. SCOTT's "*History of Scotland*" is rapidly advancing.

Dr. BLAKE has nearly ready for publication, in several Volumes, Imperial Quarto, a splendid and authentic Peerage of these Realms, from the earliest records to the present day, in which a genealogical and tabular view of the personal descent, original creation, and collateral branches of every title will be given, whether living or extinct, forming at once a clear and comprehensive history of every family on whom any distinction has been conferred by the Sovereigns of these Kingdoms.—This Publication will be succeeded by corresponding Editions of the *Baronetage* and *Orders of Knighthood*.

A History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and its Vicinity, including a Compendium of Border History. By the Rev. T. JOHNSTONE, Minister of the Low Meeting House in that town.

And some great *Lords*, who lord it over
 all,
 Unless they're well supported, some-
 times fall *.
 If you supply peach-trees with too much
 meat†, [treat ;
 Their fruit no longer proves so nice a
 Large cracks, and fissures most unsight-
 ly, mark,
 With oozing gum, the rough distended
 bark ;
 Thus, men who daily feast on choicest
 food, [mood,
 Men who are always in the feasting
 Large Justice Greedies, who will gor-
 mandize
 At city feasts, till they can barely rise !
 Or drink strong wines, till off their seats
 they fall [all !!!
 Flat on the floor,—and cannot rise at
 Such men get burning noses,—blazing
 cheeks ‡,—
 And foreheads mark'd with deep ver-
 million streaks ;
 And tongues so scorching hot, they'd
 make a toast ! [roast !
 So hot, they'll sometimes sober mortals
 They look as though they'd been in all
 the wars,—
 Were knighted § for their zeal—and
 wore their stars ||."

8. *The Annual Biography and Obituary
 for 1817.* Longman and Co.

THAT Biography is a neglected department of our Literature has been long acknowledged and regretted. To supply this desideratum is, as stated in the Preface, the object of the present publication.

" To endeavour to wipe away this charge of biographical penury, it is proposed to publish an Annual Volume, which, without neglecting the facts scattered in fugitive and miscellaneous publications, shall contain a variety of original documents, remarks, and illustrations. In fine, while here, as in one of the Temples of Antiquity, celebrated men, in the language of our great na-

tional Bard, may at length find ' a local habitation and a name ;' neither facts nor opinions shall ever be tintured or distorted by the petty enmities of private life, or the political hostilities of the present day."

This volume contains not only an Obituary for 1815 and 1816, but a supplemental part allotted to neglected biography, including the lives of Sir William Jones, Thomas Johnes, esq. Marshal Ney, and the Ex-Empress Josephine. To this is annexed an analysis of the most popular biographical publications. We venture to suggest as an improvement of this plan, that the analysis should extend to Continental articles of biography, possessing superior merit; for instance, an abridgment of Goethe's *Memoirs* would form an agreeable addition to the ensuing volume. In the present publication, we have been particularly pleased with the *Memoirs* of the benevolent Mr. Wilmot, of the late Mr. Whitbread, and of Mr. Sheridan, of Mr. Justice Hardinge, (which, however, will be hereafter much more fully given by his friend Mr. Nichols), Sir William Jones—and the Ex-Empress Josephine.

9. *Provincial Letters, containing an Exposure of the Reasoning and Morals of the Jesuits.* By Blaise Pascal. Originally published under the name of Louis de Montalte. Translated from the French. To which is added, *A View of the History of the Jesuits, and the late Bull for the Revival of the Order in Europe.* 8vo. pp. 383. Gale and Fenner.

THE fame of Pascal and his "Provincial Letters" hath been too long and too widely established, to require any particular description. The Letters were first published in 1657, 12mo; an Edition highly valued;

* "And he fell, and he fell,
 To the regions of Hell."—*Rejected Addresses.*

† "If too much food be given to a peach tree, its bark bursts, grows rough, and secretes gum; and in the same manner, a person who lives on high and stimulating food, has a red countenance, pimples, boils, and various eruptions on the skin."—SPURZ. p. 449.—["Old men have grey beards; their eyes purging thick amber and plum-tree gum."] SHAKESPEARE.

‡ "Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth
 In strange eruptions." SHAKESPEARE.

§ "Thou art our Admiral, thou bearest the lantern in the poop,—but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp."—*Henry IV. part 1. act 3. scene 2.*

|| "Starr'd with pimples o'er." DR. JOHNSON.

and

and were afterwards translated into all languages, and printed over and over again. Voltaire says of them,

"The Bishop of Lucon, son of the celebrated Bussy, told me, that asking one day the Bishop of Meaux what Work he would covet most to be the Author of, supposing his own performances set aside, Bossuet replied, *The Provincial Letters*. Examples of all the species of Eloquence abound in them."

From the brief "View of the History of the Jesuits," prefixed to this Edition, a few particulars shall be taken:

"In *Portugal*, where the Jesuits were first received, they obtained the direction of the Court, which for many years delivered to them the consciences of its princes and the education of the people. Portugal opened the door to their missions, and gave them establishments in Asia, Africa, and America. They usurped the sovereignty of Paraguay, and resisted the forces of Portugal and Spain, who claimed it. The Court of Lisbon, and even Rome herself, protested in vain against their excesses. The league in France was, in reality, a conspiracy of the Jesuits under the sanction of Sixtus V. to disturb the succession to the throne of France. The Jesuits' College at Paris was the grand focus of the seditions and treasons which then agitated the state; and the ruler of the Jesuits was president of the Council of Sixteen, which gave the impulse to the leagues formed there and throughout France. Matthieu, a Jesuit and confessor of Henry III. was called 'The Courier of the League,' on account of his frequent journeys to and from Rome at that disastrous period.

"In *Germany* the Society appropriated the richest benefices, particularly those of the monasteries of St. Benedict and St. Bernard. Catharine of Austria confided in them, and was supplanted; and loud outcries were uttered against them by the sufferers in Vienna, in the States of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and elsewhere. Their cruelties in Poland will never be forgotten. They were expelled from Abyssinia, Japan, Malta, Cochín, Moscow, Venice, and other places, for their gross misconduct; and in America and Asia they carried devastation and blood wherever they went. The great object of the persecution of the Protestants in *Savoy* was the confiscation of their property, in order to endow the colleges of the Jesuits. They had, no doubt, a share in the atrocities of the Duke of Alva in the Low Coun-

tries. They boasted of the friendship of Catherine de Medicis, who espoused their cause, and under whose influence the massacre of St. Bartholomew was executed. Louis XIV. had three Jesuit confessors, which may explain the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

"The Jesuits have been notorious for attempting the lives of princes. The reign of Queen Elizabeth presents a succession of plots. In her proclamation dated Nov. 15, 1602, she says, that 'the Jesuits had fomented the plots against her person, excited her subjects to revolt, provoked foreign princes to compass her death, engaged in all affairs of State, and by their language and writings, had undertaken to dispose of her crown.'

"Lucius enumerates five conspiracies of the Jesuits against James I. before he had reigned a year. They contrived the gunpowder plot. So late as the time of George I. both Houses of Parliament reported, that the evidence examined by them on the conspiracy of Plunket and Laver had satisfactorily shown that it had for its object the destruction of the King, the subversion of the laws, and the crowning of the Popish Pretender; and they state, that 'Plunket was born at Dublin, and bred up at the Jesuits' college at Vienna.' Henry III. of France was assassinated by Clement, a Jesuit, in 1589. The Jesuits murdered William Prince of Orange, in 1584. They attempted the life of Louis XV. for imposing silence on the polemics of their Order, besides innumerable other atrocities.

"The pernicious spirit and constitution of this Order rendered it early detested by the principal Powers of Europe; and while Pascal, by his 'Provincial Letters,' exposed the morality of the Society, and thus overthrew their influence over the multitude, different Potentates concurred, from time to time, to destroy or prevent its establishments. Charles V. opposed the Order in his dominions: it was expelled in England by the proclamation of James I. in 1604: in Venice, in 1606; in Portugal, in 1759; in France, in 1764; in Spain and Sicily, in 1767; and suppressed and abolished by Pope Clement XIV. in 1775. Recently, however, the Pope has dared to re-establish it, though Clement had acted on the entreaties of even Catholic Sovereigns, who deemed it incompatible with the existence of civil society. It must be acknowledged, indeed, to be a fit instrument for ecclesiastical despotism, and may therefore be regarded with indifference by all who are unconcerned to secure the liberties of their fellow-

And some great *Lords*, who lord it over all,

Unless they're well supported, sometimes fall *.

If you supply peach-trees with too much meat †,

Their fruit no longer proves so nice a Large cracks, and fissures most unsightly, mark,

With oozing gum, the rough distended bark ;

Thus, men who daily feast on choicest food,

Men who are always in the feasting Large Justice Greedies, who will gormandize

At city feasts, till they can barely rise !

Or drink strong wines, till off their seats they fall

Flat on the floor,—and cannot rise at Such men get burning noses,—blazing cheeks ‡,—

And foreheads mark'd with deep vermillion streaks ;

And tongues so scorching hot, they'd make a toast /

So hot, they'll sometimes sober mortals They look as though they'd been in all the wars,—

Were knighted § for their zeal—and wore their stars ||."

8. *The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1817.* Longman and Co.

THAT Biography is a neglected department of our Literature has been long acknowledged and regretted. To supply this desideratum is, as stated in the Preface, the object of the present publication.

"To endeavour to wipe away this charge of biographical penury, it is proposed to publish an Annual Volume, which, without neglecting the facts scattered in fugitive and miscellaneous publications, shall contain a variety of original documents, remarks, and illustrations. In fine, while here, as in one of the Temples of Antiquity, celebrated men, in the language of our great na-

tional Bard, may at length find 'a local habitation and a name;' neither facts nor opinions shall ever be tintured or distorted by the petty enmities of private life, or the political hostilities of the present day."

This volume contains not only an Obituary for 1815 and 1816, but a supplemental part allotted to neglected biography, including the lives of Sir William Jones, Thomas Johnes, esq. Marshal Ney, and the Ex-Empress Josephine. To this is annexed an analysis of the most popular biographical publications. We venture to suggest as an improvement of this plan, that the analysis should extend to Continental articles of biography, possessing superior merit; for instance, an abridgment of Goethe's *Memoirs* would form an agreeable addition to the ensuing volume. In the present publication, we have been particularly pleased with the *Memoirs* of the benevolent Mr. Wilmot, of the late Mr. Whitbread, and of Mr. Sheridan, of Mr. Justice Hardinge, (which, however, will be hereafter much more fully given by his friend Mr. Nichols), Sir William Jones—and the Ex-Empress Josephine.

9. *Provincial Letters, containing an Exposure of the Reasoning and Morals of the Jesuits.* By Blaise Pascal. Originally published under the name of Louis de Montalte. Translated from the French. To which is added, A View of the History of the Jesuits, and the late Bull for the Revival of the Order in Europe. 8vo. pp. 383. Gale and Fenner.

THE fame of Pascal and his "Provincial Letters" hath been too long and too widely established, to require any particular description. The Letters were first published in 1657, 12mo; an Edition highly valued;

* "And he fell, and he fell,
To the regions of Hell."—*Rejected Addresses.*

† "If too much food be given to a peach tree, its bark bursts, grows rough, and secretes gum; and in the same manner, a person who lives on high and stimulating food, has a red countenance, pimples, boils, and various eruptions on the skin."—SPURZ. p. 449.—["Old men have grey beards; their eyes purging thick amber and plum-tree gum."] SHAKESPEARE.

‡ "Diseased Nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions." SHAKESPEARE.

§ "Thou art our Admiral, thou bearest the lantern in the poop,—but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp."—*Henry IV. part 1. act 3. scene 2.*

|| "Starr'd with pimples o'er." DR. JOHNSON.

and were afterwards translated into all languages, and printed over and over again. Voltaire says of them,

"The Bishop of Lucon, son of the celebrated Bussy, told me, that asking one day the Bishop of Meaux what Work he would covet most to be the Author of, supposing his own performances set aside, Bossuet replied, *The Provincial Letters*. Examples of all the species of Eloquence abound in them."

From the brief "View of the History of the Jesuits," prefixed to this Edition, a few particulars shall be taken:

"In *Portugal*, where the Jesuits were first received, they obtained the direction of the Court, which for many years delivered to them the consciences of its princes and the education of the people. Portugal opened the door to their missions, and gave them establishments in Asia, Africa, and America. They usurped the sovereignty of Paraguay, and resisted the forces of Portugal and Spain, who claimed it. The Court of Lisbon, and even Rome herself, protested in vain against their excesses. The league in France was, in reality, a conspiracy of the Jesuits under the sanction of Sixtus V. to disturb the succession to the throne of France. The Jesuits' College at Paris was the grand focus of the seditions and treasons which then agitated the state; and the ruler of the Jesuits was president of the Council of Sixteen, which gave the impulse to the leagues formed there and throughout France. Matthieu, a Jesuit and confessor of Henry III. was called 'The Courier of the League,' on account of his frequent journeys to and from Rome at that disastrous period.

"In *Germany* the Society appropriated the richest benefices, particularly those of the monasteries of St. Benedict and St. Bernard. Catharine of Austria confided in them, and was supplanted; and loud outcries were uttered against them by the sufferers in Vienna, in the States of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and elsewhere. Their cruelties in Poland will never be forgotten. They were expelled from Abyssinia, Japan, Malta, Cochín, Moscow, Venice, and other places, for their gross misconduct; and in America and Asia they carried devastation and blood wherever they went. The great object of the persecution of the Protestants in *Savoy* was the confiscation of their property, in order to endow the colleges of the Jesuits. They had, no doubt, a share in the atrocities of the Duke of Alva in the Low Coun-

tries. They boasted of the friendship of Catherine de Medicis, who espoused their cause, and under whose influence the massacre of St. Bartholomew was executed. Louis XIV. had three Jesuit confessors, which may explain the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

"The Jesuits have been notorious for attempting the lives of princes. The reign of Queen Elizabeth presents a succession of plots. In her proclamation dated Nov. 15, 1602, she says, that 'the Jesuits had fomented the plots against her person, excited her subjects to revolt, provoked foreign princes to compass her death, engaged in all affairs of State, and by their language and writings, had undertaken to dispose of her crown.'

"Lucius enumerates five conspiracies of the Jesuits against James I. before he had reigned a year. They contrived the gunpowder plot. So late as the time of George I. both Houses of Parliament reported, that the evidence examined by them on the conspiracy of Plunket and Lyster had satisfactorily shown that it had for its object the destruction of the King, the subversion of the laws, and the crowning of the Popish Pretender; and they state, that 'Plunket was born at Dublin, and bred up at the Jesuits' college at Vienna.' Henry III. of France was assassinated by Clement, a Jesuit, in 1589. The Jesuits murdered William Prince of Orange, in 1584. They attempted the life of Louis XV. for imposing silence on the polemics of their Order, besides innumerable other atrocities.

"The pernicious spirit and constitution of this Order rendered it early detested by the principal Powers of Europe; and while Pascal, by his '*Provincial Letters*,' exposed the morality of the Society, and thus overthrew their influence over the multitude, different Potentates concurred, from time to time, to destroy or prevent its establishments. Charles V. opposed the Order in his dominions: it was expelled in England by the proclamation of James I. in 1604: in Venice, in 1606; in Portugal, in 1759; in France, in 1764; in Spain and Sicily, in 1767; and suppressed and abolished by Pope Clement XIV. in 1775. Recently, however, the Pope has dared to re-establish it, though Clement had acted on the entreaties of even Catholic Sovereigns, who deemed it incompatible with the existence of civil society. It must be acknowledged, indeed, to be a fit instrument for ecclesiastical despotism, and may therefore be regarded with indifference by all who are unconcerned to secure the liberties of their fellow-

fellow-men; but those who feel as men and think like Christians, will read the following Bull for the revival of the Order of the Jesuits, with no ordinary sensations."

The Bull for the re-establishment of this very notorious Order, dated August 7, 1816, is given at length.

10. *Letters of Yorick, or a good-humoured Remonstrance in favour of the Established Church. By a very humble Member of it. In Three Parts. Part I. submitted to the Catholic Board, Association, or Committee, wheresoever it may be. Part II. submitted to the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education. Part III. submitted to the various Advocates, &c. of the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, &c. and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church.* 8vo. pp. 377. Dublin, Milliken; London, Rivingtons.

OF these animated Letters, the production of no ordinary pen, the First Part, under the title of "Letters of Publicola," was duly noticed in our vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 611. In the same strain of "serious argument and pleasant irony," under the not less appropriate name of "Yorick," the Letter-writer stands forth a very able Defender of the Established Church, against that numerous and dangerous race of "Reformers, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education."

The Letters in the Second Part appeared, the first three of them in the Dublin Evening Post, and the remainder in the Freeman's Journal, under the signature of *Numa*. Those in Part III. in the Correspondent News-paper, during the Month of January, 1817, under the signature of *Publicola*.

A specimen or two of the Author's manner shall now be given.

At the conclusion of four Letters under the title of "Examination of the principle of the Lancasterian Schools (and Bible-Society-men); the giving to children and adults the Bible without note or comment; and vigilantly excluding Catechisms of ANY Church from their Institutions," he says,

"I see no good reason why the Roman Catholics and Dissenters of almost every denomination might not still be constituent members of the

Church of England. They might join in taking the sacrament, understanding it in their own sense. I understand it *figuratively*: others may understand it *literally*. I see here no ground of mutual enmity. The most liberal Catholics and Dissenters frequently attend our Church service, and acknowledge it to be blameless and void of offence. It is not absolutely necessary, says Swift, that they should believe and subscribe *all* the thirty-nine articles.—And as to direct foreign jurisdiction in either temporals or spirituals—the Dissenters have renounced this long ago; and the Roman Catholics have virtually renounced this now. They may still retain if they please certain *speculative* notions. The human intellect, we know, is a mine of inexhaustible materials in this way. But this is no reason for schism. We admire the Greeks and Romans—though Pagans—we even are interested in imagination, and sometimes enter into the spirit of Heathen poetry, philosophy, and mythology; especially when this latter is represented to the life by painters and sculptors. But these form no part of our serious belief. We do not act upon it. We admire such inventions; and remain Christians. So in the Two Houses of Parliament the minority go out upon any division; or draw up a protest—remaining constituent members of the House as before. They are not bound to approve of the *whole* that is resolved upon; nor do they reject the whole for a *part*. They may declare their objections and conscientious scruples. They may prefer in their own minds this or that measure; and maintain, plausibly, that such *ought* to HAVE BEEN the rule—but they submit to what is the rule. Nor do the majority reject and exclude, for ever, the members of the minority for differing from themselves in a matter not essential. Both declare that the Government might go on better—some in one way—some in another: but both agree that it is the Government, and must go on."

The Letter-writer subsequently adds,

"All of us, whether children or adults, must trust to authority:—to evidence and proofs of the skilful: or to those whose office it is to study and explain what it is essential for us to know, and what we cannot discover and settle of *ourselves* merely. We must all look up to some standard: and our education must relate to this. It should do so primarily and directly: for if not, it will indirectly, at second hand, and erroneously. That there is, and should be, an Established Church, it ought not to

to be permitted to any man, so much as to question. No man should be permitted to question this—next to the being of God, and of Revelation. But Mr. Hume was suffered to doubt, and question, in print, all three of these truths.—Finding that nobody read his *Essays*, he disguised his principles under a more popular form, that of *History*. He knew, for the sake of the *subject*, the *res gestæ* of England, the people would run after and swallow that, along with the poison contained in it. This political chymist, infusing his deleterious preparations of the French school into that *History* (as he calls it), utterly dissolves the principle of the mixed Monarchy of England, in State and Church: the very principle of its ascendancy abroad, together with its liberty and toleration at home. That principle has, under Providence, enabled the United Kingdom to surpass all its contemporaries in government, in negotiation, and in arms.—In particular, his subject is the vehicle of an insolent invective against the English institution of Parliaments.

“His co-adjutor, Adam Smith, (first recommending a way in which a Theatre might be used so as to be the most effectual engine against the religious principle) was permitted to call into question the expediency of the statistical œconomy of England. This engine exploded, indeed, before its time. But out of its fragments we have been daily and nightly frightened by squibs, serpents, and crackers, which have been tossed about by the miserable engineers in Statistics ever since.—However, I shall shortly give a *good-humoured* warning to these gentry; requesting only a truce, or cessation of hostilities till I can pay my compliments to them.

“The way Smith calculated to get this engine of his admitted into our Council Chamber, was by a specious offer to *Rumfordise* the public revenues.—He proposed that the expense of all our institutions should be saved:—while, with the true spirit of a step-mother, he recommended that these institutions should be left—to *take care of themselves*.

“These two works occupy the first place in our libraries; and have dictated public opinion these 50 years past. When I first read Mr. O’Callaghan’s warning to the Church, ‘to take care lest some future Chancellor of the Exchequer might be tempted to insert the revenues of the Church as an item in his ways and means,’—I could not help calling out, ‘Hush! Mr. O’Callaghan—do not speak so loud—the Chancellor of the Exchequer may hear you. You

may put queer thoughts into his head. You should consider Government, sometimes, have long *ears*, so well as long *hands*.’ But upon reflection, I recovered from my alarm, as Smith and Hume had kindly recommended—this very expedient half a century ago. Nor was it very new then; others had in their charity and bounty recommended it a century or more before the Reformation. England, having better resources, and a principle of common honesty (that is of common-sense), begged again and again to be excused. But France, in our times, at the end of its resources, was tempted to try the experiment. The French Revolution, we all know, was the result.”

The Author facetiously announces, as preparing for publication:

“A Series of Letters, by Yorick; to serve as a Key to those two facetious productions, which their Authors have been pleased to ‘yclep Smith’s Wealth of Nations, and Hume’s History of England.

“In this, Yorick will endeavour to open a Repository, whence any Writer, who has ability, leisure, and inclination, may be able to describe, joking apart, the true political œconomy of a State—in the History of the United Kingdom.”

11. *Four Letters on the English Constitution.* By G. Dyer, A. B. formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 190. Longman and Co.

HAVING given in our Volume LXXXIII. i. p. 153, a candid opinion of these “Letters,” and of their very learned and well-intentioned Author; it is unnecessary to say more than that the present Edition is considerably improved; and to give an extract from the new Preface:

“As the few following pages can lay no claim to the public notice, from any testimony, so far as the Author knows, to the former Editions, in the existing periodical publications, or commendatory quotations in newspapers, it may not be improper to state the reasons, which have occasioned the following republication.

“Public praise, to those whose ears are accustomed to it, is the earnest of fame; and love of fame, like a poetical charm, is a stimulus to new endeavours.

‘Das aliquid famæ, quæ carmine gratior aurem

Occupat humanam?’ Hor.

And where writers are sure of praise, they may calculate, without any danger of a mistake, on the success of their new editions.

“The

fellow-men; but those who feel as men and think like Christians, will read the following Bull for the revival of the Order of the Jesuits, with no ordinary sensations."

The Bull for the re-establishment of this very notorious Order, dated August 7, 1816, is given at length.

10. *Letters of Yorick, or a good-humoured Remonstrance in favour of the Established Church. By a very humble Member of it. In Three Parts. Part I. submitted to the Catholic Board, Association, or Committee, wheresoever it may be. Part II. submitted to the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education. Part III. submitted to the various Advocates, &c. of the Bible-Society-Men, Lancasterians, &c. and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church.* 8vo. pp. 377. Dublin, Milliken; London, Rivingtons.

OF these animated Letters, the production of no ordinary pen, the First Part, under the title of "Letters of Publicola," was duly noticed in our vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 611. In the same strain of "serious argument and pleasant irony," under the not less appropriate name of "Yorick," the Letter-writer stands forth a very able Defender of the Established Church, against that numerous and dangerous race of "Reformers, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education."

The Letters in the Second Part appeared, the first three of them in the Dublin Evening Post, and the remainder in the Freeman's Journal, under the signature of *Numa*. Those in Part III. in the Correspondent News-paper, during the Month of January, 1817, under the signature of *Publicola*.

A specimen or two of the Author's manner shall now be given.

At the conclusion of four Letters under the title of "Examination of the principle of the Lancasterian Schools (and Bible-Society-men); the giving to children and adults the Bible without note or comment; and vigilantly excluding Catechisms of ANY Church from their Institutions," he says,

"I see no good reason why the Roman Catholics and Dissenters of almost every denomination might not still be constituent members of the

Church of England. They might join in taking the sacrament, understanding it in their own sense. I understand it *figuratively*: others may understand it *literally*. I see here no ground of mutual enmity. The most liberal Catholics and Dissenters frequently attend our Church service, and acknowledge it to be blameless and void of offence. It is not absolutely necessary, says Swift, that they should believe and subscribe *all* the thirty-nine articles.—And as to direct foreign jurisdiction in either temporals or spirituals—the Dissenters have renounced this long ago; and the Roman Catholics have virtually renounced this now. They may still retain if they please certain *speculative* notions. The human intellect, we know, is a mine of inexhaustible materials in this way. But this is no reason for schism. We admire the Greeks and Romans—though Pagans—we even are interested in imagination, and sometimes enter into the spirit of Heathen poetry, philosophy, and mythology; especially when this latter is represented to the life by painters and sculptors. But these form no part of our serious belief. We do not act upon it. We admire such inventions; and remain Christians. So in the Two Houses of Parliament the minority go out upon any division; or draw up a protest—remaining constituent members of the House as before. They are not bound to approve of the *whole* that is resolved upon; nor do they reject the whole for a *part*. They may declare their objections and conscientious scruples. They may prefer in their own minds this or that measure; and maintain, plausibly, that such *ought* to HAVE BEEN the rule—but they submit to what is the rule. Nor do the majority reject and exclude, for ever, the members of the minority for differing from themselves in a matter not essential. Both declare that the Government might go on better—some in one way—some in another: but both agree that it is the Government, and must go on."

The Letter-writer subsequently adds,

"All of us, whether children or adults, must trust to authority:—to evidence and proofs of the skilful: or to those whose office it is to study and explain what it is essential for us to know, and what we cannot discover and settle of *ourselves* merely. We must all look up to some standard: and our education must relate to this. It should do so primarily and directly: for if not, it will indirectly, at second hand, and erroneously. That there is, and should be, an Established Church, it ought not to

to be permitted to any man, so much as to question. No man should be permitted to question this—next to the being of God, and of Revelation. But Mr. Hume was suffered to doubt, and question, in print, all three of these truths.—Finding that nobody read his *Essays*, he disguised his principles under a more popular form, that of *History*. He knew, for the sake of the *subject*, the *res gestæ* of England, the people would run after and swallow that, along with the poison contained in it. This political chymist, infusing his deleterious preparations of the French school into that *history* (as he calls it), utterly dissolves the principle of the mixed Monarchy of England, in State and Church: the very principle of its ascendancy abroad, together with its liberty and toleration at home. That principle has, under Providence, enabled the United Kingdom to surpass all its contemporaries in government, in negotiation, and in arms.—In particular, his subject is the vehicle of an insolent invective against the English institution of Parliaments.

“His co-adjutor, Adam Smith, (first recommending a way in which a Theatre might be used so as to be the most effectual engine against the religious principle) was permitted to call into question the expediency of the statistical œconomy of England. This engine exploded, indeed, before its time. But out of its fragments we have been daily and nightly frightened by squibs, serpents, and crackers, which have been tossed about by the miserable engineers in Statistics ever since.—However, I shall shortly give a *good-humoured* warning to these gentry; requesting only a truce, or cessation of hostilities till I can pay my compliments to them.

“The way Smith calculated to get this engine of his admitted into our Council Chamber, was by a specious offer to *Rumfordise* the public revenues.—He proposed that the expense of all our institutions should be saved:—while, with the true spirit of a step-mother, he recommended that these institutions should be left—to *take care of themselves*.

“These two works occupy the first place in our libraries; and have dictated public opinion these 50 years past. When I first read Mr. O’Callaghan’s warning to the Church, ‘to take care lest some future Chancellor of the Exchequer might be tempted to insert the revenues of the Church as an item in his ways and means,’—I could not help calling out, ‘Hush! Mr. O’Callaghan—do not speak so loud—the Chancellor of the Exchequer may hear you. You

may put queer thoughts into his head. You should consider Government, sometimes, have long *ears*, so well as long *hands*.’ But upon reflection, I recovered from my alarm, as Smith and Hume had kindly recommended—this very expedient half a century ago. Nor was it very new then; others had in their charity and bounty recommended it a century or more before the Reformation. England, having better resources, and a principle of common honesty (that is of common-sense), begged again and again to be excused. But France, in our times, at the end of its resources, was tempted to try the experiment. The French Revolution, we all know, was the result.”

The Author facetiously announces, as preparing for publication:

“A Series of Letters, by Yorick; to serve as a Key to those two facetious productions, which their Authors have been pleased to ‘yclep Smith’s Wealth of Nations, and Hume’s History of England.

“In this, Yorick will endeavour to open a Repository, whence any Writer, who has ability, leisure, and inclination, may be able to describe, joking apart, the true political œconomy of a State—in the History of the United Kingdom.”

11. *Four Letters on the English Constitution.* By G. Dyer, A.B. formerly of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 190. Longman and Co.

HAVING given in our Volume LXXXIII. i. p. 153, a candid opinion of these “Letters,” and of their very learned and well-intentioned Author; it is unnecessary to say more than that the present Edition is considerably improved; and to give an extract from the new Preface:

“As the few following pages can lay no claim to the public notice, from any testimony, so far as the Author knows, to the former Editions, in the existing periodical publications, or commendatory quotations in newspapers, it may not be improper to state the reasons, which have occasioned the following republication.

“Public praise, to those whose ears are accustomed to it, is the earnest of fame; and love of fame, like a poetical charm, is a stimulus to new endeavours.

‘Das aliquid famæ, quæ carmine gratior aurem

Occupat humanam?’ HOR.

And where writers are sure of praise, they may calculate, without any danger of a mistake, on the success of their new editions.

“The

"The Author, however, is possessed of some testimonies, which are encouraging, ample enough for the fondness of a parent's hopes, that his little offspring does not altogether deserve to die. A man's own conscience, the only proper witness of his motives, or assiduity, can have no force with any one but himself; but the judgment of men of upright intentions, and thoroughly conversant in the subjects treated of, may be allowed to have some force with others: for though the self-love of authors is proverbial, and there is no class of men, of whom it may with more propriety be said, 'they stand too near to see themselves,' yet the views of men of superior learning, eminent in their profession, and particularly distinguished, as their valuable publications sufficiently testify, for their knowledge in our Laws and Constitutional History, the views of such men are made at a distance, and may be expected to be taken *without partiality and without hypocrisy*. The approbation, therefore, of such men, expressed as it has been, with much warmth, either by Letter, or personal interviews, could not fail to be grateful and animating; though, where no authority was given to mention persons, it would not be justifiable to do so, nor, as they might not assent to every particular opinion stated here, would it be proper. The writer, however, does think himself justified in availing himself of their authority so far, as to hope, that what could, *in general*, approve itself to men of such discernment and knowledge, may contain a few hints that will not be unacceptable to some other readers. These considerations, further enforced by the solicitations of several persons to possess copies of these Letters—the former edition being out of print—are the reasons, which he has for venturing on a new edition.

"Another inducement was found in the pursuits which at present principally engage him. The former edition of these Letters was proffered as a pledge, that, however occupied, he was not likely to shew hostility to the English Constitution, nor to play at cross purposes with the principles of civil and religious liberty. That pledge, it is hoped, has been redeemed: and this republication is offered as a similar pledge, that in the further prosecution of a work, in which he has been for several years engaged, he may be expected to keep the same course; and, by shewing a decent respect to eminent men of all parties, to follow the line of what he conceives to be the true English character.

"Perhaps there was a reason stronger than even these. Our political hemi-

sphere is at present overspread with an awful cloud, arising, in part, from a long war; in part from present distress, and the restraints of power. The circumstances of the war, and public distress, would offer too much matter for present consideration; the restraints of government is the only topic which belongs to this place."

As our former commendation does not appear to have been "a testimony" entirely accordant to Mr. Dyer's expectation, we decline entering further into his arguments against the Suspension Acts and the Reform of Parliament.

12. *A Practical Introduction to Botany, Illustrated by References, under each Definition, to Plants of easy Access, and by Numerous Figures; and also comprising a Glossary of Botanic Terms.* By the Rev. W. Bingley, A.M. F.L.S. Author of *Animal Biography*, &c. 12mo. pp. 89. Gale and Fenner.

THE *Amateurs* of this elegant Science are much indebted to Mr. Bingley for this compendious and satisfactory Manual, which is accompanied by Nine explanatory Engravings; and of which the Author very unaffectedly says:

"This little work is by no means intended to supersede the larger, and more valuable introductions to the study of Botany; particularly Professor Martyn's Letters, and Sir James Edward Smith's Elementary Treatise. The latter of these, in particular, must continue to be read and admired so long as any taste for this study shall exist in the British dominions. The claims to attention of the present publication are founded chiefly on its portable size; its comprising, within a narrow compass, all the principal definitions arranged in systematic order, and these being, in general, illustrated by reference to English plants, or to plants that are of frequent occurrence in flower-gardens. In this view it may with advantage be used as a Supplement to Miss Wakefield's Familiar Introduction to Botany. As it is meant chiefly to illustrate English Botany, those definitions that are applicable only to foreign plants, have been, for the most part, omitted."

13. *Letters to a Mother on the Management of Infants and Children, embracing the important Subjects of Nursing, Food, Clothing, Exercise, Bathing, &c. With cursory Remarks on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, with*

with a particular reference to their Prevention. 12mo. pp. 143. Burton and Briggs.

THE benevolent patriotic intentions of the Writer of these Letters cannot be too highly commended.

"He most ardently wishes to impress on the mind of every parent the incalculable importance which should be attached to the subjects discussed in these Letters; and sincerely hopes that their investigation may essentially conduce to the happiness and health of individuals, and of families. To him it is inexplicable, that the subjects have hitherto engaged so little attention. Might not the physical and moral management of infants and children constitute a part of the education of females? for

to know

That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. MILTON.

"He is aware that many imperfections will present themselves to the intelligent reader. He can only say, that the grand object which he has kept in view whilst preparing the book for the press, has been, *practical utility*."

14. *Correspondence between a Mother and her Daughter at School.* By Mrs. Taylor, Author of "*Maternal Solitude*," &c. and Jane Taylor, Author of "*Display*," &c. 12mo. pp. 145. Taylor and Hessey.

THE Work last noticed is avowedly calculated to protect the helpless Infant from bodily weakness and misfortune. The attention of Mrs. Taylor and her daughter is turned to the cultivation of the mind; and successful as they have both been in preceding attempts of a similar nature, they may confidently expect that their present Correspondence will be not less favourably received.

"For the purpose of conveying instruction to young people at School, the method of Letters from a Mother was adopted, as the most natural and convenient, and as the most likely to engage the attention of those for whose use the volume is designed.—That the best interests of their young friends—to whom the volume is affectionately dedicated—may be promoted by its perusal, is the sincere wish of the Mother and Daughter."

15. *Introduction to English Composition and Elocution; in Four Parts, viz. 1. Æsop modernised and moralised, in a Series of Instructive Tales, calculated, both as Reading Lessons, and as Subjects for Narration: 2. Skeletons*

of those Tales, with leading Questions and Hints, to guide and assist the juvenile Writer in re-composing them: 3. Poetic Reading made easy, by means of Metrical Notes to each Line: 4. An Appendix of Select Prose. By John Carey, LL.D. &c. 12mo. pp. 268. Law and Whittaker.

DR. CAREY has been so long known as an Instructor of Youth, and as the Author of many useful Grammatical Publications, that he may promise himself a welcome reception for the present Work.

His ideas on the subject are these:

"The faculty of expressing our thoughts in writing is so obviously useful in almost every sphere of life—and, in many situations, so indispensably necessary—that too great or too early attention cannot be paid to its acquisition. Hence the practice of *Theme-writing*, which has so long prevailed in our schools; a practice undoubtedly laudable and beneficial, provided that the task be not prematurely imposed on the pupil, at an age when he is incapable of executing it himself, and consequently obliged to solicit the aid of a senior school-mate, whose composition he then exhibits as his own production—at once deceiving his teacher, and frustrating the views of those friends who take an interest in his improvement.—But these very serious evils may easily be obviated, by avoiding to impose on the junior student a burden disproportioned to his strength; by first exercising him in the composition of *plain and easy narratives* of simple facts, such as might be supposed to lie within the scope of his own observation and intellect—of familiar transactions, calculated to impress his mind with clear and distinct ideas, and to call forth remarks more or less appropriate and judicious, according to the measure of his abilities.—Thus he will gradually acquire the desired faculty of expressing his conceptions in correct grammatical language, and in a regular connected form; with the additional acquisition of new ideas generated by studious reflexion, and of a more copious choice of words, to give them advantageous utterance, whether with the voice or with the pen."

The "Tales" are numerous, and judiciously selected.

16. *Osman, a Turkish Tale.* 8vo. pp. 34. Hamilton.

WE shall begin with the Introductory Stanza, as affording a fair specimen of the Author's poetical talents:

"'Tis

Mr. *S. Wortley* thought it too precipitate to introduce a bill before the Report of the Committee was in the hands of all the Members; nor could he consent to arraign the respectable body of Magistrates all over the country, on account of the error of a few in and about the metropolis.

Serjeant *Onslow*, Mr. *H. Sumner*, and Mr. *S. Lefevre*, supported the motion, observing, that the inquiries of the Committee had not been confined to the metropolis.

Mr. *Bennet* said, the Magistrates in the country had the publicans as much under their controul as those of the metropolis; and, for electioneering and other purposes, were as liable to abuse their power. The motion was then agreed to, and soon after the Bill was brought in, and read the first time.

The *Speaker* then read the following letter from Lord *C. Colchester*, which was ordered to be entered on the Journals:

“*London, June 6, 1817.*

“Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day, communicating to me a resolution of the House of Commons, by which the House is pleased to express its thanks to me for my services as their Speaker, during the period in which I have been called upon to fill that high office. And having devoted the best years of my health and strength to the service of the House of Commons, with the consciousness that during that long period I have never ceased to exert my utmost endeavours to execute the various duties of the station which I held by their favour, however inadequately those duties may have been performed, I beg you will assure the House of the deep and lasting gratitude with which I now receive this distinguished testimony of its approbation. I request also that you, Sir, will be pleased to accept my best thanks for the expressions of kindness with which you have conveyed to me this communication. — I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful and most obedient servant, COLCHESTER.”

“To the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.”

Lord *Castlereagh* stated at the bar the answer of the Prince Regent to the Address respecting the late Speaker, which recommended to the House to enable his Royal Highness to bestow an adequate provision.

On the motion of Mr. *Vansittart*, it was ordered that the answer be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply to some observations by Mr. *Ponsonby* as to the alarming scarcity of provisions in Ireland, said the duties on rice had already been taken off, and measures adopted for supplying Ireland with large quantities of seed corn, for the double purpose of guarding against a recurrence of scarcity, and economizing the present stock of grain.

Mr. *W. Smith* presented a petition from T. Embley, farmer, at Waltham Abbey, stating that, six weeks ago, the whole of his property had been seized, and himself committed to jail, under an Extent in aid, obtained by Mr. Bignold, a banker, at Norwich. By the process adopted, he could not procure his release as an insolvent debtor or as a bankrupt; he was 60 years of age; had been afflicted since his confinement with a paralytic stroke, and had been compelled to depend for sustenance on the charity of his neighbours; the creditor, under this species of execution, not being obliged to contribute to his support: and he now prayed for such relief, under his aggravated sufferings, as the House in its wisdom might think proper to afford him.

After a general conversation, in which it was admitted on all sides that a more efficient remedy was requisite than the Bill now in progress as to Extents in aid, the petition was ordered to be printed.

In a Committee on the Tithe Leaving Bill, after a long discussion, ten years was adopted as the period of leases in England and Wales, and 14 in Ireland.

June 9.

The House having gone into a Committee on the subject of a pension to the late Speaker, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed 4000*l.* a year with a reversion of 3000*l.* a year to the next heir to the title of Lord Colchester.

Mr. *H. Sumner* moved to make the pension 5000*l.*; but subsequently withdrew the amendment.

An amendment by Mr. *Lambton*, for reducing the pension to 3000*l.* was negatived by 126 to 42; and the sum of 4000*l.* was carried.

A proposition by Mr. *Sumner*, to extend the grant for two lives on the demise of Lord Colchester, was negatived; and the original motion was agreed to.

Col. *Wood* moved the second reading of the Bill legalizing the sale of Gypsies.

Lord *Deerhurst* opposed the Bill and moved that it be read a second time this day six months, which, after some discussion, was carried.

In a Committee of Supply sums were voted for the Ordnance Department, for Retired Officers, and for the Colonies and Settlements of Nova Scotia, New South Wales, Newfoundland, Sierra Leone, &c.

On the vote relative to the Vaccine Establishments, Mr. *S. Lefevre* and Mr. *Curwen* suggested that further inquiry should be made as to the efficacy of vaccination.

Mr. *F. Lewis*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Mr. *Rose*, expressed their conviction that a perseverance in vaccination would in this, as it already had done

in some other countries, completely extirpate the Small-pox.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, on moving the third reading of the Exchequer Bills' Eleemosynary Grant Bill, explained its different provisions.

Lord *Lauderdale* considered the measure as tending to produce much ultimate evil, for the sake of effecting a very limited temporary good. He repeated most of the objections which were urged by the opponents of the Bill in the other House. It was then passed.

In the Commons, the same day, General *Thornton* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the public whipping of female culprits.

On the motion of Mr. *J. Smith*, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Bankrupt Laws.

Mr. *Huskisson* moved for a copy of an agreement entered into between the Crown and a Noble Duke for purchasing for 40,000*l.* payable by instalments in four years, the lay rectory of Mary-le-bone, with the view of dividing that parish into several parishes. He also moved for a copy of an agreement for the purchase of the forest of Dean of Lord Gage for 156,000*l.* Both motions were agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. *W. Smith*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the abuses of Extents in aid.

On the Report of the Civil Offices Compensation Bill, Mr. *Calcraft* proposed several amendments, which were negatived; and the question for agreeing to the Report was carried in the affirmative, by 75 to 24.

On the Report of the resolutions for giving a pension of 4000*l.* &c. to the late Speaker, an amendment was proposed, to substitute 3000*l.* for 4000*l.*; but it was negatived, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant to the resolution.

June 11.

Lord *Folkestone* moved for a return of the names, numbers, professions, ages, and times and places of commitment, of those who had been arrested under the operations of the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus.

Mr. *H. Addington* could not consent to publish the names of the parties; to the rest of the motion he had no objection.

Sir *F. Burdett*, said a return, with the names of the parties in confinement, had been made in 1797.

Mr. *Canning* moved an amendment, omitting the names.

Mr. *Bathurst* supported the amendment; and Mr. *Ponsonby*, Sir *W. Burrough*, and Lord *Folkestone*, opposed it.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 104 to 53.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Ponsonby* relative to the exportation of corn to France, Mr. *Robinson* said, the greatest part of what had been exported was foreign grain warehoused here. Ministers had no power to prevent such exportation; nor, if they had, would it be wise to do so, as it would prevent supplies of foreign corn from being sent here, if they were to be locked up in this country.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in addition to similar observations, said the distress in France would soon be over, from the commencement of the rye-harvest.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 12.

Lord *Holland* presented a petition from the freeholders of Berkshire against the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

The Earl of *Harrowby* brought up the Report of the Secret Committee, which has already been printed in Part I. p. 554.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Mr. *Birch*, a return was ordered of the mode of election adopted by the elder Brethren of the Trinity House in distributing the charitable funds of that society.

Lord Colchester's Annuity Bill was read a second time, after some objections by Sir *M. W. Ridley* and Mr. *Ponsonby* to the provision by which, should his Lordship accept an office with a salary equal to or greater than his pension, he may still enjoy half the pension.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 14.

Viscount *Sidmouth*.—"The Report of the Secret Committee being now on your Lordships' table, I present to your Lordships a Bill for the continuation of the measure called the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and in presenting this Bill I beg leave to assure your Lordships, that I do it under the fullest and deepest conviction of the urgent necessity that it should pass into a Law. The ground on which that opinion rests I shall state to your Lordships on Monday next, when I propose, with your Lordships' permission, to move the second reading of the Bill." His Lordship then laid the Bill on the table.

Earl *Grey*.—"Following the example of the Noble Secretary who has presented this Bill, I shall reserve till Monday next the statement of the reasons why I am of a directly contrary opinion: but, my Lords, I cannot suffer this occasion to pass without declaring, that from all I have heard, and all I have seen, I entertain the strongest conviction that there is no necessity for this measure; and that if any danger does threaten the country at this moment—and I do not mean to deny that danger

danger does exist—that danger arises from this measure, and the course of proceedings pursued by Ministers of the Crown; which, instead of being a remedy for the evils of our present situation, are, in reality, a high aggravation of all the dangers to which the Country is exposed.”

The Bill was then read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Peel* took the oath and his seat for the University of Oxford.

On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee on the Irish Insurrection-Act Continuance Bill being read, the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair was opposed by Sir *H. Parnell*, Sir *S. Romilly*, Sir *W. Burroughs*, and General *Mathew*. The latter drew a most affecting picture of the wretched state of Ireland; and said it never could be tranquillized by a system which deprived Irishmen of the benefits of the Constitution, and made a man liable to be carried off, without a moment's warning, by a set of fellows well known in Ireland (he meant no disrespect to the Right Hon. Gentleman) by the name of *Peelers*; and then to be hurried before a set of intolerant bigoted Orange Magistrates; thence to be thrust into prison, where he would be half-starved, and would linger till the Government should please to transport him to Botany Bay; and all this for no other offence, probably, than for walking an hundred yards from his own house, perhaps in his own garden, and for stopping an hour or two longer than usual to sup with a neighbouring friend.

The motion was supported by Mr. *V. Fitzgerald*, Mr. *Peel*, Mr. *Blake*, Sir *F. Flood*, Mr. *Croker*, Mr. *Knox*, and Sir *J. Newport*.

The latter conceived the measure to be indispensable in the present unfortunate state of Ireland; but permanent tranquillity could only be obtained by the giving the people of that Country an equality of political rights.

The House then went into a Committee.

Sir *W. Burroughs* moved that the Bill should be in force only until six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

Sir *J. Newport* seconded the amendment, which was negatived without a division; and the Bill was gone through.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 16.

Viscount *Sidmouth* moved the second reading of the Bill for the further continuance of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, grounding his arguments in support of the measure on the Report of their Lordships' Secret Committee.

Lords *Erskine*, *Grosvenor*, and *King*, argued against the measure; and the

Duke of *Montrose* and Lord *Redesdale* defended it.

Earl *Grey* considered the Report to be founded chiefly on the false or grossly exaggerated statements of spies and informers. In Glasgow there was a well-founded suspicion, that it was by persons of this infamous description the unlawful oaths had been administered. The spies and informers who swore against the Rev. *Niel Douglas* had been proved to have perjured themselves. Was not the pretended delegate who carried on the communication between Glasgow and Sheffield in correspondence with Government? *Castle*, who had endeavoured to entrap the persons now on trial for treason, combined in his character every thing that was base and detestable; and it appeared, from a Leeds Paper, that the chief instigator of the late rising in the Midland Counties was one *Oliver*, who was in the pay of Government, and whose name ought to be recorded as the foulest of traitors, and the most atrocious of criminals: a person setting at defiance the Laws of God and man, and converting the death and destruction of his fellow-creatures to his own emolument.

Earl *Liverpool* contended that, putting entirely out of question the information of the description of persons alluded to, there were sufficient grounds for the measure now proposed. An organized plan for insurrection pervaded seven or eight counties, and numbers had armed themselves with pikes or muskets. Spies had been employed by all Governments, as a necessary evil. *Castle*, however, he could assert, had not been employed by Government; but, being implicated, expressed his willingness to turn King's evidence. He had no hesitation in saying that *Oliver* was a spy, and during the last three or four months he had rendered the most essential services to Government. This was the first time he had heard of his conducting himself in the way so justly reprobated, and which was in direct opposition to his instructions. He concluded with calling upon their Lordships by their love of the laws, by their love of tranquillity, by their love of liberty, to check, before it became too late, that dreadful spirit of disaffection and disorganization which he verily, and in his conscience, believed was far more destructive to the Constitution, than such temporary suspensions of it as he now felt it his duty to propose.

In the sequel of the discussion, the Bill was supported by Lord *Grenville*, and opposed by the Duke of *Sussex*, the Marquis of *Lansdowne*, and Earl *Spencer*.

On a division, the question for the second reading was carried in the affirmative, by 190 to 50, proxies included; and the Bill was then read a second time.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Duchess de Berry was delivered on the 13th inst. of a daughter: the young Princess, by order of the King, was named Louise - Isabelle d'Artois, *Mademoiselle*. Sponsors were named, and a magnificent christening was to have taken place; but the preparations were very soon interrupted by the death of the Royal infant, which took place the next evening. The Duchess de Berri is, in the mean time, in a fair way to do well. The body of the infant Princess was interred at St. Denis on the 16th instant.

The *Constitutionnel* newspaper has been suppressed.

The Duc D'Orleans has instituted a suit against the present proprietor of the *Theatre Français*; the object of which is, to re-open the sale of that property, wrongfully effected, as his Serene Highness alleges, in the year 1793, by persons who assumed an authority from his father for that purpose. His Highness, in his citation, declares, that it is not his intention to call in question the validity of the sale of the national domains by those who, by the Charter and the Law of Dec. 5, 1814, were declared to possess the right to sell them.

The interest of the National Debt of France, including annuities, pensions, and Sinking Fund, amounts to 7,600,000*l.* sterling; its ordinary expenditure to 16,500,000*l.*; total, 24,100,000*l.* This is exclusive of the maintenance of Allied troops till 1820.—The revenue of France is estimated at 32 millions.

A letter from the Duke de Richelieu to the Metropolitan chapter of Toulouse states, that it is proposed by the Government, in conformity with the arrangement with the Pope, to restore the antient Metropolitan Sees, and re-establish also some of the antient Bishoprics.

Letters from Calais, of the 21st ult. announce the arrival of a Russian squadron in that port, consisting of eight 74 gun-ships, a 44 gun frigate, and a brig of 18 guns. This squadron is to convey the sixth part of the Russian Contingent back to their native land.

The Captain of a Greek vessel, and his crew, astonished the inhabitants of Marseilles a few days since, by carrying the cargo of their small vessel, consisting of rice, to the market-place, and distributing it gratis to the poor. It may easily be supposed that their customers increased hourly, when the circumstance was made known; and several other cargoes might have been speedily disposed of on the same terms. This act of charity and munificence on the part of these humble, but

GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

worthy individuals, while it does them great honour, exhibits in a striking manner the influence of the Christian Religion. These poor men were caught in a dreadful storm in the Mediterranean; and having betaken themselves to prayers, according to the forms of the Greek Church, they made a vow to give their cargo to the poor, if Providence should be pleased to spare their vessel and their lives, for the sake of their wives and families. The storm abated, and they gained Marseilles in safety, where they rigidly performed their vow. Our Readers will observe, that the Captain and crew of the Greek vessel are all joint owners, in certain proportions, of ship and cargo.

The French papers mention that Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr has been made Minister of the Marine and Colonies, *vice* Dubouchage: this appointment was thought likely to accelerate the removal of the Duke de Feltre from the head of the army: both Dubouchage and de Feltre are of what may be considered the Ultra Royalist party.

Randon, and two of his most guilty accomplices at Bourdeaux, suffered death on the 5th inst.

Twenty-one persons implicated in the late disturbances in the neighbourhood of Lyons were tried before the Prevotal Court there on the 30th ult. Three were condemned to death, and executed; seven to deportation, two to hard labour for five years, and nine were acquitted. The disturbances prove to have been of a far more serious character than has hitherto been represented. The tri-coloured flag, it is said, was hoisted in no less than thirty communes; and the object is distinctly stated to have been, the overthrow of the reigning dynasty.

Captain Oudin, and a person named Dumont, were condemned to death on the 17th, by the Prevotal Court of Lyons, and executed the following day.

An article from Commercy states, that a daring robbery was committed on the 25th ult. by a banditti, near La Carriere, upon Lord Clanwilliam and Captain Gordon, who were travelling from Vienna to London on diplomatic business. They were robbed of their money, wearing-apparel, jewels, and fire-arms, together with all their papers.

The Duke of Wellington had a long audience of the French King on the 20th inst.; and it is again reported, that a further diminution of the Allied armies in France is to take place.

In France we find the roads are much infested with robbers. One band is said to be organized, in the vicinity of Abbeville,

ville, for the purpose of attacking the carriages and diligences on the great road leading from Abbeville to Montreuil. This road constitutes the chief communication between England and France. A diligence has also been robbed between Montpellier and Nîmes. The passengers, besides being robbed of their money and valuables, lost the whole of their trunks. These circumstances we feel it necessary to mention, because we think the unfortunate natives of this country, who are seized with the mania of travelling in France, are the peculiar and marked victims of these depredations; and it is even suspected, that the Guards and Coachmen are in league with the robbers.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Spanish General Lacy, with four officers of rank, his associates, were condemned to death, on the 27th ult. by a court-martial at Barcelona. The same sentence was passed upon Milans, and many of his accomplices, *par contumace*. The proceedings and sentence were transmitted for the King's approbation; and Lacy has since been sent off to Majorca.

It appears, that the proposition of the new Spanish financier is, to cut down the Archbishops, Bishops, &c. throughout the kingdom, to one-half of their former revenues; as also to lay a tax of eight per cent. upon all church incomes which shall exceed the sum of 12,000 fr. or 500*l.* per annum.

By letters from Lisbon, founded on information conveyed through the Novo Paquete, and Anna Maria, the latter of which vessels brought dispatches to the Government from Pernambuco, and arrived at Lisbon on the 30th of June, we collect the following particulars:—On the 19th of May, Martins, the rebel chief, gave battle to the Royal forces from Bahia, at seven leagues distance from Pernambuco. The action is said to have continued all day; but on the 20th the insurgents were beaten; and Martins, with some of his principal officers and about 500 soldiers, betook himself to flight. During these operations the blockading squadron entered the harbour of Pernambuco; and the sailors, on landing, were joined by the people. They attacked the Government House together, killed a priest, and the brother of Don Martins; seized immediately on the forts of the place, and hoisted every where the Portuguese colour. A proclamation was then issued, offering a reward for the leader of the insurgents, whose discomfiture was mainly ascribed to the promptitude and judgment of the Conde dos Arcos, Governor of Bahia. One account states, that Martins had offered to capitulate for the town with the officer of the blockading squadron; and that, imme-

diately on his proposal being rejected, he made preparations for flight with as much of the public treasure as he could lay hold of. These events are considered a death-blow to the Pernambuco insurrection.

The restoration of the Royal power in Pernambuco has been formally announced in the Official Gazette of Lisbon.

ITALY.

The Princess of Wales, after having once more visited the greatest part of Italy, has arrived at Rome, where, it is rumoured, her Royal Highness will take up her abode permanently. The Palace Frescati is said to have been purchased by her Royal Highness for her residence.

The Princess of Wales is said to have had a long conference at Rome with the Pope.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria made a public entry into Olmutz, on the 24th ult.; on the 27th they proceeded on their journey to Lemberg, in Galicia.—The King of Prussia arrived at Carlsbad the 1st instant.

Austria, in order to remove all fear with respect to the son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa and Buonaparte, has, it is said, agreed that the Duchies of Parma, Guastalla, and Piacenza, shall, after the death of his mother, go into the Spanish house of Bourbon, instead of descending to him. England is believed to have caused this arrangement.

General Savary, having landed at Trieste, was seized by the Austrian authorities, and from thence sent as a state prisoner to one of the castles in Hungary. It is said, that a number of Buonaparte's officers have found their way to the Persian Court, and entered the service of the King of Persia.

A report drawn up by a commission appointed by the Diet of Frankfort, to inquire into the means of stopping the depredations of the Barbary pirates, recommends, that the great Powers of Austria and Prussia should intercede with England, to establish it as a principle, that when the Barbary pirates appear beyond the Mediterranean, they should be pursued and treated as such.

It is affirmed by the German papers, in an article dated France, that the Portuguese Government have disclaimed to the mediating powers the least intention of keeping possession of any part of Spanish South America, beyond the moment when Spain shall have re-established her authority in the provinces on the Rio de la Plata.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an ukase for establishing a Commercial Bank at Petersburg, on principles somewhat resembling those on which the charter of the Bank of Eng and is founded.

The

The Emperor being applied to lately by a literary Frenchman, to purchase some unpublished letters of Voltaire, refused the offer, declaring his dislike to the principles of that writer.

It appears, that the Emperor, since his return from England, is introducing into his capital foot-pavement of flag-stones, as in all our large towns; but the Emperor has improved upon us, by separating the foot pavement from the carriage way by an iron railing.

The Emperor Alexander paid a distinguished compliment to Lord Cathcart, our Ambassador, and the nation he represents, on the 4th of June. Perceiving his Lordship on the parade of St. Petersburg, dressed in his orders, he inquired the cause; and, finding it was the birth-day of his Sovereign, his Imperial Majesty ordered a *feu de joie* to be fired, invited himself to a ball given at night by his Lordship, and appeared there dressed in the English Order of the Garter.

The Princess Charlotte of Prussia has arrived at St. Petersburg, and was to be married to the Grand Duke Nicholas on the 8th inst.

AMERICA.

A society has been formed in the United States, for the encouragement of American manufactures, which already reckons amongst its members the leading individuals in the nation. Messrs. Jefferson, Adams, Madison, and, recently, Mr. Monroe himself, the President, have entered their names on the list of this society; the object of which is, to make the United States independent of foreign countries for the comforts and enjoyments that arise out of manufacturing industry.

The number of French Emigrants who have reached the United States, amount to 30,000.

In the New York and Boston papers a distressing picture is given of the miserable wretches who have been induced to emigrate to America from Holland and Germany; and some severe but just remarks are made on the conduct of the Captains of the vessels conveying them, who are styled the kidnappers of the foreigners; the latter are generally ignorant of the humiliating fact, that they are to be made slaves for years for the payment of their passage.

The following letter was lately received by a merchant of Birmingham:—

"Boston, June 2, 1817.

"DEAR SIR—I am sorry to hear the distress you have in England; but I do assure you, though I know the people in your country will not believe it, that almost every kind of provision has been a third part dearer in all the sea-port towns in America than in London, except flour, and that has been fifteen dollars the barrel

the greatest part of last winter, and baker's bread one-fourth dearer than in London. Provisions were never known to be so dear as they have been the last season. We have scarcely had any good beef; and, bad as it has been, the average price was 10d. per lb. sterling; and mutton half a dollar, or 2s. 3d.; which, when I was in Birmingham, was only 7d. per lb. But in this country they never complain, for fear the world should not think they are happier than in any other. Many mechanics have lately come over from England; and numbers of them are in a wretched state, as they cannot get employment. I think your Government ought to put a stop to emigration; or take some means to inform the people of the true state of this country, which at this time is more overstocked with manufacturers than Great Britain."

A very fine American ship, the *Canton* packet, has been destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, at Boston. The ship and cargo, with the exception of the dollars on board, were totally destroyed. The explosion was supposed to be the diabolical act of a black man, who was refused permission to go on shore; he muttered something about revenge, went below, and blew up the powder-magazine by means of a pistol, as was supposed. He was blown to atoms himself.

AMERICAN STEAM BOAT.

Philadelphia, June 4.—On Saturday morning last, about seven o'clock, two miles above Point Couesse, the boiler of the steam-boat *Constitution* burst, and destroyed all the most respectable passengers, amounting to eleven; although on the morning of the same day, at four o'clock, but five of those unfortunate gentlemen had actually expired, there could not exist a hope that any one of the eleven could survive; being completely scalded and skinned from head to foot, the nerves contracted, and the extremities destroyed.

Newfoundland papers to the 11th ult. announce the arrival of large supplies of provisions from Halifax and from Ireland; so that the distress of the inhabitants, so feelingly described lately in Parliament, has, we trust, been greatly mitigated, or wholly relieved.

AFRICA.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated May 12, says, "Intelligence of an unpleasant nature has been received from Captain Campbell, commanding the expedition in the interior: he has been stopped some time past, about 200 miles up the river Rio Noonez, by the natives, in consequence of the country he wishes to pass through being at war with those he is now with: he has lost nearly all his cattle, and a great number of men, and is afraid to return, as it is now almost impossible for

for him to reach any place of shelter before the rainy season sets in. It is feared, also, that all communication between Capt. C. and Sierra Leone is cut off by the following circumstance:—Col. M'Carthy, Governor of Sierra Leone, had received intelligence of two vessels, supposed Americans under Spanish colours, taking in slaves up the Rio Neonez, at the town, whose Chief has always been considered as a staunch friend of the English and the Abolition, and the very man by whose means all correspondence between us and the expedition has hitherto been kept up. He is a powerful Chief, and a well-informed man, having been educated in England, and, it may be said, always in English pay; that is, receiving valuable presents from time to time from the Governor. The Colonial brig was sent to ascertain whether the intelligence was true: on her arrival, finding it was, a message was sent to this Chief, requesting his assistance, if necessary, in capturing the vessels (a brig and schooner, well manned and armed), who apparently seemed determined to make a desperate resistance; when he not only refused, but sent word, that, if attacked, he would protect them with the utmost of his power. Notwithstanding, they were attacked the same evening, and carried in the most gallant manner. On gaining possession, the vessels lying nearly alongside the bank of the river, the commander of the Colonial brig, finding himself completely exposed to the natives, who assailed him on all sides with musquetry, arrows, &c. was obliged, in his own defence, to turn the guns of the vessels upon them; the consequence was, that in the morning the banks of the river were covered with dead. The vessels have since arrived at Sierra Leone. This unfortunate occurrence taking place before the expedition was out of his territories, the Chief, it is feared, will avenge himself on the expedition."

ASIA.

The Prince Blucher, recently arrived from Calcutta, whence she sailed on the 1st of March with the 78th regiment on board, which had served in India twenty-two years, called off St. Helena—spoke the Leveret, Captain Theed, but was not allowed to anchor. Buonaparte was living, and the island in perfect health and tranquillity. India, at the time of her departure, was in a tranquil state; the Pindarees had returned to the mountains, without having succeeded in collecting much booty by their incursion; the chastisement they had met with from the Madras cavalry (who killed 800 of them in one day's pursuit) deterred them for the present from further predatory warfare. The 84th regiment was marching for Calcutta, to embark for England; and dis-

patches had been sent to Bombay and Madras, to embark the 80th and 86th regiments for England.

The failure of the late Embassy to China was, as has been stated, owing to impositions practised by the Chinese Officers of State on the Emperor. The fact is so stated in an Imperial Edict published in the Pekin Gazette.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ALCESTE.

His Majesty's ship *Alceste*, Capt. Maxwell, struck upon a rock in the Straits of Gaspar, near Sunda, about the end of February, and immediately went down; scarcely allowing time to save the British embassy, the officers, and crew: no lives, however, were lost; although the presents, and every other article on board, went to the bottom with the vessel. Some hopes are, however, held out, of recovering the greater part of the baggage and other things. Lord Amherst, his son, and Secretary, had reached Batavia in one of the *Alceste's* boats.

Admiral Malcolm, at St. Helena, has transmitted the following information, which was received from an American in the Straits of Sunda, and from the Master Attendant at Anjier:—

"His Majesty's ship *Alceste* was lost on a rock off the north end of Middle Island; in the Straits of Gaspar, on or about the 17th of February. She was last from Manilla; struck about seven o'clock in the morning. They landed on Middle Island: no lives lost. Lord Amherst went to Batavia with three of the ship's boats, and about forty men. The *Ternate*, one of the Honourable Company's cruisers, immediately sailed for the wreck, and found them (Captain Maxwell, and about 425 people, who were on Middle Island) surrounded by about seven or eight hundred Malays, expecting an attack from them every moment. They all left the wreck, and went to Batavia in the *Ternate*. The *Cæsar*, of London, Captain Taylor, was taken up at 13l. per ton, to take home the embassy and the ship's company, and were to sail from Batavia about the 9th of April; she was to take in 200 tons cargo. The *Princess Charlotte* transport had also sailed for the wreck, but was driven to leeward, and did not get there until they had all left in the *Ternate*. They could find no water on the island for a long time, though constantly digging; when they did succeed, they had but one butt left.

(Signed) "EDWARD BALSTON."

Extract from the Mauritius Government Gazette of the 12th of April, 1817:—

"*Batavia*, Feb. 24, 1817.

"Yesterday his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Amherst arrived at Batavia, with the gentlemen of his suite. His Majesty's ship *Alceste*, in which his Lordship had embarked on his return to England,

was unfortunately lost in the Straits of Ouspar on the 18th instant. She struck on a rock unexpectedly, and soon after began to fill so rapidly that it was necessary to quit her. All the officers and crew reached Middle Island in safety, and landed such provisions as they could save from the ship. His Lordship and the gentlemen attached to the embassy proceeded in an open boat for Batavia, where they arrived safely and in good health; and this day the transport ship *Princess Charlotte*, accompanied by the *Don*, Company's cruiser *Ternate*, sailed to the relief of the party, who were still on Middle Island. It is confidently expected, therefore, that the whole of the officers and crew of the *Alceste* will be saved, with as few misfortunes and casualties, as in so distressing a situation can be hoped for."

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 23. A tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, burst over *Bristol* and *Clifton*, about seven in the evening. Many shops and warehouses were inundated, and goods damaged to a very considerable amount. Several trees facing the house of *Gabriel Goldney, esq.* at *Clifton*, were struck by lightning, and the tops and branches broke down, so as to have rendered the road impassable for some time. A poor woman, a lodger in *Penn-street*, was so terrified, that she remained in fits about an hour, when she expired. During the storm, *John Quire*, a servant to *Mr. Plumley*, of *Brockley*, was employed in mowing the weeds in the *Rev. Mr. Pigott's* park; and taking shelter under a large oak, was killed by the lightning. The tree was not injured; but there were slight traces on the bark of the electric fluid having passed where the deceased had reclined; his hair was scorched, and there was a livid appearance in the ear and neck of the body, but no other apparent injury; and the attitude was so composed, that, though near the road, the young man was supposed to be asleep, till in the evening he was discovered to be dead.

June 26. The new Church *, called the *Holy Trinity*, situate on *Quarry-hill*, in the Forest of *Dean*, was consecrated by the *Hon. and Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese*. About 1800 persons crowded the church, and it is supposed that not less than 3000 were assembled to witness the ceremony. After the usual solemnities had been observed, his Lordship delivered an appropriate sermon. About 400 poor children, inhabitants of the Forest, were regaled with plum-pudding, &c. on this interesting occasion.

June 27. This afternoon, the town and

neighbourhood of *Banbury* were visited with a violent storm of thunder and lightning, the rain pouring down in torrents. On the *Castle Farm*, in the parish of *Chacombe*, about two miles from *Banbury*, a little before seven o'clock, seven oaks taking shelter from the storm under a fine lofty oak, four of them were struck down by the lightning, and the two nearest to the tree, on opposite sides of it, were killed in a moment. The other two recovered. A man at a short distance, who saw the awful sight, thought the whole tree was on fire; but it sustained no injury, not a leaf of its rich foliage, in all appearance, being torn off or blasted. The tree stands alone, on a gentle declivity, not in a hedge.

June 30. Our duty imposes upon us the painful task to announce another dreadful accident occasioned by the ignition of fire damp. About eleven o'clock this forenoon, an explosion took place at the *Row Pitt*, in *Harraton Colliery*, near *Chester-le-Street*, by which melancholy accident, we lament to say, 38 men and boys have unfortunately perished. The force of the explosion was so great, that two of the men were blown from the bottom to the pit mouth, in a state too shocking to describe; several of the utensils also ascended the shaft, and a corf, and two pulleys, from the top of the machine, were thrown a considerable height into the air. Only three men were taken out alive, and faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. Of the sufferers, there are ten of the name of *Hill*, viz. a father, two sons, and seven grandsons. What adds not a little to the distress occasioned by this accident, is the reflection that it was caused by the obstinacy of one of the pitmen, who, notwithstanding he was cautioned against it, persisted in entering the mine with a candle instead of the safety-lamp. The following is the verdict of the *Coroner's Jury*, by whom the circumstances were carefully investigated: "The deceased came by their deaths in consequence of an explosion of fire damp, occasioned by the using of candles instead of the safety lamps, contrary to orders given." This dreadful accident shews the necessity of strong regulations to compel the constant use of the safety-lamps, or the mines should be better ventilated.

July 2. This afternoon, some pitmen descended into the new pit, at *Harraton*, in order to ascertain the injury it had sustained from the explosion of the old pit above described, when, shocking to relate, eight men were suffocated in consequence of the impure state of the air in the mine.

July 2. The *Margate Regent* steamer took fire on her passage from *London* to *Margate*, with a crew of ten men, and about forty passengers, men, women, and children. The voyage was extremely quick and favourable till about four in the

* See Part I. p. 402.

the afternoon, when, having cleared the point of the Isle of Sheppy, and with a view of the destined port in the distance, a smoke was observed to issue from the wooden casing on the deck surrounding the lower part of the chimney of the steam-engine. The attempt to stifle the fire was fruitless; and the smoke and heat increasing in the engine-house, the Captain shortly after ordered all hands upon deck, and directed all the apertures communicating with the interior of the vessel to be closed. The danger now became dreadfully apparent, and it was determined as the most probable chance of preserving the lives of the passengers and crew, to hoist a signal of distress, and to direct the course of the vessel towards *Whitstable*, from which place, at the time the accident was first discovered, the vessel was about eight miles distant, and the steam-engine still acting from the external heat surrounding the boiler, was a circumstance which fortunately favoured the object. For the space of upwards of an hour did the passengers remain in a horrible state of suspense, the fire raging in the interior of the vessel beneath, and being only kept from penetrating through the deck by the constant application of water, till the vessel grounded on the sand at *Whitstable*, when three boats from that place which had overshot them, arrived to their assistance, and safely took on board all the passengers and crew; and here, as if the hand of Providence was farther manifested in their preservation, in less than three minutes afterwards the deck over the engine and fore cabin fell in.

July 8. Uffington House, *Lincolnshire*, the seat of the Earl of Lindsey, was discovered to be on fire at two o'clock in the morning, supposed by incendiaries, as it broke out in two separate apartments.—It was most providentially subdued, after doing about 500*l.* damages.

July 19. This day, as three men employed on the new works carrying on at *Sheerness Dock-yard*, were descending in the diving-bell, some accident occurred; and the signal to be drawn up not being understood by the men above, two out of the three were unfortunately drowned: the one who was saved, made his escape from under the bell, which the others were unable to effect: as soon as recovered, the bodies were taken to the surgery, and means used to restore animation, but without effect.

A few days since, a master butcher of *Ipswich*, named Beard, for a wager of 10*l.* undertook to ride his mare, 14 hands high, from *Ipswich* to London, and back, a distance of 133 miles, in 19 hours! The owner, who weighed ten stone, started from *Ipswich* at six o'clock in the evening: he reached London at two in the morning,

rested about two hours, and arrived in sight of *Ipswich*, and within half a mile of his own house, 25 minutes within the time allowed, when the poor animal staggered several paces, and broke down. The rider instantly dismounted, and the mare fell to the ground. She made several ineffectual attempts to rise. It was deemed advisable to bleed her, and a few minutes put an end to her sufferings by death! The mare could not feed during the journey, but had plentiful and frequent libations of port wine. The following lines were printed and stuck up in various parts of the town of *Ipswich* the same evening:

On Cruelty to Beasts.

A man of kindness to his beast is kind;
But brutal actions shew a brutal mind;
Remember, He who made thee, made the brute;
Who gave thee speech and reason, form'd
He can't complain; but God's all-seeing eye

Beholds thy cruelty; he hears his cry.
He was design'd thy servant, not thy drudge;

But know—that his Creator is thy Judge!
The butcher has since endeavoured to appease his townsmen by a public apology.

The attention of the inhabitants of *Bristol* and its neighbourhood has lately been much excited by a young female supposed to have arrived from an unknown country, and called *Caraboo* by a gentleman of Bath. By uttering a variety of words, scrawling a few characters, and assuming habits, which bear some affinity to those of Eastern Nations, she ingeniously contrived for some time to deceive many persons of considerable penetration. The impostor, however, proves to be a native of Witherage, in Devonshire, whose name is Mary Baker. She has now taken her departure for America. She appears to have led a wandering life; and her history, which abounds with adventure, is about to be published by a gentleman of Bristol.

Sparrows.—A Correspondent in a Paper eminent for its agricultural notices, strongly recommends the destruction of this most mischievous bird. He states that he has known on 60 acres of wheat 40 bushels pecked out principally by Sparrows, which, were it a general case, would occasion the loss of more than 10*l.* per acre. Other birds, he says, are of service at different seasons, but these are destructive as the rat, living principally on corn, and as that is at this time so very dear, it is not only the interest, but the duty, of every individual to assist in destroying so great an enemy to the staff of life. Parishes, he trusts, will no longer hesitate to give one farthing per head, but will readily give four, and in the course of a few seasons, there will be scarcely a sparrow to be seen.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, July 5. His Majesty has been very composed during the last month. His Majesty's health is good, but his disorder continues unabated."

Wednesday, May 14.

A public meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen of Wiltshire was held this day at the Albion Tavern, for the purpose of forming an Institution, the object of which is, to apprentice the children of the deserving poor belonging to the county of Wilts; residing in London, who might otherwise be destitute of the means of acquiring a comfortable subsistence through life. The company dined together; after which several sums were contributed, and a Committee formed to carry the resolutions of the Meeting into effect.

Saturday, June 7.

This day, one Richard Testick, convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury on becoming bail in the Court of Common Pleas, stood in the pillory at Charing Cross, in pursuance of his sentence. The delinquent was one of those persons who, destitute of all property or character, arrange themselves daily in the neighbourhood of the Judges' chambers, for the purpose of hiring themselves as bail. This man had assumed that character in an action for a considerable sum, swearing to the possession of sufficient property, and a residence which had no existence; and thus, by the most corrupt perjury, obtained the sanction of the Court to his becoming bail.

Monday, June 22.

This night Mr. Kemble took his leave of the Publick in the character of Coriolanus. He sustained the part throughout with as much vigour as he had exerted on any former occasion. The applause which he received was enthusiastic in the extreme; and, when the curtain dropped, the pit rose up in a body, and continued waving hats and laurels for several minutes. The curtain was soon drawn up again; and Mr. Kemble came forward, evidently under great agitation; and after a considerable pause delivered a short farewell address, in nearly the following terms: "Ladies and Gentlemen, — This night I have made my last appearance before you. I fear I cannot express myself with any kind of propriety — indeed I wished to withdraw silently from the Stage — I thought I had not composure enough for this situation; but I have suffered myself to be persuaded, in compliance with custom, to utter one parting word. — I entreat you to believe that the kind approbation which you have bestowed upon me since I first became a candidate

for public favour, down to this, my last performance, will remain for ever fixed on my heart.—Whatever talents I am master of, whatever exertions I have made as an actor, or as a manager, in improving the propriety of costume, and giving increased splendour to the representations, particularly those of Shakspeare, they have been rendered delightful to me on account of the favour with which you witnessed them.—Accept my respectful, warm, gratitude—it is too big for expression. And now suffer me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to bid you a long and unwilling — Farewell." — While delivering this address, he was frequently interrupted by the swelling of his feelings. It was heard by the audience with breathless attention; and, it may be added, with real regret. As soon as it was concluded, several wreaths of laurel were thrown upon the stage, and Mr. Kemble slowly retired.

Friday, June 27.

A meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of giving to Mr. Kemble every possible testimony of respect and esteem for his extraordinary merits in promoting the interests of the British acting Drama; and was attended by an unprecedented assemblage of rank and talents. Lord Holland presided; on his right hand was Mr. Kemble, and on his left the Duke of Bedford. Among the Noblemen and Gentlemen at the principal table were, the Marquises Lansdowne, Tavistock, and Worcester; the Earls of Essex, Mulgrave, Aberdeen, Blessington; Lords Erskine, Petersham, and Torrington; Messrs. Croker, Campbell, T. Moore, Rogers, with several characters of acknowledged eminence in Literature and the Fine Arts. M. Talma, the celebrated tragedian of the French Drama, was also present on this interesting occasion. — After the usual national toasts, Lord Holland called the attention of the Meeting to the object which they had in view. He stated, that it was the intention of the Committee to present to his excellent friend near him (Mr. Kemble) a piece of plate with suitable embellishments; but that, as it was found impossible to have it completed in time, he had obtained a copy of the inscription, which he should read. The plate was dedicated to "John Philip Kemble, Esq. on his retirement from the Stage, of which he had been thirty-four years the ornament and pride; — which to his learning, taste, and genius, was indebted for its present state and refinement; — which by his labours and perseverance in the advancement of the legitimate Drama, and more particularly

larly in support of Shakspeare, whose Muse his performances had aided and embellished, the Plate was given as a testimony of gratitude, respect, and affection."—His Lordship proceeded to pass a very just eulogium on the talents of Mr. Kemble, in the course of which he observed, that Mr. Kemble had given to poetry its full effects, and conferred upon the Drama of the Country all the rational entertainment of which it was susceptible. Among the list of English actors, no one could be named who had conferred upon the Stage so many essential advantages, and who had combined so successfully the results of the kindred arts of painting and of sculpture. He united in himself the legitimate claims of the Actor, the Scholar, and the Critic.—An Ode, written on the occasion by one of the first Poets of the Country, was then recited by Mr. Young. (See p. 62.)—Mr. Kemble then, amid the cordial and fervent acclamations of his friends and admirers, most feelingly expressed his gratitude for the honours conferred upon him.—In the course of the evening "the health of M. Talma" was received with warm and universal plaudits. M. Talma, sensibly affected by the attention paid to him, presented himself to the company with mingled emotions of surprise and gratitude. He expressed himself in excellent English, but with an occasional mixture of the French accent.

The Gazette of July 5 contains a Proclamation, dated the 1st instant, by the Prince Regent, ordering that the new gold coin called Sovereigns shall pass current at the value of twenty shillings. Each Sovereign contains 5 dwts. 3 grs. and 2740·10,000th part of a grain of standard gold. The impression on the obverse is—The head of his Majesty, with the inscription "GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIAR. REX. F.D." and the date of the year; and on the reverse the image of St. George armed, sitting on horseback, encountering the dragon with a spear, the said device being placed within the ennobled Garter, bearing the motto "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE," with a newly-invented graining on the edge of the piece.

Another Proclamation, of the same date, orders, that, as much of the present gold coin in circulation is deficient in weight, none shall be taken in payment of less weight than as follows:—Guineas, 5 dwts. 8 grs.; Half Guineas, 2 dwts. 16 grs.; Quarter Guineas, 1 dwt. 8 grs.; and that Seven Shilling Pieces, and the gold pieces called Sovereigns, or Twenty Shilling Pieces, if of less weight than the rates hereafter speci-

fied, viz. Seven Shilling Pieces, 1 dwt. 18 grs.; Sovereigns, or Twenty Shilling Pieces, 5 dwts. 2 grs. and three quarters; be not allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever.

Sir Home Popham, Col. McDonald, Capt. Marryat, R. N. and Mr. Conolly, have severally determined to submit their Mercantile Telegraphic Codes to the publick. The latter holds it possible to communicate, with proportionate symbols, from St. George's, or Mount Windham, in the Island of Bermuda, with the signal stations in Ireland. The proposed symbols are actually going out in his Majesty's ship Forth, to prove them at that distance.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.—The length of stonework, within the abutments, is, from one river bank to the other, 1240 feet, whose harmonizing straight line; running parallel with the river, or water-line through it, gives it that simple elegance and grandeur which is not equalled by any work of this description in Europe. The length, or gentle incline of plane from St. George's Fields, to obtain the summit of the Bridge, is 1250 feet, and carried on partly by a mound of earth and brick arches. The length, from the North shore, from the abutment to the Strand, is 400 feet; the road principally carried over on brick arches, and almost directly level with the former. The total length of the Bridge, with its approaches, from the Strand to St. George's Fields, is 2890 feet. The span of the nine stone arches over the river, all of which are of equal dimensions, is 120 feet each. The width of the Bridge, within the balustrades, is 42 feet, divided on each side by a footway of 7 feet, leaving the carriage road 28 feet. The number of brick, or dry arches, on the South shore, is 40; and on the North, or Strand side, is 16. So that the total number of arches which have been carried over, for the completion of this grand work, is 65. The whole of the exterior of the Bridge is executed with durable Cornish moor-stone.

The Sixth Report of the Select Committee of Finance has been printed. It is, in fact, little more than a review of the estimates for the Naval service, which have been already voted by Parliament. The Committee remark, [that the salary paid to the Treasurer of the Navy is much too large; and recommend that on a future appointment, it should be reduced to a level with that of the Paymaster of the Forces. They also are of opinion that so many Commissioners of the Navy are not requisite in time of peace

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA, LYCEUM.

June 23. *My Uncle*; the Music by Mr. Addison.

July 16. *Bachelor's Wives*; or, *The Night at Brussels*; an Operetta.

GASSETTE PROMOTIONS.

Right Hon. George Rose, one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital.

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to the Prince Regent, vice Rt. Hon. J. M'Mahon, resigned.

July 11. Right Hon. J. Becket, sworn in of the Privy Council.

July 19. The dignity of a Baronet conferred on the Right Hon. J. M'Mahon.

Foreign office, July 22.—Right Hon. Edward Thornton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Most Faithful Majesty.—Hon. Francis Reginald Forbes, Secretary of Legation.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Alderman Thorp, Governor of the High Society, vice Harvey Combe, esq. resigned.—John Prinsep, esq. High Bailiff of Southwark, vice Sir W. Ewens.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Clarkson, Barford V. and Roxton V. co. Bedford.

Rev. J. Brass, Aisgarth V. co. York.

Rev. David Lewis, Monnington R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Charles Grove, Odstock R. Wilts.

Rev. Edward Thurlow, LL.B. Ashby R. Suffolk.

Rev. William Ainger, B.D. Sunninghill V. Berks.

Rev. James Hook, LL.D. Whippingham R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. W. Jones, Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital.

Rev. T. Morgan, Chaplain to Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Rev. J. S. Pratt, Maxey V. Northampton.

Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, Canon or Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, vice Stillingfleet, deceased.

BIRTHS.

June 21. At Naples, the Lady of Earl Compton, a dau.—26. At Dalhousie Castle, Lady Robert Ker, a dau.—28. At Bishbrook Hill, Louth, the wife of Rev. Augustus Hobart, a dau.—30. At Geneva, the Countess of Minto, a son.

Lately.—In Charles-street, Lady Elizabeth Smyth, a dau.—In Grafton-street, Lady Kidley, a son.—At Streatham Park, the wife of W. T. Money, esq. M. P. a

GEN. MAG. July, 1817.

son.—At Gordon Hall, co. Aberdeen, the lady of Sir J. A. Gordon, a dau.—At Paris, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gillibrand, of Gillibrand Hall, co. Lancaster, a dau.—In the Austrian Demiseion, Princess Paul Esterhazy, lady of the Austrian Ambassador, a son.

July 2. In Hamilton Place, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.—In Bruton-street, Hon. Mrs. Dawson, a dau.—At Praeger House, Lady Clerk, a dau.—4. In Gloucester Place, New Road, the wife of Gen. Vicomte Obert, a son.—6. At Blandegues, in France, the wife of Lieut.-col. Duncan Cameron, 79th regt. a dau.—10. The lady of Sir Richard Jephson, bart. a son.—11. At Brasted, Kent, the wife of Hon. and Rev. J. Evelyn Boscawen, a dau.—13. In Lower Berkeley-street, the wife of Rt. Hon. Edward Thornton, a son.—At Cockayne Hatley, co. Bedford, the wife of Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cuss, a dau.—At Gloucester, the wife of Robert Morris, esq. a son and heir.—20. At Rosings, near Lyndhurst, Hants, the Countess of Erroll, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At Rome, George Manley, esq. of Taunton, Somerset, to Emilia, second daughter of Benjamin Waddington, esq. of Lanover House, co. Monmouth.

June 12. Hugh Dyke Acland, esq. second son of the late Sir T. D. Acland, bart. to Miss W. Robinson, daughter of the Dean of Lichfield.

14. At Fulham, C. E. Conyers, esq. Lieut.-col. of 83d regt. to Sarah, dau. of A. T. Sampayo, esq. of Peterboro' House.

Frederick Burmester, esq. eldest son of H. Burmester, esq. of Gwyne House, Essex, to Fauny Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Blaauw, esq. of Queen Anne-street.

16. Henry Hawes Fox, M.D. of Bristol, to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Jones, of Charfield, co. Gloucester.

William P. Brigstock, esq. of Bishcombe Court, Somerset, to Emma Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. G. H. Glasse.

George Whitehorse Lawrence, esq. to Jane Fordyce, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Wight, of Chapelaine.

Anthony Denny, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Maynard Denny, of Churchhill, Kerry, to Hon. Mary Patiner, youngest dau. of the late Lord Collingwood.

19. Samuel Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, co. Bedford, to Theodosia Mary, eldest daughter of Right Hon. Lady Theodosia Vyner.

20. At Edinburgh, Count Flahault [who was aid-de-camp to Buonaparte at the battle of Waterloo] to Hon. Margaret Mercer Elphinstone, of Aldie, eldest dau. of Visc. Keith, of Purbrook Park.

21. By special licence, Lord George William Russell, second son of the Duke of Bedford, to Elizabeth Anne, only child of the late Hon. John Rawdon, and niece to the Marquis of Hastings.

Charles Pasley, esq. of Gloucester Place, Portman-square, Major in the East India Company's service, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Simon M'Tavish, esq. of Montreal, &c.

At Llanarthney, T. Dawney, esq. Commander in the East India Company's service, to Eliza, dau. of Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, co. Carmarthen.

24. Charles Shaw Lefevre, jun. esq. to Emma Laura, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread.

25. Rev. C. Ashfield, to Anne, third daughter of Rev. W. Goodall, of Dinton Hall, Bucks.

26. Robert Ackland, esq. to Caroline, second dau. of Vice-adm. Sir Charles Tyler, K.C.B. of North Down, Pembroke.

27. Dr. Pinckard, of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Eastwood.

Lately. — Rev. Thos. Erskine, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Major Watson, 65th regiment.

At St. Pancras, S. B. Raffington, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss St. George, daughter of the late Colonel St. George.

Rev. Henry Hale, youngest son of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden Park, Herts, to Miss Sowerby, dau. of J. Sowerby, esq. of Putteridge Bury.

Rev. B. Edwardes, Rector of Frodesley, Salop, second son of the late Sir J. T. C. Edwardes, bart. to Anna Sophia, dau. of J. H. Hall, esq. of London.

At Eyam, co. Derby, James Whicher, esq. of Petersfield, to Anna, second dau. of Major-gen. C. N. Cookson, royal art.

At Kidderminster, Edward Amphlett, esq. of Kempsey House, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Jacob Turner, esq. of Park Hall.

Lieut.-col. Burrell, 90th regt. to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Everton, Devon.

At Leicester, Rev. George Woodcock, M.A. of Garthorpe, co. Leicester, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Walker, of Leicester.

At Prior House, co. York, Thomas Simpson, esq. of Richmond, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of — Leodard, esq. barrister-at-law, Ireland, and niece to T. J. Anson, esq. of Prior House.

Capt. Charles Blomer, 56th regt. to Elizabeth Catherine Phelps, only dau. of J. Martin, esq. of Withey Bush House, co. Pembroke.

Capt. Thomas Huson Patrick Ball, son of Rev. S. Ball, to Frances, sister of Col. Weymes, of the Kilkenny Militia.

David F. Jones, esq. Recorder of Chester, to Miss Anne Margaret Topping, of Whatcroft Hall.

At Berlin, George Sholto Douglas, esq. Secretary to the British Legation, to Miss Rose, eldest dau. of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court.

July 1. Major Gabriel, 2d Dragoon Guards, to Mariana, daughter of the late Colonel Charles R. Deane, Bengal Artillery.

Dr. Thomson, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Frederick Thomson, esq. of Kensington.

2. John Mawlocks, esq. of Wrotham, co. Denbigh, to Sidney, youngest dau. of the late Abraham Roberts, esq. of Lower Grosvenor street.

4. Lewis Bentley Oliver, esq. of Brentford, to Laura Helen Constantia, youngest dau. of the late John Zoffany, esq. R. A.

5. Hon. Orlando Bridgman, third son of the Earl of Bradford, to Selina, fourth daughter of the Hon. Gen. Needham, of Waresley Park, co. Huntingdon.

By special license, Lieut. Alex. Hope Patteson, 74th regt. to Anna Helena, youngest dau. of Robert Johnson, esq. of the Derries, Queen's County.

James Wedderburne, esq. eldest son of J. Wedderburne, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland Place, to Isabella, second daughter of David Lyon, esq. of Portland Place.

8. Stanford Carroll, esq. late of the 2d Dragoon Guards, to Louisa Wilmot, eldest daughter of Sir John Edensor Heathcote, knt. of Longton Hall, co. Stafford.

9. George Birkbeck, M.D. of London, to Margaret, youngest dau. of Henry Gardiner, esq. of Liverpool.

At Glasgow, Professor Thompson, of Belfast, to Margaret, daughter of the late William Gardner, merchant.

10. Rev. William Ainger, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Sunning Hill, Berks, and perpetual Curate of St. Bees, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, dau. of William Humphries, esq. of Harpenden, Herts.

Rev. George Shiffner, son of G. Shiffner, esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. C. Johnson, Rector of Wilmslow, Cheshire, and one of the Fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester.

At Tuam Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Tuam, Lieut.-col. Holmes, 3d Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Jemina, eldest dau. of Sir Egerton Brydges, bart. M.P. of Lee Priory, near Canterbury.

16. John Douglas, esq. of Lockerby, second son of the late Sir W. Douglas, bart. of Kilhead, to Sarah, youngest daughter of James Shole Douglas, esq. of Dene-worth, Sussex.

22. J. S. Brown, jun. esq. eldest son of J. S. Brown, esq. of Mount Brown, Limerick, to Margaret Anne, second dau. of the late Major-general John Agmondesham Vesey.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE PONSONBY.

July 8. Died at his house in Curzon-street, in consequence of a paralytic affection, with which (like the great Earl of Chatham) he had been suddenly seized, a few evenings before, in his place in Parliament, the Right Hon. George Ponsonby, M. P. for Wicklow. This event has deprived the Opposition of a leader, whose character added dignity to the important station which he occupied. Party divisions, as it has been justly observed, are inseparable from free Governments; and those who stand on the high ground of rank and dignity can hardly, in any case remain indifferent, without the certainty of sinking into insignificance, and thereby in effect deserting that post, in which, with the fullest authority, and for the wisest purposes, the institutions of their country have placed them. Mr. Ponsonby, from very early life, felt and acted on this just and honourable principle. He was descended from a family long conspicuous in the political history of Ireland; and had a sort of hereditary right to eminence in the representative body, his father, the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, having for several years filled the important office of Speaker of the Irish House of Commons.

The Rt. Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, the gentleman whose loss we now deplore, was the Speaker's second son. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1780; and obtained from the Rockingham administration, in 1782, together with a silk gown, the valuable office of First Counsel to the Commissioners of the Revenue. At this time occurred his first introduction into the Irish Parliament; but he did not attempt to distinguish himself there until after his removal from office in 1788, by the then Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. Ponsonby then came forward in the ranks of Opposition, in which he continued to act with great vigour and celebrity; until the accession of his friends to power raised him at once to the dignity of Chancellor of Ireland, to which he was appointed March 25, 1806. This high office he held but a short time, the change in the public councils soon removing himself and his friends from Administration. Previously to his obtaining the Chancellorship, he had been Knight of the Shire for the County of Wicklow (which he represented at the time of his death); but on the succession of Lord Howick, now Earl Grey, to his father's title, Mr. Ponsonby came into the United Parliament for Tavistock, in the room of his Lordship. He spoke against the Address on the second Session of that Parliament, and has ever since been considered as the leader of Opposition in the House of Commons.—We have spoken of that sta-

tion as an important one. It is indeed important, whether considered with reference to its uses or to its abuses. When a Statesman acts, as Mr. Ponsonby unquestionably did, not only from a sincere conviction of what is right, but with liberality and candour toward those whose conviction, though leading to different conclusions, is equally sincere, there will be a dignity and a moderation in his public conduct, eminently serviceable to the great cause of freedom and good Government. "If it be the office of those who are thus circumstanced," says Mr. Burke, "to take a decided part, it is no less their duty, that it should be a sober one. It ought to be circumscribed by the same laws of decorum, and balanced by the same temper, which bound and regulate all the virtues." This just remark Mr. Ponsonby appears always to have kept in mind. We never found him descending to coarse and personal invective, insinuating vague and groundless suspicions of dishonesty in his political opponents, or assuming a tone of insolent arrogance in the censures which he thought it his duty to pass on their public measures. He felt that, in addressing an assembly of gentlemen, it behoved him to preserve the language and manners of a gentleman; and that there was a wide difference between courting the senseless plaudits of a mob, and appealing to the sound sense and integrity of a British House of Commons. Mr. Ponsonby was guided by the same good taste in the style and manner of his oratory. He did not affect a flowery or figurative diction: he was not wild and declamatory; but he followed the natural bent of his genius, which led him to be plain and perspicuous, to state his arguments always carefully, often forcibly. He shewed extensive knowledge of politics and of mankind. He was a practised and skilful debater, rather than a quibbling pleader, or an ostentatious rhetorician. In short, his character may be summed up in those few words which Cicero applies to Cæcilius: "Summa, non vitæ solum atque naturæ, sed orationis etiam comitas."

Mr. Ponsonby was born 5th March, 1755. He was married, in May 1781, to Lady Mary Butler, eldest daughter of Brinsley, the second Earl of Belvedere, by whom he had several children. It is almost superfluous to add that he was highly esteemed in private life. His remains were interred, July 12, in a private manner, at Kensington, beside those of his brother the late Lord Ponsonby.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

July 10. Died at Northumberland House, in his 75th year, his Grace Hugh, Duke of Northumberland. He had been confined

confined for about eight weeks; but, till within the last three days, the symptoms were not deemed alarming. He was sensible to the last; and the Duchess and her two sons, Earl Percy and Lord Prudhoe, were with him at the moment of his dissolution. His Grace was born Aug. 25, 1742; succeeded his father Hugh, the late Duke, the 6th of June, 1786; married July the 4th, 1762, Lady Anne Stuart, third daughter of John third Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue, and which marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1779. He married, 2dly, May the 25th, 1779, Frances Julia Burrell, third daughter of Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, sister to the Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Beverley, and Lord Gwydir, by whom he had issue five daughters, three of whom are dead, and one is married to Lord James Murray, second son of the Duke of Athol; and two sons, Hugh Earl Percy, born April the 20th, 1785, now Duke of Northumberland, who was some time since called up to the House of Lords to sit for the Barony of Percy, and was recently married to a daughter of the Earl of Powis; and Algernon, born Dec. 15, 1787, lately created a Peer by the title of Lord Prudhoe. The Duke of Northumberland was uniformly distinguished by the most munificent liberality; and his loss will be deeply felt.

At an early hour on Saturday morning (July 19) the preparations for conveying the remains of the late Duke from Northumberland House to Westminster Abbey were completed. All the domestics appeared in new mourning. The six Beadies belonging to St. Martin's parish, in their coats and hats of office, with silk hat-bands, and poles covered with black, similar to mutes, attended on the outside of the great gates soon after nine o'clock. The bell of St. Martin's church tolled during the morning.—Those who were to follow as mourners began to arrive about half-past ten o'clock. About 12 o'clock the hearse, and six beautiful black horses, ornamented with plumes of feathers (the hearse ornamented with handsome escutcheons), drove into the court-yard. At half-past 12 the procession began to move towards Westminster Abbey, preceded by Mr. Lee, the High Constable for Westminster. The funeral excited great interest, and the neighbourhood of Charing-cross was thronged with carriages, and a great number of genteel well-dressed pedestrians.

Order of Procession.

Eight Bannerols, carried by Horsemen. Horseman uncovered, bearing a Ducal Coronet on a Crimson Velvet Cushion, led by two persons uncovered on foot. Standard of Great Britain, borne by a man on horseback.

Guidon.

Two Horsemen.

Large Banner of the Family Arms and Quarterings, six feet square, borne by a Horseman.

Horsemen.

Helmet and Crest.

Horsemen.

Target and Sword.

Horsemen.

Surcoat.

Horsemen.

THE BODY

In Hearse, full dressed.

The inside coffin was lined with rich white satin, and the dress of the same, trimmed with fine point-lace, &c. The outside case made of English oak, covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, and finished in the handsomest manner, with stars of the Order of the Garter, coronets, and every appropriate decoration. On the plate are engraved the arms and supporters, with the following inscription:

The Most High Puissant and Most Noble Prince Hugh Percy,

Duke and Earl of Northumberland, Earl and Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpayne, Bryan, Latimer, and Warkworth, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, and town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Vice-Admiral of the same and the Maritime parts thereof, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter*.

Died on the 10th day of July, 1817,

In the 75th year of his age.

More than forty Horsemen attended the Bannerols, Banners, and Emblematical Devices.

Eight Mourning Coaches and six, in which were, 1. the Dean of Chichester and Archdeacon Potts. 2. Lord James Murray, the son-in-law of his Grace, as Chief Mourner. 3. Lord Lovaine, the Hon. Algernon Percy, and the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy. 4. The Hon. Jocelyn Percy, the Hon. Wm. Percy, and Lord Gwydir. 5. Lord Epsom, Earl Powis, and Captain Pelham. 6. Captain Umfreville, H. C. Selby, Esq. the Duke's Secretary; Thomas Silling, Esq. Curoner for Middlesex; Richard Wilson, Esq. the Duke's Solicitor. 7. — Morris, Esq., J. Boyle, Esq., — Plincke, Esq., and Mr. Matthews, Comptroller of the Duke's household. 8. Mr. Anquital, Mr. Larche, Mr. Robert Keate, Surgeon to the Duke; and Mr. Lockley, his Apothecary.

The Duke's Carriage.

Four pages attended each coach.

* His Grace was also a General in the Army, and Constable of Launceston Castle, F. R. S. and F. S. A.

The

The following carriages (the servants wearing silk bathings and gloves), closed the procession:—His Grace the late Duke's and six horses; the Dowager Duchess's and six horses; the present Duke's and six horses; Lord Prudhoe's; Lord James Murray's; Lord Beverley's; Earl of Ashburnham's; Lord Gwydir's and six horses; Marchioness of Exeter's; Mrs. Bennet's; Captain Bennet's; Sir W. Gordon's; Earl Powis's; Viscount Clive's; Archbishop of Canterbury's; Lord Exmouth's; Lord Essex's; Right Hon. John Mac Mahon's; Mr. Northey's; Mr. Brogden's; Mr. Hugh Hoare's; Sir Thomas Acland's; Mr. Wilson's; Sir Francis Millman's, physician; Mr. Kenta's, surgeon; Mr. Lockley's, apothecary; Mr. Davison's; Marq. Cholmondeley's and six horses; Mr. Drummond Burrell's; Mr. Lindsey Burrell's; and Mr. William Burrell's.

The concourse of people assembled between Charing-cross and Westminster Abbey exceeded calculation. There were two regular lines of carriages to Parliament-street. Numbers of shops were, in consequence, shut up. The windows of the houses were filled. The procession passed on in regular order, St. Margaret's and the Abbey bells tolling, and arrived a few minutes after one o'clock at the West door of the Abbey; it was received by the Prebendaries and the Gentlemen of the Cathedral, (who were in waiting at the Jerusalem Chamber), who joined the procession, preceded by the Dean's twelve almshouses; and Mr. Catlin and Mr. Hollocomb preceded the corpse.

The whole of the mourners having alighted from their carriages, the procession began to move slowly down the centre aisle, the Gentlemen of the Choir singing Dr. Croft's Funeral Service, in a most solemn and impressive manner; the organ, by Mr. Williams, the organist of the Cathedral. The procession proceeded to St. Nicholas's Chapel, where the interment took place in the family vault, which was built in the year 1776 for the Duchess, the mother of the late Duke, and her spouse was afterwards interred there by her side, and after him Lady Beverley. The remains of the Duke were deposited near his father and mother. There are thirteen other coffins of different branches of the family, which are supposed to have been removed there when the vault was built. The oldest date is 1746.

The Funeral Service was read by the Rev. Thomas Edwards, the senior Prebend. On the remains being deposited in the vault, the Choir sang Dr. Crotch's Funeral Anthem, "Man that is born of woman." The inside of the Abbey was excessively

crowded with ladies and gentlemen; and we also noticed many of the Nobility there, among whom were Earl Grosvenor, Lord Grey, Lord Montford, &c.

The mourners returned to the carriages; and proceeded back, in nearly the same order as they arrived, to Northumberland House, where they separated. The procession had a very imposing and grand appearance.

MADAME DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN.

July 15. Died at Paris, aged 53, the celebrated Madame de Stael-Holstein, daughter of M. Neckar, so much distinguished before the French Revolution for his financial talents. The evening preceding her death she enjoyed the fresh air of the garden, and sunk into a gentle slumber, from which she never awoke. It is a remarkable fact, that, apprehending and foreseeing this catastrophe, she never, for some months previous to her dissolution, felt an inclination to sleep without dread. She intimated a wish that for three days her corpse might be attended before being for ever inclosed in its coffin; and for three days, in defiance of the distressing circumstances reflection suggests, Augustus de Stael did not quit the chamber of his departed mother. Her remains are to be conveyed to Copet for interment. Her physicians were preparing for her oxygenous air when she breathed her last.—The day of the death of Madame de Stael was the anniversary of the triumph of M. Neckar.

"Madame de Stael possessed a high rank in the literary world; but seemed more remarkable for felicity of wit and sprightliness of fancy, than purity of taste, or correctness of judgment. Her observation was for the most part superficial; and, like the generality of the French philosophers, among whom she wished to be classed, she mistook the glance of a moment for the result of reflection; and clothing her hasty thoughts in a kind of half metaphysical, half sentimental jargon, was enabled to extend to others the delusion she had already practised on herself. During her residence in Paris, her conversation was courted by every person of eminence, and her house became a centre of attraction for all the literary idlers of the capital." She has left a son and a daughter; the latter is married to the Duke de Broglie.

The preceding character appears to be sketched by no friendly hand; and we deem it but justice to subjoin the portrait of Madame de Stael, as sketched by Lady Morgan in her new work entitled "France," although we do not profess to concur entirely in the very high admiration entertained by the writer.

"The genius of Madame de Stael belongs

longs to the day and age in which it dawned, and by which it was nurtured. It partakes of their boldness and their aspirations, their freedom and their force. Fostered amidst philosophical enquiries, and political and social fermentation, its objects are naturally grand, its scope vast, its efforts vigorous. It has the energy of inspiration, and its disorder. There is in the character of Madame de Stael's compositions something of the Delphic Priestess. Sometimes mystic, not always intelligible, we still blame the *god* rather than the oracle; and wish perhaps that *she* were less inspired, or *we* more intelligent.—While other writers (both male and female) in France have tuned with every breeze that fluttered in the political hemisphere, Madame de Stael has steadily proceeded in the magnificent march of *genius*, governed by *principle*: and her opinions, while they are supported by all the force of female enthusiasm, derive an additional weight from the masculine independence and steadiness of their advocate. I had to lament that Madame de Stael had left France at the moment when I entered it; and I was tantalized by invitations, which proposed my meeting her at the house of a mutual friend, at the time when imperious circumstances obliged me to return to Ireland. I thus was prevented from seeing one of the most distinguished women of the age; from whose works I had received infinite pleasure, and (as a woman, I may add) infinite pride. Her character was uniformly described to me, by her friends, as largely partaking of a disposition whose kindness knew no bounds; and of feelings which lent themselves in ready sympathy, to every claim of friendship, and every call of benevolence. Among those who know her well, the splendour of her reputation seems sunk in the popularity of her character; and '*c'est un excellente personne*;'—'*c'est un bon enfant*,' were epithets of praise constantly lavished on one who has so many more brilliant claims to celebrity."

CAPTAIN TUCKEY.

Captain Tuckey (whose death has been recorded in Part I. p. 90) was the youngest son of Thomas Tuckey, esq. of Greenhill, in the county of Cork. Having chosen the sea service for his profession, he made at a very early age two or three voyages from Cork to the West Indies and North America; and on the breaking out of the war in 1793, was appointed midshipman in the *Suffolk*, of 74 guns, commanded by Captain (afterwards Admiral) Rainier. In this ship he served in the Channel fleet under Lord Howe until 1794, when she went to the East Indies. He was shortly after made master's mate, and was present at the capture of the *Spice Islands*, and

in various engagements by sea and on shore in India.—The *Suffolk* having taken a prize, he was made prize-master of her, and brought her into Madras, at which time accounts having arrived there of the French frigate *la Forte*, 50 guns, having been seen in the Bay of Bengal, he volunteered his services to Captain Cook, of *la Sybille*, who immediately sailed, and shortly after met *la Forte*, which he took, after a desperate night action. Mr. Tuckey rejoined the *Suffolk*, and was soon made acting-lieutenant of her, and shortly after appointed lieutenant of the *Fox* frigate, which was stationed in the Red Sea for a considerable time, to watch the motions of the French who were then in Egypt. Ill health made him leave India at a period when, from his length of services, he must have been soon made a Commander, and he came home in command of the *Star* brig, with dispatches from the Admiral. On his arrival in England the preliminaries of peace had been signed, and he was put on half-pay, when he visited his native country for a few months.—In 1803, the late Lord Melville selected him to be first lieutenant of the *Calcutta*, of 50 guns, which ship carried convicts to form a new settlement in New South Wales, and after landing the convicts he was employed in various surveys of the coast, which, together with his account of the voyage, have been since published. On the return of this ship to England she was refitted, and ordered to St. Helena to convoy home some East Indiamen; and in September 1805, within a few hours sail of Cape Clear, she most unluckily fell in with the *Rochfort* squadron, with which she maintained an unequal conflict sufficiently long to enable all the East Indiamen and South Sea whalers to make their escape. The *Calcutta* was taken to Rochelle, and her crew were sent prisoners to Verdun, where Capt. Tuckey remained until the discomfiture of Buonaparte. On his return to England he was promoted to be a commander by the present Lord Melville, and shortly afterwards selected by his lordship to command the unfortunate expedition to Africa. Capt. Tuckey married in France an English lady, who is left a widow with four children, the eldest not ten years old, and the youngest born since his father's departure for Africa. Few men have been more unfortunate than Captain Tuckey. His ill health forced him to leave India on the eve of promotion, and his long imprisonment in France destroyed all his prospects. During his residence there he compiled a work lately published, entitled, "*Maritime Geography*." This is a most useful composition, and though written in sickness and in sorrow, it perhaps served to alleviate cares that would otherwise

wise have overpowered him. On the advance of the Allies into France, the prisoners were ordered into the interior, and Capt. Tuckey, with two of his sons, was obliged to depart at a moment's warning; his youngest son, a fine boy about five years old, was taken ill on the journey, and fell a victim to sickness and fatigue. Another child, seven years old, was some time since burnt to death. His prospects and those of his surviving family had lately become more promising, but his death has finally closed them. To his friends his loss has been great; and his country has lost an able and experienced officer; but his widow and children have suffered an irreparable injury—and we trust that the bounty of the country will be generously extended towards them. Had the expedition succeeded, there can be no doubt but that a handsome remuneration and promotion would have followed, and there was every prospect of success, had not the dreadful climate, against which human means are of no avail, deprived the Nation of the advantages which it promised.

DEATHS.

1816, **A**T Madras, aged 33, Martha, Oct. 18. wife of George Stephenson, esq. lieutenant and adjutant in his Majesty's 30th foot; widow of John Selwyn, esq. late captain in the same regiment; and daughter of Mrs. Anne Jones, print-seller, Oxford.

1817, *May* 13. At sea, on his passage to Jamaica, aged 18, Henry, youngest son of the late Richard Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick House, Bedfordshire.

June 11. R. S. Nicholson, esq. of Titchfield, Hants, captain in the Navy: he served as Lieutenant on board the *Warrior*, under Admiral Rodney, in the memorable victories of April 1782.

June 15. At St. Petersburg, in his 17th year, George, youngest son of W. H. Haggard, esq. of Park-street, Westminster.

June 16. In Somerset-place, Bath, Eliza Harington, aged 75, relict of the Rev. Richard Harington, of Rockingham-hall, Hagley, co. Worcester, rector of Whitstone and Powderham, Devon, who died April 1813 (see Vol. LXXXIII. p. 702). She was the daughter of Abraham Chambers, formerly a principal partner in the banking-house in New Bond-street, London, and half-sister of Abraham Henry Chambers, the present partner in the same concern. She first married in September 1761, William Hallett (son and heir of William Hallett, of Canons, Middlesex) who died May, 1767, aged 36; by whom she had, 1. Lettice, born June 1763; married the Rev. John Mulso,

M.A. vicar of South Stoneham, co. Southampton, nephew of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, preceptor to the King; 2. William, born June 1764; 3. Frances, born posthumous, August 1767; married first — Saunders, surgeon in the Middlesex militia; second, Captain Armstrong, paymaster of the 1st battalion of the 67th regiment, in the East Indies. The union with Mr. Harington took place the 31st of December, 1791, and was without issue. Mrs. Harington resided on the Continent for some years before the Revolution, and left a spirited account of her tour in manuscript. She possessed a happy fluency of language, with manners to interest and fascinate society. Gifted with a strong mind and prompt decision, she joined thereto a settled and retired piety, always having a happy confidence in the promised blessings of futurity. In 1811, "The Imitation of Jesus Christ; being an Abridgement of Thomas à Kempis, published for the benefit of such persons as may not have the means of purchasing the larger Work," prepared for the press by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of King's Swinford, was printed in octavo, at her instigation: and expence, for general distribution to all applicants. A small engraved oval of Mrs. H. without name, represents her in the meridian of life; and may be distinguished by a beaded cross suspended from the neck, and "J. Russell fecit."

June 18. Aged 62, Mrs. Thompson, relict of B. B. Thompson, esq. of Hull.

June 19. Aged 34, Lieut.-col. Pluker, only surviving son of Mrs. Lloyd, of Woolwich, whose husband, the late Gen. V. Lloyd, he survived but three days. Their remains were interred at the same time in the same grave.

June 19. On his passage from Jamaica, Dugald Campbell, esq. of Salt-spring.

June 20. Aged 27, the wife of Mr. Fenton Atkinson, of Manchester, solicitor.

June 21. At Greenock, North Britain, in her 97th year, Mrs. Barbara M'Pherson, relict of the late Rev. Alexander M'Leod, of the Isle of Skye, and mother of the late Lieut.-col. Donald M'Leod, of Archagoyle and St. Kilda.

June 24. Drowned at Hastings, while bathing with his friend Mr. C. Dyer, of Soho, aged 25, Richard Bean, esq. of Albemarle-street. A character of this accomplished and unfortunate young man will be given in our next.

June 25. At Ordnance-place, Chatham, aged 27, Lieutenant Alexander Rhodes, R. N.

June 26. At Presteigne, co. Radnor, Captain Joseph Baker, R. N.

June 28. William, third son of Samuel Dyer, esq. Wotton-under-edge.

June

June 29. At West Wickham, Kent, Mrs. Sidney Cuthbert, widow of Rev. Joseph Cuthbert, of Upminster, Essex.

At Maidenhead, aged 20, Mr. G. Gibson Fox, son of the late William Fox, esq. formerly solicitor at Gloucester.

At Neath, aged 64, J. Herbert Lloyd, esq. of Killibeyll, co. Glamorgan.

June 30. In consequence of a fall from his horse the previous day, aged 28, Rev. R. L. Manning, of Wrestlingworth Parsonage, Bedfordshire.

In the Isle of Wight, Captain Samuel Grove, R. N.

At Dresden, Werner, the celebrated German mineralogist: — "His name," says a letter from Dresden, "was known from the iron-mines of Siberia to those of gold in Peru." He was interred with extraordinary pomp at Freiberg. — Among the effects left by this celebrated mineralogist, there are several MSS. nearly ready for the press. He had printed nothing since 1774 — his labours always appeared to him not sufficiently matured; but his instructions were spread over the world by thousands of scholars. His cabinet of minerals, consisting of 100,000 specimens, (estimated at 150,000 crowns,) has not become the property of the King of Saxony, as has been reported, but of the Mineralogical Academy at Freiberg.

LATELY. — Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. William White, general surveyor of breweries to the Board of Excise.

Aged 82, Mrs. Elliott, relict of G. Elliott, esq. and mother of J. Elliott, esq. of Pimlico, and Dr. Elliott, of Bath.

At Little Sion House, Isleworth, aged 66, Mrs. Gotobed, relict of the late John Gotobed, esq. of Norfolk-street.

Jane, third daughter of Rev. John Clayton, of Hackney.

Suddenly, the lady of Sir C. Hackett, knight.

Aged 73, Mr. William Bruce, of Old Round-court, in the Strand, one of the oldest booksellers in London. He was originally, it is believed, a mathematical instrument maker; but left Scotland about 40 years since, and followed in London the profession of a bookseller. He was celebrated for his knowledge of the Hebrew language, and his attachment to the authors of the Hutchinsonian school. He possessed strong natural powers of mind, and was singularly decided in his opinions — a Calvinist of the higher order, and mingled with all the philosophical notions of Mr. John Hutchinson. He had read very considerably, especially in theology, and was more particularly attached to the writers belonging to the Church of England, to which church he closely adhered. When the writer first knew him, about 23 years ago, he kept a shop in New Inn passage, near Clement's Inn,

At this time he was visited by many clergymen and Hebrew scholars, who used to resort there occasionally, to listen to his conversation, which chiefly consisted of books and authors, of divines and theology. A respectable bookseller, now alive, and somewhat of a similar taste, used occasionally to make one of the number, and who, the writer believes, has likewise made some proficiency in Hebrew learning. Fond of his pipe, you would often find him in his shop amidst clouds of smoke, and disputing upon theological subjects. He was warm and dogmatical, yet sometimes interesting and intelligent. Not formed for much business, he was slow, with a considerable share of literary indolence and indifference; so that, in advancing life, he became extremely poor; but in his appearance always clean, decent, and respectable. He however met with many friends, and towards the latter part of his life received the attention of one or two eminent Prelates in the Church, whose names stand as much distinguished for their virtues, as their learning and talents are eminently and decidedly conspicuous. To patronize men of talents and learning, is honourable to the feelings of those who fill exalted stations; and to assist the friends of Christianity in distress, is no less praise-worthy in a Christian Bishop. He moved from New Inn-passage to Holywell-street; from thence to Chancery-lane, in which place he met with great difficulties, through the purchase of a large stock at very exorbitant prices. From this place he finally removed to Round-court, where he resided during the last twelve years. He married a second wife, much younger than himself, by whom he had a young family in his old age, and two of his children now survive. He is a striking proof, that a man of knowledge and of real attainments is not so likely to succeed in his profession as the mere tradesman, acquainted only with the arts of business, and who can push his way through life, fearless and indifferent to every object but that of profit.

Berkshire. — In his 83d year, Rev. Thomas Knapp, rector of Englefield.

At Hare Hatch, Catherine, eldest dau. of Rev. P. Nind, late vicar of Wargrave.

William, eldest son of Rev. Mr. Whately, of Cookham.

Bucks. — At an advanced age, B. Higgins, esq. of Weston Underwood; who has left property to nearly the amount of 100,000*l.*

Cambridgeshire. — At Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, aged 28, Miss Mary Anne Morel.

At Parson Drove, near Wisbeach, (by drinking cold water at the village feast a few days preceding), aged 28, Miss Mary Anne

Anne Moreton, a beautiful and accomplished young lady.

Derbyshire. — Whilst on a visit at **Stavely**, Charles Lewis, esq. of Bath.

Dorset. — Rev. Charles Birch, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. 1773; rector of Chesilborne, Dorset, on the presentation of Lord Rivers; and prebendary of Chichester Cathedral.

Gloucestershire. — At Horsley, Mrs. Francis, relict of Rev. B. Francis, M. A.

At Charlton Kings, in his 64th year, Peter Aplin, esq. admiral of the White. He commenced his naval career at a very early age, and served during the American war as a midshipman on board the *Roe-buck*, of 44 guns, commanded by Sir A. Hammond, bart. on that station. He received his first promotion from the death of the first lieutenant of that ship whilst forcing a passage past the batteries of Washington and Fort Lee. His subsequent conduct soon attracted the notice of Lord Howe, the commander in chief, who rapidly advanced him to the rank of post-captain, and appointed him to the *Fowey*, of 24 guns, which ship he was obliged eventually to destroy at York Town, then besieged and blockaded by the French and Americans. His conduct in the batteries, where, with his crew, he was appointed to command, drew forth a warm eulogium from Lord Cornwallis, which induced the Admiralty to confirm him in his rank. He next commanded the *Hector*, of 74 guns, forming one of the fleet employed in the blockade of Cadiz under Earl St. Vincent. During the time the fleet was refitting at Lisbon, advice was received of the Spanish fleet having escaped out of port, which occasioned an order for every ship to get ready immediately for sea. The *Hector* at this conjuncture was the first ship manned, and dropped down below Balea that night; for which example and exertion Captain Aplin received a letter of thanks (through the medium of the then captain of the fleet, Sir R. Calder), from Lord St. Vincent. The latter years of his life were passed in the domestic circle of his family and friends.

At Berkeley, W. L. Shrapnall, esq.

At Bradley House, Richard Nelmes, esq.

Hants. — At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Richard Clarke, esq.

Rev. H. P. Ryves, curate of Lower Wallop.

Staffordshire. — At Wolverhampton, Geo. Hoggart Toulmin, M. D. a physician at Wolverhampton, who, many years ago, contrived to excite some attention by a few sceptical publications, the object of which, if not directly atheistical, had a very near affinity to it. His publications are: — “The Antiquity and Duration of the World, 1750,” 8vo. “The Eternity
GENT. MAG. July, 1817.

of the World, 1785,” 8vo. “The Instruments of Medicine, or the Philosophical Digest of Physick, 1789,” 8vo. “The Eternity of the Universe, 1789,” 8vo. “Elements of the Practice of Medicine, 1810,” 8vo.

Suffolk. — E. Bridgman, esq. of Coney-Weston-hall.

Surrey. — At Dorking, Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Owen Manning, vicar of Godalming, the learned and worthy author of “The History of Surrey.”

Worcestershire. — At Wick, in his 72d year, J. Ballard, esq.

Yorkshire. — At the Banks near Sheffield, aged 85, Rev. Edward Godwin.

Robert Ogden, esq. of Leeds, merchant.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Capt. Adamson, 8th veteran battalion.

WALES. — In his 47th year, Rev. J. Barnett, of Tregynon, and vicar of Betws, Montgomeryshire.

IRELAND. — At Bantry House, Lady Maria White, only daughter of the Earl of Bantry.

At Elmgrove, co. Meath, aged 63, O. Browne, esq.

SCOTLAND. — At Edinburgh, Alexander Carre, esq. of Caverse and Nisbet.

ABROAD. — At Marseilles, Hon. Robert St. John, son of Right Hon. Lord Bolingbroke.

At Hamburg, at a very advanced age, Professor Ebeling, one of the most learned geographers of Germany, who continued the geographical works of Busching.

At Paris, M. Suard, whose loss will be sensibly felt by Literature. — M. Suard had the great merit of preserving in their original purity the traditions of an age of which he had known all the great men. He wrote several good articles for the *Encyclopédie*, and published an excellent translation of our Robertson.

At Bologna, to the great regret of her fellow-citizens, in her 58th year, the illustrious female, Madame Clotilde Tambroni, pupil of Don Manuel Aponte. Profoundly versed in the study of Grecian literature, she was placed in her youth by the Pontifical Government among the Professors of the University of Bologna, a place which she has always maintained. Full of politeness, and exemplary in her morals, she was respected by every body who had the happiness to know her. A monument is to be erected to her memory.

At Cawnpore, Major E. Coote, of the 14th regiment.

In the East Indies, C. Greville, esq. of the 17th dragons.

July 1. Aged 85, James Bradley, esq. of Wandsworth.

At Hastings, Mrs. Clark, widow of the late Dr. Clark, of Newcastle.

At Tormorton, co. Gloucester, aged 70, Mr.

Mr. W. Arnold; a kind husband, an affectionate father, and a truly upright character.

In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Wilson, of Sotton in the Marsh, Lincolnshire. He was a very penurious bachelor; and on being undressed after his decease, 1187*l*. was found in cash and bank bills on his person.

July 2. At Flint House, Greenwich, in her 69th year, Mrs. Voase, of Anlaby near Hull, relict of the late John Voase, esq. of that place.

P. N. De Visme, esq. of Notting-hill House, Kensington.

At Eweny Abbey, Glamorganshire, R. Turbevill, esq.—He was the eldest brother of the late Sir Thomas Pictou; and, like the rest of his family, entered into the army when very young. He was a brigade major at the siege of Gibraltar, where he distinguished himself upon many important occasions; but his health being much impaired, he was obliged to retire from the service. He was descended by his mother's side from Sir Richard de Turbevill, one of William the Conqueror's twelve Knights, who first founded the Abbey, where his posterity have continued during a period of so many centuries.

July 3. At Leatherhead, in his 27th year, Charles, son of Joseph Burchell, esq.

At Woolwich, Charles Blumenheben, esq. late of the Royal Military Academy.

William Taylor, esq. for many years Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.

July 4. In Brunswick-place, Louisa, wife of Rev. Brownlow V. Layard, rector of Uffington, Lincolnshire.

At Oakley-place, near Windsor, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mason.

At Weymouth, Charles Buxton, jun. esq. of Fakenham, Norfolk.

At Sandford house, near Enstone, Oxon, Miss Taylor, sister of William Taylor, esq.

At Oxcomb, Lincolnshire, Mr. W. Grant, grazier. He is supposed to have left property to the amount of 100,000*l*.

In Dublin, aged 74, Mr. Oliver M'Causland, of Reilagh, co. Tyrone.

July 5. At Finchley, in her 18*h* year, Sarah, eldest daughter of Rev. Ralph Worsley.

At the Royal Military College, aged 21, Catherine, daughter of Col. Butler, the Lieutenant-governor.

At Leeds, in his 60th year, William Westerman, esq.

July 6. At Malvern, in his 88th year, much respected, the Rev. James Stillingfleet, formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; M. A. 1754; senior prebendary of Worcester Cathedral, and vicar of St. Martin's in that city 1772. This gentleman and his family have long been connected with the See of Worcester. He

was the son of James Stillingfleet, of Doctors' Commons, registrar of the Diocese of Worcester; grandson of James Stillingfleet, dean of Worcester; and great-grandson of Dr. Edward S. bishop of that See. He married, 1st, Katharine, daughter of Herbert Mackworth, of the Gnoil, co. Glamorgan, esq. by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden, Herts, by whom he had two daughters. Two Sermons by this gentleman are in print, 1. "Christian Ministry and Stewardship;" preached before the University of Oxford June 8, 1760. 2. "Unity of Faith, Righteousness of Life, and Obedience to the Civil Power (the means of preserving the peace of our Jerusalem) commended;" preached in the Cathedral Church at Worcester on a General Fast, Feb. 21, 1781. [See a copious Pedigree of the Stillingfleet family in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 2d edit. vol. III. p. 79.]

Aged 72, Joshua Iremonger, esq. of Wherwell House, Hants.

July 7. In London, Harriet, wife of Exuperius Turnor, esq. of Challow Park, Wantage.

At Kennington Oval, aged 57, S. Bressingham, esq.

At Gravesend, in his 68th year, Nathaniel Gyles, esq. one of the searchers of the Customs at that port 35 years, having twice served chief Magistrate of that ancient corporation, and seven years successively elected Justice of the same.

At Ash Park, Hants, aged 77, William Dearsly, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. John Allan, of Keighley, Yorkshire, a celebrated mathematician.

At Plymtree, Devonshire, Rev. Daniel Veyrie, rector of that place, and late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

At Leamington, in his 36th year, John Swaine, esq. of Holborn Bridge.

July 8. In Great Cumberland-street, aged 68, Major-gen. John Wiseman.

At Camden Town, aged 87, John Abraham, esq.

In his 90th year, Edward Pitman, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At East Sheen near Richmond, aged nine years, Hon. Charles Ramsay, second son of the Earl of Dalhousie.

At Cheltenham, in his 59th year, Thomas Dent, esq. formerly of Petersburg, Virginia.

Suddenly, Mr. George Hyde, of Weymouth, merchant.

July 9. In Brunswick-square, in his 53d year, W. Walker, esq.

At Brighton, in her 87th year, Lady Anne Murray, sister to the late Earl of Mansfield. This benevolent character rewarded the fidelity of her servants in the most liberal manner, as the following statements

ments of bequests will shew: To her housekeeper, who had been nearly thirty-three years in her service, she has given 3500*l.*, and her wardrobe; to her butler, who had been 24 years, 1800*l.*; to her cook, who had been 19 years, 700*l.*; to her laundress, who had been 11 years, 600*l.*; to her two housemaids, one of whom had been 18, and the other nine years, 600*l.* The residue of her Ladyship's property will devolve on George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park in Kent, who married her niece, and who is appointed sole executor.

Frances Augusta, eldest surviving child of J. Thornhill, esq.

At Birmingham, Col. Conolly, formerly of the 18th or Royal Irish Regiment.

July 10. In Upper Brook-street, Robert Steele, esq. Master in Chancery.

At Brighton, aged 73, John Mills, esq.

Joseph Hockley, sen. esq. of Guildford, Surrey.

In his 80th year, William Wheeler, esq. of Winterford House, Worcestershire.

At Downton, Hants, in her 69th year, Mrs. Franstope, widow of Mr. J. Franstope, and sister to the late Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, bart. G. C. B.

July 11. At Birtles Hall, Cheshire, in her 19th year, Lætitia Catherine, wife of Robert Hibbert, jun. esq.

At Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, Leonard Parkinson, esq. late of the Island of Jamaica.

July 12. At Tunbridge Wells, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of the late J. K. Escott, esq. of Ongar Hill, Surrey.

At Kensington, Henry Kensington, esq. late of New Bridge-street.

At Winchmore-hill, aged 70, Mrs. Anna Hall, widow of the late Abraham Hall, esq. of Aldermanbury.

July 13. At Pimlico, Mrs. Guest, wife of Henry Guest, esq.

At Stratford Parsonage, Rev. Thomas Cautley, rector of Stratford St. Mary and Roydon, Suffolk.

On the Continent, Jane Isabella Greene, youngest daughter of the late Dr. William Greene, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Eglinton Castle, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton. He succeeded his cousin as 12th Earl of Eglinton in 1796; and on Feb. 21, 1806, was created an English Peer by the title of Lord Ardrossan. He married Eleonora, daughter of John Hamilton, esq. of Bower-tree-hill, by whom he had a son Archibald, the present Earl, and other issue.

July 14. At Chiswick, aged 34, Mrs. Lee, widow of the late Capt. Lee of the 17th regiment of foot.

At Sheffield House, Kensington, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late T. Robinson,

esq. and third daughter of Sir T. Cave, bart. of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire. (See an account of her father and family in the first part of our present Volume, p. 94.)

At Bath, in his 54th year, Rt. Hon. James Everard, ninth Lord Arundel of Wardour Castle, and Count of the Sacred Roman empire. His Lordship was son of Hon. James Everard Arundel of Ashcombe in the county of Wilts, and succeeded his first cousin Henry, eighth Lord Arundel, in his titles, Dec. 4, 1808. He married first Hon. Mary Christina Arundel, his cousin, eldest daughter of the late Lord Arundel, who died in 1804, by whom he had two sons and four surviving daughters; secondly, he married Mary daughter of R. Burnet Jones, esq. by whom he has two sons and a daughter. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, James Everard Arundel, who married Mary the only daughter of the late Marquis of Buckingham. The high rank his Lordship held in society was adorned by the suavity of his manners and the integrity of his character; and consequently his loss will be long held in painful remembrance by his friends, while to his afflicted widow and family the loss must be esteemed irreparable. This amiable Nobleman had only attained his 54th year; still it may be said he lived to a good old age; and those who shall imitate his virtues will have lived long, let them die at what age they may.

July 15. At Ham, Surrey, in his 79th year, Joseph Bradney, esq.

At Quendon, Essex, aged 68, Mrs. Sarah Forster, widow of the late T. F. Forster, esq. of that place.

At Torr, Devon, Capt. George Williamson, late of the East India Company's Naval service.

July 16. The wife of John Morgan, esq. of Lambeth Terrace.

At Newmarket, aged 84, Peregrine Treeves, esq.—In the meridian of life he was the companion of royalty, and the wit of society.

At Hollam, Somersetshire, aged 72, John Beague, esq.

July 17. At Palmer's Green, Southgate, Mrs. Hotham, widow of the late General Hotham.

At Buckland, Portsea, Capt. C. Morgan, R. N. late Assistant Agent of transports at Portsmouth.

At Brompton, in his 20th year, Mr. John Watson Davies, of Judd-street, son of the late J. Davies, esq. of Merchant Taylors' Hall.

July 18. At Hampton Court, the wife of Joshua Smith Simmons Smith, esq.

In Upper Gower-street, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of Colin Mackenzie, esq.

At Clapham Common, in her 23d year, Louisa, fourth daughter of F. Fownes Luttrell,

trell, esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, in his 71st year, after a long and painful illness, Thos. March-Phillipps, esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, a gentleman very highly and deservedly esteemed. He was the son of Thomas March of London, esq. by Jane, third daughter of Edward Lisle of Crux Easton and Moyle's Court, Hants, esq. by Mary, daughter of Sir Ambrose Phillipps, King's Serjeant, 1686. He formerly resided at More Critchell, co. Dorset; but in 1796 (on the death of Lady Gordon, the relict of Samuel Phillipps of Garendon Park, who had bequeathed to his maternal cousin Mr. March his large estates) he assumed the name of March-Phillipps, and removed to Garendon. Mr. Phillipps married his cousin Susan, daughter of Charles Lisle, esq. who survives him, and by whom he had five sons and five daughters; the eldest of whom, Charles, succeeds to his large estates. The second son, Samuel Phillipps, esq. is a barrister in high reputation, and recorder of Grantham. His third son, Edward Thomas, is rector of Hathern, co. Leicester; and the fourth, William, is also in holy orders. His youngest son, Henry-Cranmer, is in the Royal Navy. His eldest daughter is the relict of the late Edward Dawson, of Long Whatton, esq.; and his second daughter, Sophia, is married to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, bishop of Gloucester.—Mr. Phillipps served the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire in 1801.—“The present mansion was built on the site of Garendon Abbey, and is supposed to have been erected about 150 years; but considerable alterations were made in it, and the beautiful garden-front was erected, by Ambrose Phillipps, esq. about 1736. He was a most accomplished gentleman, and travelled through France and all parts of Italy; and was so remarkably beautiful in his person, that at Rome and Venice he was called “The handsome Englishman.” He ornamented the park with large plantations, and built the magnificent Gateway and the elegant Temple and Obelisk in the park. The garden front of the present mansion shews the great taste he had in architecture; and was only designed as the second front to a most magnificent house he intended to have built, had he lived to have completed it. He was chosen M. P. for Leicestershire in 1727 and 1734; and dying unmarried, in 1737, was buried at Shepesh-head; where an elegant Latin epitaph by Dr. Lisle is inscribed to his memory *.”

* Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 802, where are given views of Garendon House, the Temple, Obelisk, &c. and a copious pedigree of the Phillipps family.

At Whitwell, Herts, Capt. William Fothergill, R. N.

At Seaford, Sarab, relict of Sir George William Prescott, bart. She was daughter of Beeston Long, esq. of Carshalton, Surrey, and of Bishopsgate-street.

July 19. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, suddenly, in his 71st year, Sir William Parsons, knt. one of the Magistrates belonging to the Public Office, Marlborough-street, and Master of his Majesty's Band of Musicians; to which latter situation he was appointed on the death of Stanley, the celebrated blind organist. His complaint was an apoplectic fit, sudden as it was unexpected, which attacked him about 5 o'clock in the morning. His physicians, Messrs. Tupman and Nevison, were immediately sent for; but, notwithstanding every assistance rendered, he expired about 7 o'clock. Sir William was a great favourite with the Royal Family, whom he had taught music.

At Bath, Col. John Jaques, late of the 51st foot.—The Colonel served under General Murray at the memorable siege of Minorca, at which time the late Sir John Moore was a subaltern in his (then Capt. Jaques's) Company.

At Bath, far advanced in years, John Palmer, esq. formerly city architect, and one of the Commissioners of the Police for Walcot.

July 20. At Epsom, in his 20th year, Mr. John Phipps, late sixth mate of the *Scaleby Castle* East Indiaman.

At Caister, Norfolk, aged 29, Hannah, wife of Capt. Edward Hall, R. N.

At Sandford, co. Oxford, in her 22d year, Elizabeth, third daughter of Rev. William Thorp, vicar of that place.

July 21. In his 22d year, T. Fielde, esq. student of Christ Church College, Oxford.

At Reading, aged 75, Margaret, widow of Thomas Trenham, esq. of Worcester.

July 22. At the Rectory house, Laver-ton, Somerset, in his 49th year, Rev. William Burland Keate. His death was occasioned by a sudden apoplectic seizure. He held the rectory of Laverton, with the donative of Orchardleigh, Somerset, and the valuable rectory of Winfrith Newburgh, Dorset, 1802. He was an orthodox divine, a scholar, and a gentleman.

At Samuel Rolleston's, jun. esq. Cowe's, aged 30, Rev. Matthew Rolleston, M. A. fellow of University College, Oxford.

July 24. At the Hotwells, Walter Kennedy Craufurd, M. D. formerly physician to the Bristol Dispensary.

July 25. At Bath, aged 50, the wife of G. Nisbett Thompson, esq. of Gloucester, and Penton Lodge, Hants. She was a near relative of the Right Hon. N. Vansittart.

July ... In Upper Seymour-street, Mrs. Frances Manners, daughter of the late Lord William Manners.

Part I. p. 573. a. *W. Russell*, esq. began the world with a slender fortune; but he possessed an uncommonly strong and active mind, and the most determined perseverance. He embarked his fortune and his hopes in a colliery, which had already been the ruin of his predecessors, and which seemed to threaten every new speculator with destruction. But his ardent perseverance was only excited to renewed energy by fresh obstacles; he at length conquered every difficulty, and laid the foundation of his future prosperity. In the purchase of lands, he was peculiarly fortunate, by which he realized great and solid advantages. The possession of immense wealth, however, did not affect his

conduct towards his friends, who were always acknowledged with kindness, and entertained with hospitality; and many of his early acquaintance, who stood in need of assistance, have regularly received pensions from his bounty, according to their wants and circumstances. To the poor, in the immediate vicinity of Brancepath in particular, he was ever a kind benefactor. His charity, however, was not indiscriminately applied, in periods of privation and distress, he increased the number of his labourers, that he might give relief in the disguise of employment, which he ever considered as the best practical mode of bestowing charity.—His son's fortune is estimated at 80,000*l.* a year.

MEMOIR of the Rev. WILLIAM D'OYLY,

whose death is noticed in Vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 194.

He was born in 1745, at Bergh Apton. At the age of four years his father removed to the village of Hempsall, to the patrimony of his wife, which has been the residence of the family ever since. At this place he received the rudiments of a common education, under Mr. Jeremiah Fassett, whose piety, benevolence, and good sense, gained him such reputation that at one time his school consisted of 50 boarders, sons of the most respectable families around, amongst whom was no less a character than Edward Thurlow, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England. At fourteen years of age Mr. D'Oyly was placed with a general shopkeeper at Stratton; he afterwards was clerk to Edmund Elsdon, esq. of Lynn, in whose office he remained about five years, where he conducted himself with such propriety, that the family, to the day of his death, shewed him marks of respect and esteem. From Lynn he removed to Tasburgh, where he undertook a small mercantile concern, which not answering his expectations, he shortly relinquished. He at one time thought of embarking for the East Indies, and applied to his cousin, afterwards Sir Wm. Bensley, bart. a director of the company, to further his scheme, which he dropped in consequence of not meeting with the desired encouragement.

Having, whilst at Lynn, instructed himself in the French and Latin tongues, he now turned his thoughts to the church; and the Rev. Dr. Cooper, minister of Yarmouth, hearing of his determination, kindly lent him assistance in his literary pursuits; as he did also at the same time to the present Archdeacon Vince, professor of astronomy in Cambridge. When a sufficiency of the learned languages was attained, he was entered of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of A. B. in 1778. On leaving the

University he returned to his father's house at Hempsall, whence he served the curacies of Gissing and Burston for about ten years, and afterwards those of Stratton St. Michael, Flordon, and Hapton, till his death, which took place at a small estate he had purchased in the year 1790, in the village of Stratton. Thus the principal occurrences of his life passed in succession without ever meeting with a friend to serve him in his profession, except the late Rev. F. Franklin, of Attleburgh; through whose kindness he held the vicarage of Watton for a few years. He had made two attempts to obtain livings; one was in the gift of his University, and from its insignificance he trusted he should have had no competitor; but in the evening before the election, one (Mr. Seale) arose, that blasted his well-grounded expectations. Disappointed, but not subdued, his next application was to the Lord Chancellor, on a supposition that the feelings of nature might operate in his favour, the Chancellor's father (the Rev. Thomas Thurlow) having lived some time, and having breathed his last, under the roof of his (Mr. D.'s) father. This plea, though urged with the greatest modesty, was treated with neglect and silence. In other concerns he was equally unfortunate: for having sold the reversion of part of an estate, he placed the sum in the hands of an acquaintance, who became bankrupt, and paid but a small dividend. By reason of this misfortune his income never averaged much above 100*l.* a-year. Under such discouraging circumstances, he did not sink into apathy, but turned his mind to improvements for the public benefit in the vicinity of his residence. Having conceived a design of sloping the descent of a dangerous hill in the parish of Tasburgh, and having found his application to surveyors useless, he resolved to raise

raise a subscription for the purpose; a design thought visionary indeed by some temperate minds, but actually effected by him in the course of two or three years, during which he raised a fund of 80*l.* in sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, by traversing every village that had any connexion with the road. A further improvement he next devised, by changing the direction of the turnpike-road, obviating thereby many accidents that might have occurred by the projection of a very sharp corner in the street of Newton, and acquiring the necessary sum by the same assiduity as in the former case. His next scheme was upon a larger scale, and what would not have entered the mind perhaps of any person but himself, namely, the widening of a street called Brigg's-lane, in Norwich, the principal thoroughfare from the London road into the Market-place, yet so narrow that two carriages cannot pass each other. The corporation had entertained an idea of imposing a toll on all persons entering the city, in aid of the expence of new paving it. The country, as might be supposed, strenuously resisted this tax, and the matter fell to the ground. Mr. D. however, deemed that the county might materially benefit the town, by rendering more commodious so confined a street, and he immediately determined to set on foot a subscription, by his own personal application to the principal inhabitants of every village within twenty miles of Norwich, excepting on its north side. The undertaking commenced; and with whatever cold and comfortless a reception his well-meant and disinterested efforts sometimes were attended, he man-

fully persevered; and, at the end of four years, the aggregate of his labours amounted to about the sum of 450*l.* (now laid out in Exchequer bills), with the promise of 50*l.* in addition whenever the paving committee shall be enabled to set about so necessary a work. It may be asked, after such unceasing exertions, continued through summer and winter, and after such laborious journeys, performed at the age of 67, on a small poney, and amounting to above 12,000 miles, what remuneration he obtained. — None whatever, as his subscription-book at Messrs. Kett's bank can testify; and that none he had in view but the pure and satisfactory reflection that he should do some good to posterity, his most intimate friends can clearly prove. His constitution, at no time strong, and generally supported by rule, began to sink under such incessant fatigue within a year previous to his death; yet such was the vigour of his mind, that he discharged the duties of his profession on the very last Sunday of his life. He was a man of unimpeachable honesty, of considerable mental acquirements, with a taste for the fine arts, and of an independent spirit. He died a bachelor, leaving a brother, Mr. H. D'Oyly, a very worthy and most respectable inhabitant of Hempsall; a sister, since dead; and a nephew. His mother's maiden name was French, whose uncle was the chaplain and friend of Sir Robert Walpole. Of her family, Richard French, esq. and his son, Dr. Forrester, are supposed to be now living in Derbyshire. — He died at Long Stratton, in 1814, aged 69.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1817.
June	°	°	°		
27	68	74	64	29.55	showery
28	63	72	58	.72	fair
29	60	70	62	.80	fair
30	64	68	53	.69	showery
Jul. 1	60	60	53	.50	rain
2	57	66	57	.65	fair
3	58	66	57	.80	fair
4	57	64	54		fair
5	59	66	57		fair
6	57	67	56		fair
7	61	67	55		fair
8	61	70	61		fair
9	62	70	60		fair
10	62	74	61	.71	fair
11	64	70	62	.77	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1817.
July	°	°	°		
12	62	76	63	29.90	showery
13	62	67	57	.80	showery
14	60	64	56	.58	showery
15	62	64	54	.30	showery
16	55	62	55	.62	cloudy
17	56	67	56	.70	fair
18	55	65	54	.73	fair
19	56	66	54		fair
20	60	67			fair
21	59				fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 24, to July 22, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	888	Males	674		5 and 10	61	60 and 70	109
Females	789	Females	703		10 and 20	45	70 and 80	88
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	102	80 and 90	47
					30 and 40	119	90 and 100	10
					40 and 50	129		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt. £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	108	11	58	0	39	8	36	0	50	10
Surrey	103	0	60	0	43	6	38	0	49	6
Berford	89	0	52	0	37	0	33	8	48	0
Bedford	88	0	52	0	42	0	35	6	45	10
Huntingd.	92	6	00	0	38	9	32	10	42	6
Northamp.	95	0	00	0	45	6	37	0	42	0
Rutland	82	9	00	0	45	0	34	0	46	0
Leicester	99	0	00	0	48	4	43	0	55	6
Nottingham	99	4	78	0	51	8	38	4	59	8
Derby	98	6	00	0	00	0	41	10	34	4
Stafford	104	2	00	0	47	4	44	8	67	3
Salop	104	3	50	6	49	2	37	7	00	0
Hertsford	110	11	70	4	58	8	36	5	51	9
Worcester	106	2	00	0	48	6	34	1	45	10
Warwick	115	4	00	0	52	6	40	8	58	0
Wilts	86	6	00	0	41	4	36	8	69	8
Berks	94	11	00	0	39	3	30	7	46	5
Oxford	110	6	00	0	53	0	41	9	51	6
Bucks	99	0	00	0	42	0	42	6	00	0
Brecon	109	10	73	6	67	8	40	0	00	0
Montgom.	111	11	00	0	62	0	35	9	00	0
Radnor	115	11	00	0	63	1	38	6	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	79	6	51	0	36	6	31	6	49	6
Kent	96	0	00	0	41	8	34	0	45	2
Sussex	150	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Suffolk	113	0	00	0	35	6	48	0	46	4
Camb.	91	11	00	0	39	0	26	0	45	10
Norfolk	109	5	48	9	41	4	29	10	41	9
Lincoln	90	9	64	0	40	5	31	8	48	7
York	83	9	61	4	41	4	35	1	48	9
Durham	79	3	00	0	00	0	40	0	00	0
Northum.	85	0	53	9	49	1	47	6	00	0
Cumberl.	68	9	73	0	61	10	44	6	00	0
Westmor.	82	10	76	0	54	4	49	0	00	0
Lancaster	88	6	00	0	58	9	45	8	61	0
Chester	80	3	00	0	00	0	41	10	00	0
Flint	110	2	00	0	50	4	39	10	00	0
Denbigh	85	4	00	0	59	4	00	0	00	0
Anglesea	68	0	00	0	60	0	40	0	00	0
Carnarv.	104	0	00	0	65	4	40	0	00	0
Merioneth	105	1	00	0	58	11	41	2	00	0
Cardigan	112	0	00	0	56	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	91	7	00	0	55	9	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	118	4	00	0	44	3	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	106	0	00	0	60	0	32	0	00	0
Gloucest.	112	0	00	0	49	8	39	4	45	0
Somerset	122	6	00	0	47	9	00	0	62	0
Monm.	113	8	00	0	39	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	120	6	00	0	61	2	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	99	4	00	0	56	0	34	10	00	0
Dorset	121	5	00	0	54	6	33	8	00	0
Hants	107	10	00	0	38	0	27	11	45	5

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
100 0 61 5 49 5 37 5 50 10

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 28, 90s. to 95s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 19, 45s. 1d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 23, 48s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 28 :

Kent Bags	12l. 0s. to 16l. 5s.	Sussex Pockets	13l. 13s. to 19l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	11l. 11s. to 15l. 10s.	Essex Ditto	15l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.
Kent Pockets	14l. 0s. to 19l. 19s.	Farnham Ditto	00l. 0s. to 25l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 28 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d. Straw 1l. 19s. 9d. Clover 6l. 0s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 0s. 3d. Clover 7l. 4s. 0d. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 8s. 0d. Straw 1l. 16s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	July 28 :
Veal	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Beasts	1,880.
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	23,120.
		Pigs	220.

COALS, July 28 : Newcastle 35s. 9d. to 44s. 6d. Sunderland 38s. 9d. to 39s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 2d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Card 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in July 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 749*l.* 19*s.*—Div. 44*l.* per annum.—Oxford, 468*l.* to 495*l.* 31*l.* per annum.—Grand Junction, 190*l.* ex Dividend, 3*l.* half year, 193*l.*—Monmouth, 193*l.* ex Dividend 3*l.* half year.—Old Union, 73*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 20*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Thames and Severn, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Grand Western, 4*l.* 4*s.*—West India Dock, 200*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* half year.—London ditto, 69*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 10*s.* half year.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 232*l.* Div. 10*l.*—Sun Fire ditto, 208*l.* Div. 8*l.* 10*s.*—Albion, 42*l.*—Rock, 3*l.* 8*s.*—East London Water-Works, 66*l.*—Grand Junction ditto, 32*l.* 34*l.*—Gas Lights, 2*l.* discount.—Provident Institution, 3*l.* premium, div. 7*l.* per cent.—Waterloo Bridge Annuities 8*l.* at 65*l.* 7*l.* do. 43*l.* 10*s.*

[illegible]

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON, GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post. M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times—M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
150th Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



AUGUST, 1817.
CONTAINING

Cornw.—Corvent. 4
Cumb. 2—Doncast
Derb.—Dorchester
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 4
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salib.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2. Guern. 2

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Index Indicatorius—Minor Correspondence 98
The Baronial Family of Eure.—Devereux. 99
Smythe's History of the Berkeley Family 100
Chrysostom vind. from Misrepresentation 102
Early History of English & French Poetry 103
Carlisle Cath. School.—Ruding on Coinage 104
Short Account of Beccles Church in Suffolk 105
Description of Quarrendon Chapel.... 106, 114
Monumental Inscription on Sir Henry Lee 107
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—Herts, 109
St. Giles's in the Fields; Belasyse Monument 113
The Shipwreck of St. Paul and of Josephus 116
Character of the late Count de St. Morys. 117
J. A. Thoen's Sufferings among the Kandians 119
On the Opinions of the Antinomians. 123
Account of some of the Family of Lawrence 126
The Punishment of the Stocks deprecated. 127
Queries relative to the Poor Laws, &c. 128
Offer of an Improvement in our Agriculture 129
Fitzwilliam Museum.—The Lord's Prayer 130
Col. Barré vindicated.—Killigrew Family .. 131
Letters on the Subject of Junius.... 131—134
Sir William Jones suggested to be Junius. 135
On Circulating Libraries for the Poor..... 134
Library founded in the Town of Bedford... 135

Review of New Publications.

The Bishop of Ely's Charge to his Clergy. 137
The Rev. Archdeacon Law's Charge..... 139
On the Doctrines of the Evangelical Clergy 141
Peck's Topographical Account of Axholme 144
Bridgman's Historical Sketch of Knole.... 146
Sermons by the Rev. Charles Barker, B.D. 148
The Lament of Tasso, by Lord Byron 150
Sonnets and other Poems, by Miss Sargent 151
Reasons for Amendment of Copyright Act 153
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE..... 156
Bibliogr. Decameron 157; MacCarthy's Libra. 159
SELECT POETRY, for August 1817..... 160

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament 161
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences. 169
Country News 173.—Domestic Occurrences 175
Theatrical Register, Promotions, Preference. 177
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons. 178
Memoir of the late Madame de Stael..... 179
Character of late Duke of Northumberland 182
Account of the late Rev. T. Goodinge, LL.D. 183
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 184
Meteorological Diary for August 1817.... 190
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 191
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks. 192

Embellished with a Perspective View of the TOWER OF BECCLES CHURCH, Suffolk;
and a Sketch of the Monument of JOHN LORD BELASYSE in the
Church-yard of St. Giles's in the Fields.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

Our Correspondent S. has remarked a very singular circumstance respecting Ducal Mortality, which we subjoin in his own words.

"Debentur corpora Fato. VIRG.

"The leveling scythe of Death has been very active in its sweep among the Ducal Rank of the Peerage of this Kingdom: no less than *nine Dukes* have yielded to 'The King of Terrors,' and *The Terror of Kings*, within the same number of years, as the following Obituary list shews, viz. Dukes of Portland, Devonshire, Grafton, Queensberry, Buccleuch, St. Alban's, Dorset, Norfolk, Marlborough, and Northumberland.

'Mors æquo pede.'

"Impartial Death regards not rank or state, [gate."

Knocks at the Cottage and the Palace

T. W. requests us to admit an extract from a Daily Paper on an interesting subject. It is, as he observes, *Multum in parvo*. "Simplify our ideas respecting the management of the Poor to a general Reformation of Manners, and a more strict morality, like our Northern neighbours, and the business is accomplished."

—The administration of the Poor Laws must be local, and founded on the personal knowledge of situation and character. On an average, in England and Wales, each parish contains 3,497 acres and 946 persons: in Scotland, 20,268 acres and 2,025 persons; that is, six times as extensive, and twice as populous. The causes why the Poor are less burthensome in Scotland are: 1. Every Parish has a resident Clergyman: 2. Every Parish has a School under his inspection: 3. The distribution to the Poor is in the Clergyman, Elders, and principal Landholders: 4. In most Parishes there is no legal assessment, but the funds are supplied by weekly contributions at the Church door. These united operations, and other local causes, have produced a state of manners extremely adverse to the increase of pauperism. Crimes are four times less frequent in Scotland than in England. Family affections are stronger, and cause greater exertions to prevent a man's becoming a burthen. Shame and disgrace are stronger, and more deeply felt. Habits of economy are more general; and, if a man is disposed to the contrary, the vigilant inspection and controul exercised by the Heads of the parish recalls the man back to duty. Labouring classes also avail themselves of high wages, to better their condition; they then can meet a fall with something to spare. To encourage the prudent habits is the superintending care of a public body, the Kirk Session.

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT communicates a method of making Ink which will never become mouldy, without using any other than the common ingredients.

—"It occurred to me that the mould could proceed from the vegetable ones only; I therefore put an ounce of clean gum Arabic into a jug, with a quart, Winchester measure, of a clear infusion of galls, made with rain water and three ounces of galls well-pounded; and placed the jug in a cellar, and covered it loosely with paper. I stirred the liquor two or three times a day, for several days, that the gum might be perfectly dissolved. The mould began to form upon the surface in 24 days: ten days afterwards I removed it. Several more portions of mould formed, which I took off occasionally, during three months, when the liquor became perfectly purified; I then added an ounce of pounded copperas. When the mould first began to form, I removed the jug into the shady part of a room where there was no fire."

WM. P. notices the following passage in "VERSTEGAN'S RESTITUTION," which he does not recollect to have seen quoted by any of the Editors of Shakspeare: 'BREAKSPEAR, SHAKSPEAR, and the like, have been surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and feats of armes.'—The date of *Verstegan's* Epistle to the English Nation is as follows: "From Antwerpe this 7th Februarie stilo nouo, 1605." And as Shakspeare must have been in high reputation at that time, it may be presumed that in a book, professedly critical, some regard was paid to the true orthography of his name, and so far the quotation may be considered as an authority for the rejected *e* in the middle of the name.

Mr. A. BARLACE observes, that he can see no cause to doubt the authenticity of the Portrait attached to the early folio edition of Shakspear; particularly when the friend and companion of the Bard has, by the lines underneath, paid so high a compliment to the likeness.—It astonishes him that the various unauthenticated Portraits should find so many persons giving their sanction without one single fact to bear them out.—He has every reason to think the last one of this class presented to the publick, although engraved by the highly respectable Mr. Sharp, which gives it value, is more doubtful than any of the others.

We should be glad to hear again from VIATOR.—The communications of B.; CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; Mr. CARTER; A TRAVELLER; R. U.; D. P.; and R. S. E. are unavoidably deferred till our next.

ERRATUM.

P. 105. b. l. 7, r. "agguaglia il merito."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A U G U S T, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *August 2.*
YOUR Magazine is now in the 87th year of its age—an age at which no other periodical publication in Europe, probably, has ever arrived. In this long period it has, in the usual tide of human affairs, occasionally varied the shades of its character, but has, nevertheless, not materially changed from its first traits; and has been distinguished for its historical rather than its scientific bias. Its Obituary is alone a treasure of personal memorials, which can fear no rivalry. Its Poetical department opened the channel for a display of the first efforts of genius of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Dr. Akenside, William Collins, Joseph Warton, Dr. Johnson, and many others.

But there is no benefit which it more frequently affords, than as a receptacle for registering many minutiae, which from their want of bulk might otherwise perish. For my own part, having little method in preserving those scraps which a life of literary curiosity is continually presenting to me, I am apt to scatter about, like Sibylline leaves, the major part of that which I find occasion to write down. Now and then your pages tempt me to register fragments of my notations.

I should say that there is scarce any subject about which the public cares less than the history of Families, were it not that this has, for many years, formed a favourite topick of your popular Miscellany. I must confess that with regard to common epitaphs and topography, not distinguished by eminence either public or private, you are sometimes a little too indulgent. But of those whose high station has brought them into contact with the world, and whose functions have given them an opportunity of taking a part in public affairs, the prosperity or decay can neither be uninteresting nor unimportant. I take this opportunity, therefore, of recording in

your pages a few notices of the exit of a Baronial family now little remembered.

“Sir William Eure (or Evre), created Lord Eure, was succeeded by his grandson William Lord Eure, who died 1593, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret Dymoke, three sons.

1. Ralph, third Lord Eure.

2. Sir Francis Eure, of whom presently, as ancestor to the two last Lords Eure.

3. William Eure, of Bradley, co. Durham, 24 years old in 1593, who by Katherine Bowes left issue William Eure, of Elvet, who lived in the suburbs of Durham, and by Katherine, daughter of Peter Forcer, left issue Peter his only son, living 1666.

Ralph, third Lord Eure, left issue, by Mary Dawney.

William, fourth Lord Eure, 1618, æt. 14 at his grandfather's death, who by Lucy, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, had issue

Ralph Eure, who died before his father, leaving issue, by Catherine Arundel.

William, who succeeded his grandfather as fifth Lord Eure, and died unmarried; when the title devolved on his cousin George Eure, grandson of his great great uncle, Sir Francis Eure.

Sir Francis Eure, already mentioned (second son of William Eure, who died 1593), was a justice of North Wales. Married first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lennard, of Knowle in Kent, by whom he had issue,

1. William Eure, ob. s. p. 1720.

2. Horatio, of whom presently.

3. Sir Sampson, of Gray's-inn, serjeant at law, who by Martha, daughter of Anthony Cage, of Stowe, in Cambridgeshire, had John Eure, his only son, who married Susan, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Staunton, Norfolk, knt. 26 Sept. 1661.

Sir Francis married, secondly, Helen, daughter of Morris, relict of Owen, by whom he had

4. Compton Eure, living 1660.

Horatio Eure, eldest surviving son of Sir Francis, married Deborah, daughter and coheir of Brett, of Romney, Kent, by whom he had four sons:

1. Francis

Our Correspondent S. has remarked a very singular circumstance respecting Ducal Mortality, which we subjoin in his own words.

"*Debentur corpora Fato.*" VIRG.

"The leveling scythe of Death has been very active in its sweep among the Ducal Rank of the Peerage of this Kingdom: no less than *nine Dukes* have yielded to 'The King of Terrors,' and *The Terror of Kings*, within the same number of years, as the following Obituary list shews, viz. Dukes of Portland, Devonshire, Grafton, Queensberry, Buccleuch, St. Alban's, Dorset, Norfolk, Marlborough, and Northumberland.

"*Mors æquo pede.*"

"Impartial Death regards not rank or state, [gate."

Knocks at the Cottage and the Palace

T. W. requests us to admit an extract from a Daily Paper on an interesting subject. It is, as he observes, *Multum in parvo*. "Simplify our ideas respecting the management of the Poor to a general Reformation of Manners, and a more strict morality, like our Northern neighbours, and the business is accomplished."

—The administration of the Poor Laws must be local, and founded on the personal knowledge of situation and character. On an average, in England and Wales, each parish contains 3,497 acres and 946 persons: in Scotland, 20,268 acres, and 2,025 persons; that is, six times as extensive, and twice as populous. The causes why the Poor are less burthensome in Scotland are: 1. Every Parish has a resident Clergyman: 2. Every Parish has a School under his inspection: 3. The distribution to the Poor is in the Clergyman, Elders, and principal Landholders: 4. In most Parishes there is no legal assessment, but the funds are supplied by weekly contributions at the Church door. These united operations, and other local causes, have produced a state of manners extremely adverse to the increase of pauperism. Crimes are four times less frequent in Scotland than in England. Family affections are stronger, and cause greater exertions to prevent a man's becoming a burthen. Shame and disgrace are stronger, and more deeply felt. Habits of œconomy are more general; and, if a man is disposed to the contrary, the vigilant inspection and controul exercised by the Heads of the parish recalls the man back to duty. Labouring classes also avail themselves of high wages, to better their condition; they then can meet a fall with something to spare. To encourage the prudent habits is the superintending care of a public body, the Kirk Session.

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT communicates a method of making Ink which will never become mouldy, without using any other than the common ingredients.

—"It occurred to me that the mould could proceed from the vegetable ones only; I therefore put an ounce of clean gum Arabic into a jug, with a quart, Winchester measure, of a clear infusion of galls, made with rain water and three ounces of galls well-pounded; and placed the jug in a cellar, and covered it loosely with paper. I stirred the liquor two or three times a day, for several days, that the gum might be perfectly dissolved. The mould began to form upon the surface in 24 days: ten days afterwards I removed it. Several more portions of mould formed, which I took off occasionally, during three months, when the liquor became perfectly purified; I then added an ounce of pounded copperas. When the mould first began to form, I removed the jug into the shady part of a room where there was no fire."

WM. P. notices the following passage in "VERSTEGAN'S RESTITUTION," which he does not recollect to have seen quoted by any of the Editors of Shakspeare: "BREAKSPEAR, SHAKSPEAR, and the like, have been surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and feats of arms."—The date of *Verstegan's* Epistle to the English Nation is as follows: "From Antwerpe this 7th Februarie stilo nouo, 1605." And as Shakspeare must have been in high reputation at that time, it may be presumed that in a book, professedly critical, some regard was paid to the true orthography of his name, and so far the quotation may be considered as an authority for the rejected *e* in the middle of the name.

Mr. A. BARLACE observes, that he can see no cause to doubt the authenticity of the Portrait attached to the early folio edition of Shakspear; particularly when the friend and companion of the Bard has, by the lines underneath, paid so high a compliment to the likeness.—It astonishes him that the various unauthenticated Portraits should find so many persons giving their sanction without one single fact to bear them out.—He has every reason to think the last one of this class presented to the publick, although engraved by the highly respectable Mr. Sharp, which gives it value, is more doubtful than any of the others.

We should be glad to hear again from VIATOR.—The communications of B., CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; Mr. CARTER, A TRAVELLER; R. U.; D. P.; and R. S. E. are undoubtedly deferred till our next.

ERRATUM.

P. 105. b. l. 7, r. "agguaglia il merito."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A U G U S T, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *August 2.*
YOUR Magazine is now in the 87th year of its age—an age at which no other periodical publication in Europe, probably, has ever arrived. In this long period it has, in the usual tide of human affairs, occasionally varied the shades of its character, but has, nevertheless, not materially changed from its first traits; and has been distinguished for its historical rather than its scientific bias. Its Obituary is alone a treasure of personal memorials, which can fear no rivalry. Its Poetical department opened the channel for a display of the first efforts of genius of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Dr. Akenside, William Collins, Joseph Warton, Dr. Johnson, and many others.

But there is no benefit which it more frequently affords, than as a receptacle for registering many minutiae, which from their want of bulk might otherwise perish. For my own part, having little method in preserving those scraps which a life of literary curiosity is continually presenting to me, I am apt to scatter about, like Sibylline leaves, the major part of that which I find occasion to write down. Now and then your pages tempt me to register fragments of my notations.

I should say that there is scarce any subject about which the public cares less than the history of Families, were it not that this has, for many years, formed a favourite topick of your popular Miscellany. I must confess that with regard to common epitaphs and topography, not distinguished by eminence either public or private, you are sometimes a little too indulgent. But of those whose high station has brought them into contact with the world, and whose functions have given them an opportunity of taking a part in public affairs, the prosperity or decay can neither be uninteresting nor unimportant. I take this opportunity, therefore, of recording in

your pages a few notices of the exit of a Baronial family now little remembered.

“Sir William Eure (or Evre), created Lord Eure, was succeeded by his grandson William Lord Eure, who died 1593, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret Dy-moke, three sons.

1. Ralph, third Lord Eure.

2. Sir Francis Eure, of whom presently, as ancestor to the two last Lords Eure.

3. William Eure, of Bradley, co. Durham, 24 years old in 1593, who by Katherine Bowes left issue William Eure, of Elvet, who lived in the suburbs of Durham, and by Katherine, daughter of Peter Forceer, left issue Peter his only son, living 1666.

Ralph, third Lord Eure, left issue, by Mary Dawney,

William, fourth Lord Eure, 1618, æt. 14 at his grandfather's death, who by Lucy, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, had issue

Ralph Eure, who died before his father, leaving issue, by Catherine Arundel,

William, who succeeded his grandfather as fifth Lord Eure, and died unmarried; when the title devolved on his cousin George Eure, grandson of his great great uncle, Sir Francis Eure.

Sir Francis Eure, already mentioned (second son of William Eure, who died 1593), was a justice of North Wales. Married first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lennard, of Knowle in Kent, by whom he had issue,

1. William Eure, ob. s. p. 1720.

2. Horatio, of whom presently.

3. Sir Sampson, of Gray's-inn, serjeant at law, who by Martha, daughter of Anthony Cage, of Stowe, in Cambridgeshire, had John Eure, his only son, who married Susan, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Staunton, Norfolk, knt. 26 Sept. 1661.

Sir Francis married, secondly, Helen, daughter of Morris, relict of Owen, by whom he had

4. Compton Eure, living 1660.

Horatio Eure, eldest surviving son of Sir Francis, married Deborah, daughter and coheir of Brett, of Romney, Kent, by whom he had four sons;

1. Francis

1. Francis Eure, ob. s. p.

2. George, who succeeded to the Barony.

3. Sampson Eure, a draper in Cheap-side, died unmarried.

4. Ralph, succeeded his brother.

George Eure succeeded his cousin William as sixth Lord Eure, and died unmarried.

Ralph, living 1693, succeeded his brother George as seventh Lord Eure. He was of Esseby, co. York. He lodged at a seed-shop in Holborn. He was a woollen-draper in London, and died s. p.—*Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus.* 5808, a book in the hand of Peter Le Neve."

Thus frequently end the most ancient and illustrious families. But woe betide their rights of inheritance, if the blot of obscurity or degradation can be brought to bear on any technical or other scruple, which the ingenuity of malice, or envy, or corruption, can raise.

The same MS. has furnished me with one or two additions to the Devereux pedigree, not recorded by Collins, or his late Editor, which I take this opportunity of registering.

"Sir George Devereux, of Sheldon Hall, Warwickshire, grandfather of Price, ninth Viscount Hereford, 1701, was father of Walter Devereux, second son, of Colshill, Warwickshire, who by Mary, daughter of James Bitton, D. D. (*See Dugd. Vis. Salop*, 53.) had issue,

1. George Devereux, living in Moorfields, London, who by Anne, daughter of Bryan Janson, of Daventry, had, 1. George Devereux, young 1710; 2. William Devereux, young 1710.

2. James Devereux, of the New Exchange, milliner, living 1710, who by Izard, daughter of Anthony Farington, of the Exchange, and of Battenhurst in Lingfield, Surrey, had three sons and two daughters: 1. James Devereux, 21 years old in 1710. 2. Essex Devereux, 15 years old 1710. 3. Farington, 5 years old. 4. Frances, young. 5. Mary, young.

3. Arden Devereux, died s. p.

4. Samuel Devereux, of . . . , married Mary, daughter of — Jordan, of Warwick, and had issue Mary, married to — Lloyd, living in Virginia, and Anne, wife of — Hill, stocking-seller in the New Exchange.

5. "Robert Devereux, living at Colshill, co. Warwick, 1710, who had issue 1. George, 2. Robert, 3. Elizabeth, wife of — Smith of Colshill, co. Warwick."

It is mortifying to contemplate the blood of so many Kings and Nobles

thus fallen into the mean occupation of retail traders—of milliners, and stocking-sellers, and drapers. But it teaches, perhaps, a wholesome lesson. It warns us against putting too much confidence in our alliances and connexions. It shews how weak are the ties of brotherhood and kindred; and how soon the pride of mutual protection to the branches of the same tree decays, and is lost. It is thus, perhaps, that those of most obscure birth generally display the greatest energy of character. They know from their childhood, that it is self-exertion alone to which they must trust. The false prospect of family aid leads the well-descended to indolence, disappointment, despair, and ruin!

It would be easy to pursue these reflections to some length; but I dare not any longer intrude on your pages.

A Genealogical Anecdote Hunter.

Extracts from Smythe's "History of the Berkeley Family;" continued from Vol. LXXXVI. ii. 212.

WILLIAM MARQUIS BERKELEY.
The Application and Use of his Life.

FIRST, from the fowle life of this Lord may be drawn many fair instructions for his posterity; as, first, To begin with God in our youth, that our elder years may relish him the better. The proverb is wicked, A young Saint an old Devil: for *Quod nova testa cupit, inveterata sapit*. All vessels taste of their first seasonings: Soon crooks the tree, that a good cambriel will be: Seldome doth that man end well that began ill: He that walketh mad a mile, seldom comes home wise: as in this Lord, whose ill-led life in his youth grew worse in age. A man that from the font to the grave, from his swathing bonds to his winding-sheet, walked always biaswise.

Secondly: Not to dip the tip of their finger in blood, lest the whole body be defiled, as here we see it. Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, lawlessly pouring out the blood of the Lady Isabel, this Lord's mother, had the same measure returned upon the head of her grandchild and heir, the Lord Viscount Lisle, by this Lord William, son and heir of that Lady Isabel; and the cry of blood in both so prevailed with God, that, against hope and likelihood, they left no issue to posterity.

And

And it is to be noted that, howsoever this fact may in honor and reputation seem justifiable, yet evil-doing never attended with ill success: for this family seeth that this their ancestor, who made another childless; and, by the returning hand of Heaven, his own children shortly after taken from the earth, and the bodies of himself and his wife dried up in barrenness.

Thirdly: Not to daub up our titles with the mortar of violence and blood, as this Lord did, which, notwithstanding all art used in the smoothing, yet never left shaking till it dissolved and fell about the workmen's ears; yea, and from the posterity of all this Lord's brethren also, for that their partaking hands were imbrued in the same bason, the stain whereof remained till four generations did wash it out; as in the life of Henry Lord Berkeley appears.

Fourthly: That it is not much having that maintaineth a family in a plentiful estate, or maketh rich (for some of this Lord's ancestors had so much as he), but a provident saving, and a wise husbanding of what we have, which this vast Lord neglecting, scarce found sufficient for his later years, and left nothing to posterity, save a thriftless precedent, which if they seriously view, this example in their own meridian of this unadvised, prodigal man, may serve as a reclamer from inordinate prodigality, and be a persuader to discreet frugality, the true conservers of state and families.

Fifthly: Not to transgress that moral duty required by God and Nature, our obedience to our parents; a commandment which this Lord for many years grossly transgressed, and sped thereafter.

Sixthly: Not to make our malice or displeasure immortal towards any, but least of all to our brethren and allies; an offence of this Lord's, which I pray the Heavens may blot out from the remembrance of men, and never be again beheld in this family.

Sevently: Not to be too popular or ambitious; for men's titles are but men's breath, a blast of air and wind; if popular titles, the wind of a vulgar pair of bellows; if of a higher strain, the wind of a gilt pair of bellows. So all but wind: swell all thou canst, thou art but a shadow: take the wall of the Gods if thou wilt: all thy

glory is but vanity; and under thy name (Man) are comprehended all the vanities and miseries of this world, "Quemcumque miserum videris, hominem scias." (Seneca.)

Eighthly: Sith goodness and greatness are the true ends whereto each man intends, and, according to that choice of being good or great, each man doth frame the practice of his life: Sith this Lord, choosing greatness, did nothing benefit himself, but hurt his posterity, I wish his present heir may, by this error of his ancestor, alter that choice; and surely, by being good, he will be great also, and better speed with God and man.

Again: It is not the least of wisdom's meditations for this Lord's posterity to consider, how this great Lord and Ancestor of theirs was befooled or flattered out of his estate, or suffered himself so to be; and to observe the miserable fate of Princes, and great personages, to be eaten up, and their posterity also, by flatterers; the cruellest of all beasts; beasts that bite smiling: whereas wise men are never much affected with the applauses of the rude and unskilful vulgar, but hold fast to their own well-chosen and well-fixed resolutions. Every fool knows what is wont to be done; but what is best to be done is known only to the wise. The wiser the man, the less he will look after the vain and popular multitude.

Lastly: By the death of this Marquis's children, and his dying issueless, his posterity may conceive that he paid thereby the debt of blood, which himself had shed; a crying sin, which I pray may never howl in the generation of this family: and take his character from this, that he was much trusted, and received like honours and favours from those four Kings, Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII.; as opposite and discordant amongst themselves as man might be to man, and yet this Lord held unsuspected by each of them; but, whether with this serpentine prudence he had columbine simplicity, I leave his life to declare, and his posterity to judge, and thereafter to make their use.

MR. URBAN, August 9.

I HAVE no wish to follow your Correspondent *Bloombsuriensis*, (pp. 586—591), through his long detail of fabulous saints and spurious miracles,

cles, some of the "lying wonders," which the Apostle foretold, 2 Thess. ii. 9. I was concerned to see the excellent Chrysostom in such company. Whether he is entitled to the place assigned him, a short account will shew.

In the writings of this father we find it often remarked, that miracles had ceased long before his time, so that "not even a trace of that power remained." De Sacerd. L. iv. 3. "What then was the cause of this? Why, says he, (for the question is often asked) why are there no miracles in our days? The reason is, not because God disregards us, but because he highly honours us. Miracles are for those who do not believe. The men of that first age, involved in ignorance and idolatry, would not have abandoned their idols and embraced spiritual truths, and believed things invisible, without visible miracles, which therefore were vouchsafed. But we believe without miracles; and the Almighty, approving this our faith, withholds miracles, as no longer necessary." See the first Homily on Pentecost, vol. V. p. 553, &c. Ed. Paris 1621, where this question, *Δια τί σήμερον οὐκ ἔστιν τέρατα*, is treated at large.

But what then shall we say to the feats performed in the very days of Chrysostom, as your Correspondent on the authority of Chrysostom himself gives us to understand, by Job's dunghill? Only this, that the account is not true, but a gross perversion of the passage referred to. He has two Homilies on the subject of Patience; and in both, as might be expected, he dwells particularly on the example of Job. The second, which your Correspondent quotes, begins thus: "The narrative of the Three Children and of the Furnace of Babylon appears to have powerfully excited your love; and still more the example of Job, and his dunghill, which is more venerable than any royal throne. For no advantage accrues to those that behold a royal throne, but merely a transient pleasure, devoid of profit. But from beholding the dunghill of Job a person will derive every advantage, much wisdom, and a lesson of patience. Therefore many now undertake a long journey, and even cross the sea, running from the ends of the earth to Arabia, that they may see

that dunghill, and having seen it, may kiss the soil, which was the scene of the sufferings of him that gained a crown," *καὶ σέβονται*. Vol. I. p. 72.

The History of Job, replete with instruction, is the copious theme of four distinct Homilies by this eloquent preacher, in another part of his works. A short extract from the last of these will illustrate the passage now alleged, and shew how a man of genius copies from himself.

In the expostulation of the Almighty with Job, he is introduced thus addressing him: "Gird up thy loins like a man—I refuse not to be judged; but judge me righteously; demand an account of what has been done. Thou wast judged, that thou mightest be crowned; thou wast judged, that thou mightest be admired in every region under heaven. Before thy suffering a single corner of the earth knew thee; after thy suffering every part under heaven shall know thee. Thy dunghill is made brighter than any royal diadem. Those that wear a diadem desire to see thy conflict, the place* of thy sufferings. I have made thy dunghill a paradise; I have cultivated it to piety; I have made it a celestial plant. Thou hast received heavenly gifts; receive also earthly; receive all [thy former stores] double." Vol. VI. 112.

Thus, Mr. Urban, the dunghill of Job is not conjured up, as your Correspondent would have it, to work miracles, but simply and solely, like the plains of Marathon or the field of Waterloo, for the moral effect, which every one possessing a grain of sensibility must feel, when the story is told by a preacher like Chrysostom; and still more if he were to behold the spot (were it even but the imagined spot) where this afflicted servant of God "sat down among the ashes," or, as the Septuagint has it, "on a dunghill without the city," and conquered by suffering.

Yours, &c.

R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Bath Easton, July 10.
BY having the goodness to insert the following notice in your estimable Miscellany, with whose general objects the work which it announces is not altogether unconnected, you

* For *moreover*, as it is in my edition, I venture to read *revert*.

will

But once content to a charitable guess, and possibly convey some information to those who may be interested in the earlier literary Antiquities of our country. To such persons it can scarcely be unknown that though much has been done by those who have dedicated their time and labour to the publication of our Saxon Poetry, there still remains an ample field for the industry of their successors in this entertaining pursuit. With respect to our Saxon Poetry in general, with the single exception of the correct and ingenious view of leading features given by Mr. Turner in his valuable History, nothing material has in this country contributed to its illustration in the days of Thwaites and Rawlins. The publications, too, of these writers, and of their more eminent successors Junius and Hickes (to say nothing of the scarcity of their occurrence), are for the most part rendered inaccessible to general readers by the absence of translations, or even explanatory notes.

In the work which has already been announced on your covers, under the title of "Illustrations of the Early History of English and French Poetry," it is proposed in some measure to supply this deficiency in our literary annals. Of its plan some notion may perhaps be formed from the following brief statement of the sources from which it is proposed to draw that part of its materials which have been unknown to, or only partially noticed by, former writers on the same topics.

1. The Poem of Beowulf. This most valuable and interesting remnant of our Saxon Poetry was first noticed in Wanley's Catalogue (V. Hickes. Thesaur. A.L.S. vol. III. p. 218), and has since been partially made known to the English reader by an analysis of the first six cantos given by Mr. Turner. That learned and amiable Historian has, however, been misled as to its real subject, by the accident of his not adverting to the misplacement of some sheets of the manuscript. For the discovery of this circumstance, and for the still greater labour of transcribing and publishing the whole of the original, we are at length indebted to a foreigner, G. I. Thorkelin, long since known by his assiduous and successful cultivation of the

literature and antiquities of his own country.

From circumstances, however, which it would be tedious and unnecessary to detail here, this has been executed but imperfectly. The text itself is so incorrectly given (whole lines of the MS. being sometimes omitted) as to render it almost unintelligible; and the translation (partly from this circumstance, and partly from the Editor's being evidently but little versed in the peculiarities of Saxon Poetry), is so incorrect and confused as to convey a very imperfect notion of its original. In order, therefore, to present a full and accurate analysis of this unquestionably the earliest Heroic Poem of Modern Europe, the whole has been scrupulously collated with the Cottonian Manuscript, and a great part of necessity re-translated.

2. A remarkable Poem, hitherto inedited, from the MS. of Saxon Poetry, given by Bishop Leofric to the Library of Exeter Cathedral, (circ. A. D. 1070), containing an enumeration of the persons and tribes visited by a wandering Bard apparently towards the commencement of the sixth century.

3. Extracts from various other Poems contained in the Exeter MS. (in addition to those notices of the same nature which have already been admitted into the *Archæologia*). Some of these are highly remarkable both for their subjects and their versification.

To the above will be added such notices of the Anglo-Saxon Poems already published by Junius and others, as may appear necessary to make up a general survey of that province of our Poetical History; a province almost entirely passed over by Warton, and but cursorily and inaccurately touched upon by the late Mr. Ellis.—A few notices on English Poems of a somewhat later date will be added, if room should be found for their insertion.

Among the notices on early French Poetry will be found some account of a poem on the well-known subject of the Rout of Roncesvalles, which, from various circumstances of internal evidence, I am led to regard as the earliest specimen in this line at present known to exist among the Manuscript treasures of our Libraries.

The analyses will be drawn up as nearly as possible in the manner of those which have already been admitted into the *Archæologia*.

Such is a brief outline of the volume which it is proposed to publish for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a Parochial School in a village where it is seriously wanted, and where the means of the inhabitants are unfortunately inadequate to the purpose. To many persons this would doubtless be a sufficient reason for countenancing its publication. I feel no delicacy in stating fairly that the object of this communication is partly to bring it under the eyes of such persons, and partly to assure the antiquarian student (who may be disposed to join in the promotion of a charitable scheme) that, whatever may be the faults of the execution, it is hoped that the volume will contain so large a portion of matter hitherto unnoticed or inedited as will render it not totally unworthy of a place in his Library.

J. F. CONYBEARE.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

(Continued from Part I. p. 418.)

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square,*
August 16.

OF all the English Cathedrals the Church of Carlisle seems to have presented the most barren field for Antiquarian research; and the more recent history of the Choristers is so unsatisfactory, that I enter upon the subject with considerable reluctance. We are informed that a community of Christians, including a School, was settled at Carlisle before the close of the seventh century; and this Foundation was elevated to a Bishopric by Henry I. As to the School, the immediate object of this enquiry, we can only trace its existence from being incidentally mentioned in the Valuation of Pope Nicholas; whence we learn that the Church of Dalston was charged with an annual payment for its support.

This Cathedral, during the middle ages, was a Priory of Augustine Canons; and at the Dissolution was re-endowed by Henry VIII. for a Dean, Archdeacon, four Prebendaries, and eight Minor Canons, with Lay Clerks, Choristers, and Schoolmasters; agree-

ing in all essential points with ecclesiastical establishments of the same Founder.

The Royal Grammar School, which has been still in existence, is not of great importance to be noticed in the local Histories of the City and Cathedral; and it is, doubtless, for the same cause that the Musick has likewise escaped observation, and little information can be collected beyond the following general one.

The Choristers, six in number, are chosen by the Dean and Chapter. They have occasional lessons in singing from the organist; but when they receive any other instruction, literary, moral, or religious, a somewhat different manner they usually set to life, I have vainly endeavoured to learn. Perhaps some of your correspondents residing at Carlisle will favour your Readers with a communication on the subject. M

Mr. URBAN, *Maldon, Aug.*

TWO misnomers in the list of subscribers to the "Annals of the Coinage of Britain" having been pointed out to me, I will, with your permission, make the correction of public, by insertion in your circulating Magazine.

For *Political and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Literary and Philosophical, &c.*

The above error has improperly designated a highly respectable society; the Members of which, I trust, give me credit, when I declare that its title was inserted precisely as it was delivered to me.

For *Treby Hale Hayes, esq. F. Cleveland-street,* read *Joseph H. esq. Upper Charlotte-street, Finsbury square.*

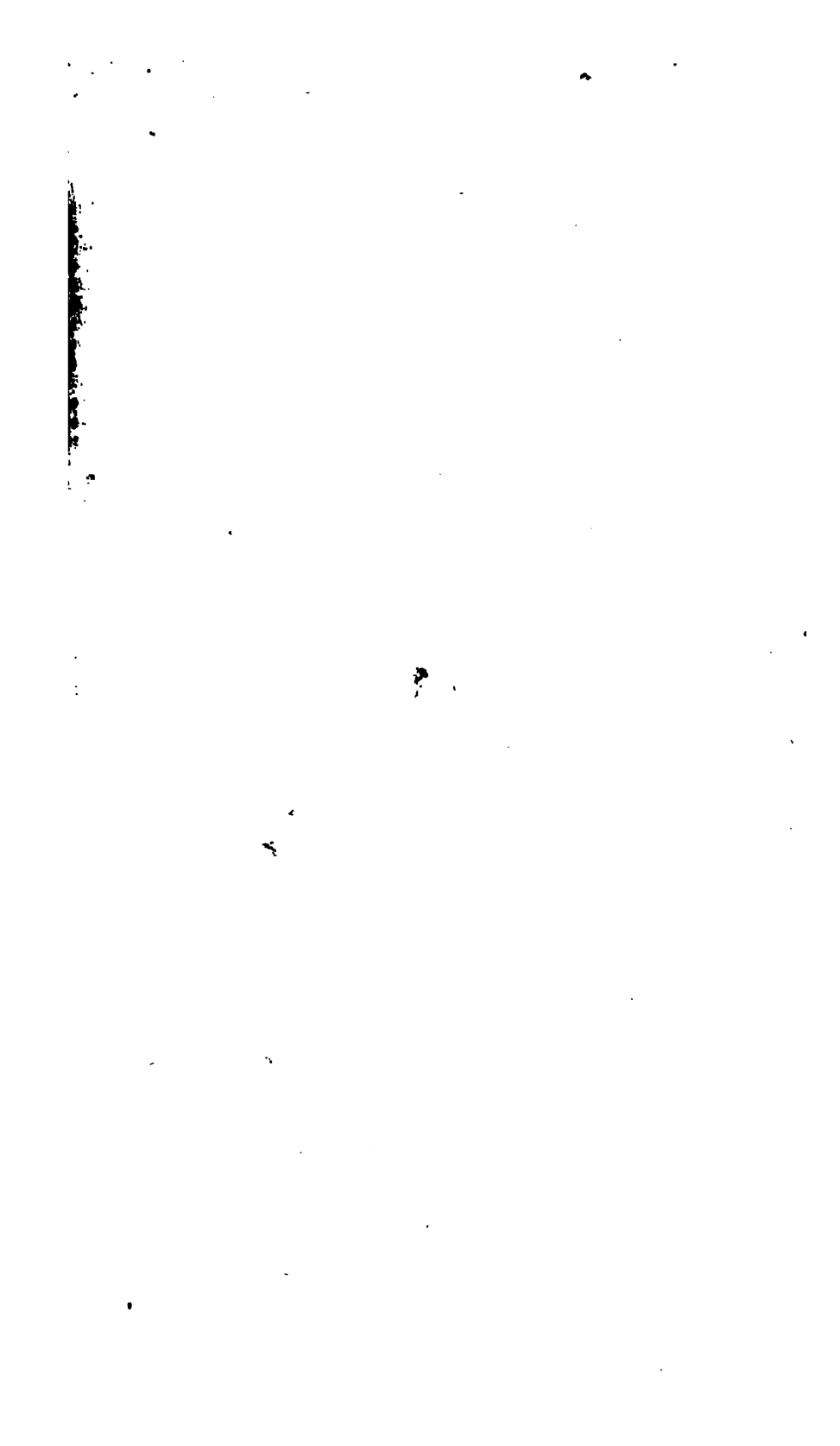
The following names of Subscribers were not sent, by the persons to whose hands they passed, until the book was actually published.

Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Library of Trinity College, Oxford.
Rev. James Ingram, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Mr. Nichols, Brentford.
Mr. Smallbone, High-street, Blakenbury.

G. E. Bainbridge, Esq. Liverpool.
Yours, &c. ROBERTS RUDING



Cont. May, Aug. 1817, Pl. 105.



S. W. View of the Tower of Beaulieu Church, Suffolk.

Mr. URBAN, July 15.

THE Church of Beccles stands on a point of land overlooking the level of meadows, through which runs the river Waveney, which washes the foot of the declivity whereon it is built. The West end of the Church approaches so near the edge of the cliff as not to leave room for a safe foundation of so weighty a structure as the steeple, which is therefore placed at a small distance from the South-east angle of the Chancel. (*See Pl. I.*)

The present Church appears, from a will in the Bishop's Registry Office at Norwich, to have been founded about the year 1369. The porch is a building of a later date, the first legacy given towards it being dated A.D. 1455. The steeple was, probably, not begun till 60 years afterwards; for there is no legacy bequeathed for it till A.D. 1516. But from that time to 1547 are many legacies towards "*building Beccles Steepul.*"

On the 29th of Nov. 1586, a dreadful fire broke out in Beccles, which, besides consuming 80 dwelling houses, greatly injured the roof and seats of the Church, though, probably, not the walls. These damages were shortly after repaired; and though there are accounts of more than one fire having taken place since the last date, it does not appear that the Church suffered in any of them.

The Church, which now consists of a nave, two aisles, and a Chancel, is a handsome fabric, and, with the steeple, a great ornament to the town. The porch, which probably escaped injury from the great fire, is very beautiful, and in the best Gothic style, differing from that either of the Church or steeple. The latter is a fine tower of freestone, but appears to have been left incomplete, the height not being proportionate to its size, and a parapet at top being wanting; whence we are led to the supposition that the intention of the architect was to raise it higher than it is at present.

The Arms of Bury Abbey, and those of the families of Garneys, Bowes, Rede, &c. mark the individuals who contributed towards the charges of building the Tower.

King Edwy, about the year 956, gave Beccles to St. Edmund, and it continued in the Abbey of Bury till

GENT. MAG. August, 1817.

the dissolution, when it was granted to William Ride, esq. The present Patron of the Living is Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham Hall, esq. of whom it is no compliment to say that he is "*Uom che all' alta fortuna aggeraglia il merta.*" T.

Mr. URBAN, July 18.

IN my letter on the ruinous state of Quarrendon Chapel, Bucks, (*P. i. p. 504*) I was led into a mistake by the oral account given me in the neighbourhood, which I hope you will be so good as to enable me to correct, by the insertion of the following description of that edifice, the result of an attentive personal examination of the spot.

Quarrendon Chapel stands in the nook or corner of a fine meadow in the Eastern part of the vale of Aylesbury, about two miles and a half distant from that town on the North-west, and between the turnpike roads which respectively lead thence to Bicester and to Winslow. It is also more than two miles from Bierton, to which parish it is stated by *Ecton* to be a chapel of ease; and I am informed that a small stipend of ten or twenty pounds per annum is paid by the inhabitants of the parish of Quarrendon to the Vicar of the mother Church. The building has been suffered to fall into such a state of decay that divine service has ceased to be performed in it for several years: and at present it affords a melancholy object of contemplation, not merely from its dilapidated condition, but from the mutilation of some elegant monuments of the former proprietors of the contiguous estate, which are allowed to moulder into dust, without the least attempt being made to preserve them from the injuries of the weather, and the complete destruction which awaits them when the remainder of the roof shall follow that portion of it which has already fallen down. Not a pane of glass remains in any of the windows: the roof of one half of the body of the chapel, and a portion of the wall near the South-west corner, has fallen; all the pews and seats, as well as the reading desk, pulpit, &c. are gone; part of the floor has been dug up, and a breach made in the wall between the body of the Chapel and the small chancel at its East end.

Two

Our Correspondent S. has remarked a very singular circumstance respecting Ducal Mortality, which we subjoin in his own words.

“*Debentur corpora Fato. VIRG.*”

“The leveling scythe of Death has been very active in its sweep among the Ducal Rank of the Peerage of this Kingdom: no less than *nine Dukes* have yielded to ‘The King of Terrors,’ and *The Terror of Kings*, within the same number of years, as the following Obituary list shews, viz. Dukes of Portland, Devonshire, Grafton, Queensberry, Buccleuch, St. Alban’s, Dorset, Norfolk, Marlborough, and Northumberland.

‘*Mors æquo pede.*’

“Impartial Death regards not rank or state, [gate.”

Knocks at the Cottage and the Palace

T. W. requests us to admit an extract from a Daily Paper on an interesting subject. It is, as he observes, *Multum in parvo*. “Simplify our ideas respecting the management of the Poor to a general Reformation of Manners, and a more strict morality, like our Northern neighbours, and the business is accomplished.”

—The administration of the Poor Laws must be local, and founded on the personal knowledge of situation and character. On an average, in England and Wales, each parish contains 3,497 acres and 946 persons: in Scotland, 20,268 acres, and 2,025 persons; that is, six times as extensive, and twice as populous. The causes why the Poor are less burthensome in Scotland are: 1. Every Parish has a resident Clergyman: 2. Every Parish has a School under his inspection: 3. The distribution to the Poor is in the Clergyman, Elders, and principal Landholders: 4. In most Parishes there is no legal assessment, but the funds are supplied by weekly contributions at the Church door. These united operations, and other local causes, have produced a state of manners extremely adverse to the increase of pauperism. Crimes are four times less frequent in Scotland than in England. Family affections are stronger, and cause greater exertions to prevent a man’s becoming a burthen. Shame and disgrace are stronger, and more deeply felt. Habits of economy are more general; and, if a man is disposed to the contrary, the vigilant inspection and controul exercised by the Heads of the parish recalls the man back to duty. Labouring classes also avail themselves of high wages, to better their condition; they then can meet a fall with something to spare. To encourage the prudent habits is the superintending care of a public body, the Kirk Session.

A VERY OLD CORRESPONDENT communicates a method of making Ink which will never become mouldy, without using any other than the common ingredients.

—“It occurred to me that the mould could proceed from the vegetable ones only; I therefore put an ounce of clean gum Arabic into a jug, with a quart, Winchester measure, of a clear infusion of galls, made with rain water and three ounces of galls well pounded; and placed the jug in a cellar, and covered it loosely with paper. I stirred the liquor two or three times a day, for several days, that the gum might be perfectly dissolved. The mould began to form upon the surface in 24 days: ten days afterwards I removed it. Several more portions of mould formed, which I took off occasionally, during three months, when the liquor became perfectly purified; I then added an ounce of pounded copperas. When the mould first began to form, I removed the jug into the shady part of a room where there was no fire.”

WM. P. notices the following passage in “*VERSTEGAN’S RESTITUTION*,” which he does not recollect to have seen quoted by any of the Editors of Shakspeare: “*BREKSPPEAR, SHAKSPPEAR*, and the like, have been surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and feats of armes.”—The date of *Verstegan’s* Epistle to the English Nation is as follows: “From Antwerpe this 7th Februarie stilo nouo, 1605.” And as Shakspeare must have been in high reputation at that time, it may be presumed that in a book, professedly critical, some regard was paid to the true orthography of his name, and so far the quotation may be considered as an authority for the rejected *e* in the middle of the name.

MR. A. BARLACE observes, that he can see no cause to doubt the authenticity of the Portrait attached to the early folio edition of Shakspeare; particularly when the friend and companion of the Bard has, by the lines underneath, paid so high a compliment to the likeness.—It astonishes him that the various unauthenticated Portraits should find so many persons giving their sanction without one single fact to bear them out.—He has every reason to think the last one of this class presented to the publick, although engraved by the highly respectable Mr. Sharp, which gives it value, is more doubtful than any of the others.

We should be glad to hear again from VIATOR.—The communications of B.; CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS; Mr. CARTER; A TRAVELLER; R. U.; D. P.; and R. S. E. are unavoidably deferred till our next.

ERRATUM.

P. 105. b. l. 7, r. “*agguaglia il merito.*”

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A U G U S T, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *August 2.*
YOUR Magazine is now in the 87th year of its age—an age at which no other periodical publication in Europe, probably, has ever arrived. In this long period it has, in the usual tide of human affairs, occasionally varied the shades of its character, but has, nevertheless, not materially changed from its first traits; and has been distinguished for its historical rather than its scientific bias. Its Obituary is alone a treasure of personal memorials, which can fear no rivalry. Its Poetical department opened the channel for a display of the first efforts of genius of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Dr. Akenside, William Collins, Joseph Warton, Dr. Johnson, and many others.

But there is no benefit which it more frequently affords, than as a receptacle for registering many minutiae, which from their want of bulk might otherwise perish. For my own part, having little method in preserving those scraps which a life of literary curiosity is continually presenting to me, I am apt to scatter about, like Sibylline leaves, the major part of that which I find occasion to write down. Now and then your pages tempt me to register fragments of my notations.

I should say that there is scarce any subject about which the public cares less than the history of Families, were it not that this has, for many years, formed a favourite topick of your popular Miscellany. I must confess that with regard to common epitaphs and topography, not distinguished by eminence either public or private, you are sometimes a little too indulgent. But of those whose high station has brought them into contact with the world, and whose functions have given them an opportunity of taking a part in public affairs, the prosperity or decay can neither be uninteresting nor uninteresting. I take this opportunity, therefore, of recording in

your pages a few notices of the exit of a Baronial family now little remembered.

“ Sir William Eure (or Evre), created Lord Eure, was succeeded by his grandson William Lord Eure, who died 1593, leaving issue by his wife, Margaret Dy-moke, three sons.

1. Ralph, third Lord Eure.

2. Sir Francis Eure, of whom presently, as ancestor to the two last Lords Eure.

3. William Eure, of Bradley, co. Durham, 24 years old in 1593, who by Katherine Bowes left issue William Eure, of Elvet, who lived in the suburbs of Durham, and by Katherine, daughter of Peter Forcer, left issue Peter his only son, living 1666.

Ralph, third Lord Eure, left issue, by Mary Dawney,

William, fourth Lord Eure, 1618, æt. 14 at his grandfather's death, who by Lucy, daughter of Sir Andrew Noel, had issue

Ralph Eure, who died before his father, leaving issue, by Catherine Arundel,

William, who succeeded his grandfather as fifth Lord Eure, and died unmarried; when the title devolved on his cousin George Eure, grandson of his great great uncle, Sir Francis Eure.

Sir Francis Eure, already mentioned (second son of William Eure, who died 1593), was a justice of North Wales. Married first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lennard, of Knowle in Kent, by whom he had issue,

1. William Eure, ob. s. p. 1720.

2. Horatio, of whom presently.

3. Sir Sampson, of Gray's-inn, serjeant at law, who by Martha, daughter of Anthony Cage, of Stowe, in Cambridgeshire, had John Eure, his only son, who married Susan, daughter of Sir John Tracy, of Staunton, Norfolk, knt. 26 Sept. 1661.

Sir Francis married, secondly, Helen, daughter of Morris, relict of Owen, by whom he had

4. Compton Eure, living 1660.

Horatio Eure, eldest surviving son of Sir Francis, married Deborah, daughter and coheir of Brett, of Romney, Kent, by whom he had four sons,

1. Francis

Two octagon pillars on each side, which support the arches that separate the aisles are, however, still in good preservation, and the outer walls are strong. The roof which remains having lost many of the tiles with which it was formerly covered, is decaying, and the ceiling of the side aisles, which was divided into compartments, and handsomely finished, is fallen amongst the rubbish that covers the floor. At the West end is a strong frame of timber, which may be conjectured to have formerly supported a turret, and perhaps a bell; but no vestige of the upper part of the building at that end can be traced.

The chancel at the East end measures about 22 feet by 15, and contains the relics of three large and apparently very elegant and expensive monuments: two on the North side, and one on the South. Neither rails nor communion-table (if there ever were any) remain, and the floor is strewed with fragments of the statues, cornices, and ornaments of the monuments, either accidentally or wantonly broken off, intermingled with the ceiling and walls, and other rubbish.

The most perfect of the three monuments consists of a magnificent sarcophagus, on which is the recumbent effigy of a personage in a coat of mail, and over it the mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter: the whole

Fide et Constantia	{	Vixit Deo; Patriæ et Amicis, annos [].
Fide et Constantia		Christo sp'v'm; carnem sepulchro commendavi.
Fide et Constantia		Scio, credo, exspecto mortuorum resurrectionem.

On each side are trophies in well-executed relief.

On the body of the Sarcophagus, below, on two tablets, these lines:

"If Fortune's stoores or Nature's wealth commend
[lende.

They both unto his Vertue praise did
The warres abroad with honnor he did
passe, [he was.

In courtly justs his Sovereigne's Knight
Six Princes he did serve, and in the fright
And change of state, still kept himself
upright. [his fame,

With Faith untought, spottlesse and cleere
So pure that envy could not wrong the
same:

All but his virtue now (so vaine is breath)
Tourn'd dust, lye here in the cold armes
of death. [flye

Thus Fortunes gifts and yearly favours
When Virtue conquers death and des-
tinie."

Above the Monument, against the North wall, is the shield of arms, enclosed by a garter and motto.

of alabaster, painted and gilded in a very superb style. The head is towards the altar, resting on a helmet of beautifully polished alabaster: the left arm broken off at the elbow, as also part of the right hand, which, from the position of the arm, seems to have grasped (perhaps) a sword, and the point of the beard and nose of the statue are gone. The mantle is thrown back to display the armour; and the collar, as well as the garter, are delicately finished. The azure of the latter, and the gold letters upon it, are still quite fresh; but the colour of the mantle is much faded. The feet of the statue have been broken off, and a beautiful cornice which ornamented the canopy or awning over the figure lies in fragments around. This canopy, which is exteriorly carved and painted to resemble small tiles of Delft, is, on the inside, divided into numerous small compartments, ornamented with flowers richly gill, and rests upon two pilasters with Corinthian capitals, next the wall, and in front upon Termini, of alabaster, highly finished, with the figures of warriors having on rich crested helmets. On slips of jasper, inserted along the front of the pediment, is the motto *FIDE ET CONSTANTIA*: and on a dark stone behind the effigy, the following inscription:

Dexter side: quarterly. In the first quarter, *Argent*, a bar and three crescents *Sable*. 2d q. *Gules*, a lion rampant *Or*. 3d q. *Gules*, two wolves (or foxes) passant *Or*. 4th q. *Argent*, a bar and unicorns' heads *S*.

Sinister side: in the first and fourth quarter, *Argent*, a bar and three roses *Sable*. 2d q. In a field, *Azure*, powdered with eight stars *Or*, an escutcheon of pretence *Ermine*. 3d q. within a border *Azure*, with ten stars *Or*, a lion rampant *Azure*, in a field *Argent*.

Between this Monument and the East end of the Chancel is placed in the wall a tablet within a frame of alabaster, bearing the date 1611, and the letters "Sustine do pergo," with the following Inscription in capital letters:

"Sir Henry Lee, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, sonne of Sir Anthony Lee, and Dame Margaret, his wife,

wife, daughter to Sir Henry Wiat, that faithful and constant servant and counsellor to the two Kings of famous memory, Henries the VII. and VIII. Hee owed his birth and childhood to Kent, and his highly honourable uncle Sir Thomas Wiat, at Alington Castle; his youth to the Courte and Kinge Henry the VIII. to whose service he was sworne at xliii yeares olde: his prime of manhood, after the calme of that best prince Edward the Sixt, to the wars of Scotland in Queen Maries days, till called home by her whose soddeine death gave beginninge to the glorious reigne of Queen Elizabeth. He gave himself to voyage and travaile into the flourishing States of France, Italy, and Germany, wher soon putting on all those abilities that became the backe of honour, especially skill and proof in armes, he lived in grace and gracing the Courtes of the most renowned Princes of that warlike age, returned home charged with the reputation of a well-formed travellour, and adorned with those flowers of knighthood, courtesye, bounty, valour, which quickly gave forth their fruite as well in the fildes to the advantage (at once) of the two divided parties of this happily united State, and to both those Princes his Sovereignes successively in that expedition into Scotland in the year 1573; when in goodly equipage he repayed to the seige of Edinburgh, ther quartering before the Castle, and commanding one of the batteries, he shared largely in the honor of ravishing that maiden forte; as also in Courte, wher he shone in all those fayer partes became his profession and vowe, honouring his highly gracious M^{tie} with reysing those later Olimpiads of her Courte justs and tournaments (thereby trying and treyninge the courtier in those exercises of armes that keepe the person bright and steered to hardinesse, that by softe ease rusts and weares) wherein still himself lead and triumphed, carying away great spoyle of grace from the Sovereigne, and renowne from the worlde, for the fairest man at armes and most complete courtier of his times, till singled out by the choise hand of his Royall M^{tie}, for meed of his worth (after the Lieutenantcy of the Royall Manour of Woodstocke, and the office of the Royall Armory), he was called up an Assessour on the bench of Honour emonge Princes and Peers, receivng at her Majesties hands the noblest order of Garter, whilest the worme of time gnawinge the roote of this plant, yeldinge to the burden, age, and the industrye of an active youth imposed on him, full of the glorie of the Courte he abated of his sence to pay his

better parte, resigned his dignity and honour of her Majties Knighte to the adventurous Compt George Earle of Cumberlande, changinge pleasure for ease, for tranquillity honour, making rest his sollace, and contemplation his employment, so as absenting from the world, present with himself, he chose to loose the fruit of publike use and action for that of devotion and piety, in which time (besides the building of four goodly manors,) he revived the ruines of this Chappell, added these Monuments to the honour of his blood and frends, reised the foundation of the adjoining hospitall*, and lastly, as full of yeares as of honour, having served ~~five~~† succeeding Princes, and kept himself reight and steady in many dangerous shuckes, and three utter turnes of state, with a body bent to earth, and a mind erected to Heaven, aged 80, knighted 60 yeares, he met his long attended ende, and now rests with his Redeemer, leaving much patrimony with his name, honour with the world, and plentifull teares with his friends. Of which sacrifice he offers his part, that, beinge a sharer in his blood as well as in many of his honourable favors, and an honourer of his virtues, thus narrowly registreth his spread worth to ensuinge times.

WILLIAM SCOTT."

On the opposite side is a large altartomb with pillars of Sussex marble (which appear to have been broken and repaired with white stone) supporting a canopy or entablature, under which are recumbent figures as large as life, of an armed knight and his lady. The feet towards the altar: the hands pressed together in a devotional attitude, but the fingers and part of the feet broken off. These figures, as well as the rest of the tomb, are of alabaster, and well sculptured: but the features, as well as the more delicate work of the ornaments, defaced. On a blue stone, at the back of the recess in which the effigies repose, on rolls of well imitated mats, is an inscription much injured by the corrosion of time and the damp, the following words only being now legible:

"..... Anthony Lee, Knight of worthy name,
Syre St Henry Lee of noble fame,

* Such is the expression; but as no account is preserved of any such Establishment, it is difficult to understand whether it is meant that he destroyed or began the erection of such a work.

† In the lines on the Monument six Princes are mentioned.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Bedford and Cambridge. East, Essex. South, Middlesex. West, Buckingham.

Greatest length 36; *greatest breadth* 28; *circumference* 130; *square* 700 miles. *Province*, Capterbury. *Dioeceses*, Lincoln and London. *Circuit*, Home.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cattieuchlani or Cassii, and Trinobantes.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Verulamium (the chief city of Cassivelaunus, created a municipium) near St. Alban's; Durolitum, Cheshunt.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia and Essex.

Antiquities. ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY CHURCH and Gate-house. Waltham Cross. Royston Cave. Sopwell Nunnery. Ware Priory. Hertford, Bishop's Stortford, and Berkhamsted Castles. Hunsdon, Standon, and Rye houses.

St. Alban's was a mitred Abbey, founded in 793 by Offa, King of Mercia, and its Abbots were authorized, by a grant from Pope Adrian IV. to take precedence of all others in England. In its noble Church had sepulture its historian Matthew Paris; Humphrey the "good Duke" of Gloucester, brother of Henry V.; and the Lancasterian Peers slain in the first battle of St. Alban's.

Hertford Castle was the residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who entertained in it the two Royal Prisoners, John of France and David of Scotland. It was successively possessed by Joan of Navarre, Catharine of France, and Margaret of Anjou, Queens of Henry IV. V. and VI.

At King's Langley were buried Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II.; Edmund of Langley, son of Edward III. with his wife Isabel, daughter of Pedro, King of Castile; and Richard II. whose body was afterwards removed to Westminster by order of Henry V.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Beane, Bulborne, Colne, Gade, Hiz, Ivel, Kime, Lea, Mimeran or Maran, New-river (whose source is at Chadwell), Oughton, Pirral, Quin, Rhee, Rib, Stort, Thame, Ver or Meuse.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction Canal. Lea and Stort Rivers.

Eminences and Views. Hexton Hills, Brockley Hill, Wilbury Hill, Ravensbury Castle, Town of St. Alban's Church, Haven end, Shenley Parsonage.

Natural Curiosities. Barnet medicinal spring.

Public Edifices. Hertford blue-coat School, connected with Christ's Hospital in London; Hertford College, for the education of young men intended for the civil department in the East India Company's service.

Seats. Hatfield House, Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Alban's, St. Sir Wm. Domville, bart. Cocken Hatch, Sir Francis Willes, bart.

Aldeaham Abbey, Sir C. M. Pole, bart. Colney House, — Simpson, esq.

Aspenden Hall, Capt. Latour. Corneybury, William Butt, esq.

Balls, Lord John Townshend. Dane End, John Corrie, esq.

Bayford-bury, William Baker, esq. Digswell House, Hon. Spencer Cowper.

Beechwood, Sir John Saunders Sebright, bart. Edge Grove, Wm. Marsden, esq.

Berkhamsted Place, Hon. Miss Grimston. Gaddesden Place, Joseph Halsey, esq.

Brickendon-bury, — Dent, esq. Gilton Park, William Plumer, esq.

Brocket Hall, Viscount Melbourne. Gorhambury, Earl of Verulam.

Brookman's, late S. R. Gausson, esq. Grove Park, Earl of Clarendon.

Broxbourn-bury, Jacob Bosanquet, esq. Hamella, late Richard Shawe, esq.

Bury Park, Fotherley Whitfield, esq. Haresfoot, Thomas Dorrien, esq.

Bushey Grove, D. Haliburton, esq. Hillfield Lodge, John Fann Timins, esq.

Campfield Place, Rev. — Brown. Hitchin Priory, E. H. Delme Radcliffe, esq.

Cassobury, Earl of Essex. Holywell House, Earl Spencer.

Cheshunt House, Rev. C. Mayo. Hoo, Hon. Thomas Brand.

Hunsdon House, Nelson Calvert, esq.

Hyde

Hyde Hall, Earl of Roden.
 Knebworth House, Mrs. Lytton.
 Lamer House, C. D. Gerrard, esq.
 Langleybury, Rev. Sir J. Filmer, bart.
 Lilly House, John Sowerby, esq.
 Lockleys, — Mackenzie, esq.
 Marchmont House, F. A. Green, esq.
 Moor Park, late Robt. Williams, esq.
 Munden, Rogers Parker, esq.
 North Mims Place, Hen. Browne, esq.
 Offley Place, — Burrows, esq.
 Pansnanger, Earl Cowper.
 Pauls Warden, Hon. Thomas Bowes Bruhl.
 Pishobury, Mrs. Mills.
 Porters, Marchioness of Sligo.
 Potterells, Justinian Casamajor, esq.
 Rothamsted, J. B. Lawes, esq.
 Russel Farm, Lord Henley.
 Sacombe Park, George Caswall, esq.
 St. John's Lodge, Sir C. Cuyler, bart.
 Salisbury Hall, William Snell, esq.
 Sandridge Lodge, G. S. Marten, esq.
 Stagenhoe Park, R. T. Heysham, esq.
 Tewin Water, Henry Cowper, esq.
 Theobalds Park, Sir George Beeston Prescott.
 Tittenbanger, Earl of Hardwicke.
 Tring Grove, — Broadwood, esq.
 Tring Park, Sir Drummond Smith, bt.
 Ware Park, Thos. Hope Hyde, esq.
 Watton Wood Hall, Sam. Smith, esq.
 Westbroke Hay, Hon. Rich. Rider.
 Woodhall, Sam. Smith, esq.
 Wormleybury, Sir Abr. Hume, bart.
 Youngsbury, Daniel Giles, esq.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Hertford, 2; St. Alban's, 2; total 6.

Produce. Wheat, Barley, Oats, Turnips, Clover, Apples, Cherries, horticultural Plants and Roots.

Manufactures. Malt, Cotton, Silk, Lace, Straw-plait, Paper.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 8; Parishes, 134; Market-towns, 17; Houses, 20,781.

Inhabitants. Males, 55,023; Females, 56,631; total 111,654.

Families employed in Agriculture, 11,998; in Trade, 7,192; in neither, 3,554; total, 22,744.

Baptisms. Males, 1665; Females, 1574.—**Marriages, 614.—Burials, Males, 996; Females, 1016.**

Towns having not less than 1000 inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Hertford (capital)	598	3,900	Berkhamsted	396	1,963
St. Alban's	621	3,653	Standon	253	1,889
Hitchin	789	3,608	Tring	351	1,847
Ware	684	3,369	Baldock	259	1,438
Hemel Hemsted	648	3,240	Royston	283	1,309
Rickmansworth	581	3,230	Stevenage	306	1,302
Hatfield	508	2,677	Hoddesdon	232	1,249
Bishop's Stortford	486	2,630	Waltham Cross	212	1,152
Watford	519	2,603			

Total, Towns, 17; Houses, 7,726; Inhabitants, 41,059.

HISTORY.

Anno 61, Verulam taken and destroyed by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni.

796, at Offley, died Offa, the great King of Mercia. Near Ware, Alfred captured the Danish fleet by diverting the waters of the Lea from their original channel.

1066, at Berkhamsted, William the Conqueror took the oath imposed upon him by Fretheric, Abbot of St. Alban's, that he would keep the laws of Edward the Confessor.

1272, at Berkhamsted, died Richard, King of the Romans, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III.

1312, at Whethamsted, assembled the forces of the Barons in arms against Edward II. and his favourite Gaveston.

1362, at Hertford Castle, died Joan, wife of David, King of Scotland, and sister of Edward III.

1381, to St. Alban's came Richard II. and his chief justice Tresilian, with a guard of 1000 men, when 15 of the insurgents under Wat Tyler were hung in chains, and the male inhabitants of the county, from 15 to 60 years of age, attended and took an oath never to disturb the public peace.

- 1399, at Hertford, Henry Duke of Lancaster (afterwards Henry IV.) kept his Court when Richard II. was deposed.
- 1455, at St. Alban's, May 23, Henry VI. wounded and taken prisoner; Duke of Somerset, Earls of Northumberland and Stafford, Lord Clinton, and 800 Lancastrians, slain by Edward Duke of York, and Richard Neville, "the king-making" Earl of Warwick.
- 1461, at St. Alban's, Feb. 17, the great Earl of Warwick and Yorkists defeated by Margaret of Anjou. In this battle, Sir John Grey of Groby, first husband of Elizabeth Widville (afterwards Queen of Edward IV.) and 2300 men were slain.
- 1468, near Barnet (April 14), Lancastrians defeated, and their Commander, the Earl of Warwick, "that center-shaking thunderclap of warre," with his brother, the Marquis of Montacute, and 10,000 men, slain by Edw. IV.
- 1496, at Berkhamsted, died Cecily, Duchess of York, mother of Edward IV. and Richard III.
- 1553, at Hunsdon, July, Mary, on her road to London, was informed by the Earl of Arundel of the death of Edward VI. and thereby prevented from falling into the power of the Earl of Northumberland.
- 1603, at Theobalds (then the seat of Robert, first Earl of Salisbury), May 3, the Lords of the Council paid their homage to James I.
- 1625, at Theobalds (which he had obtained in exchange for Hatfield from the Earl of Salisbury), March 27, died James I.
- 1642, at Theobalds February, Charles I. received the petitions of both houses of Parliament, and thence went to put himself at the head of his army.
- 1683, at Rye House, was said to be concerted the conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother James Duke of York, on their return from Newmarket, for which Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney, without the slightest evidence of their being privy to the intended assassination, were condemned and beheaded.

BIOGRAPHY.

- ALBAN, St. Protomartyr of Britain, Verulam (suffered 303.)
- Alban's, St. John de, philosopher, St. Albans, 12th century.
- Baldock, Ralph, Bp. of London, Baldock, (died 1313.)
- Barnet, John, Bp. of Ely, Lord Treasurer, Barnet (died 1373.)
- Blount, Sir Henry, traveller, Tittenhanger, 1602.
- Bostock, John, Abbot of St. Alban's, benefactor, Whethamsted, (died 1440.)
- Bonchier, John, Baron Berners, translator of Froissart, Tharfield, (died 1532.)
- BREKEPPE, NICHOLAS, Adrian IV. only English Pope, Abbots Langley, 1090.
- Burgess, Anthony, divine, voluminous writer, Watford.
- Capel, Arthur Lord, loyalist, Hadham, (beheaded 1648.)
- Cary, Henry, first Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Berkhamsted, (died 1633.)
- Cartwright, Thomas, puritan divine, 1535.
- Chauncy, Sir Henry, historian of the county, Yardley-bury, (died 1700.)
- Chauncy, Isaac, nonconformist divine and author, Ware, (died 1712.)
- COWPER, WILLIAM, Poet, Berkhamsted, 1731.
- Dike, Daniel, divine, Hemsted, (died 1614.)
- Dike, Jeremiah, divine, Hemsted, (died 1620.)
- Dixon, Nicholas, divine, founder of Cheshunt Church, (died 1448.)
- Duncombe, John, poet and divine, Stocks, 1730.
- Duncombe, William, dramatic writer and translator of Horace, Stocks, 1689.
- Edwards, John, divine, Hertford, 1637.
- FANSHAW, SIR RICHARD, diplomatist, poet, and translator, Ware Park, 1607.
- FERRIS, George, lawyer, historian, and poet, near St. Alban's, about 1312.
- Field, Richard, Dean of Gloucester, theologian, Hemsted, 1561.
- Gaddesden, John de, physician, Gaddesden, (flor 1320.)
- Giles, John, "Joannes Egidius," physician, St. Alban's, 13th century.
- Gorham, Nicholas, commentator on the Scriptures, Gorham, (died 1400.)
- GUNTER, EDMUND, inventor of the scale, Hertford, 1581.
- Guyse, John, author of Paraphrase on New Testament, Hertford, 1680.
- Haddam, Edmund of, Earl of Richmond, father of Hen. VII. Haddam (died 1456.)
- Hale, Richard, founder of Hertford School, Cudicot, (died 1640.)

- Hill, Robt. learned tailor, compared by Spence to Magliabechi, *Miswell*, 1699.
 Humphry, John, nonconformist divine and author, *St. Albans*, 1622.
 Incent, Jn. Dean of *St. Paul's*, founder of *Berkhamsted* school, *Berkhamsted*.
 Janeway, James, nonconformist divine and author, *Kershall*, (died 1674.)
 JENNINGS, SARAH, Duchess of *Marlborough*, *Sandridge*, 1660.
 KEN, THOMAS, Bp. of *Bath and Wells*, one of the seven imprisoned Bishops, *Berkhamsted*, 1637.
 Kenrick, William, miscellaneous writer, near *Watford*, (died 1777.)
 King, Sir John, lawyer, *St. Alban's*, 1639.
 Langley, Edm. of, Duke of *York*, 5th son of *Edw. III.* King's *Langley* (died 1402.)
 Lee, Nathaniel, dramatic writer, *Hatfield*, (died 1691.)
 Legat, Hugh, commentator on *Boethius*, (flor 1400.)
 MANDEVILLE, SIR JOHN, traveller, *St. Alban's*, 1300.
 Nequam, or *Neckham Alexander*, Abbot of *Cirencester*, "*miraculum ingenii*," *St. Albans*, (died 1227.)
 Pemberton, Sir Francis, Chief Justice, *St. Alban's*, 1625.
 Redman, Richard, Bishop of *Ely*.
 Rudborne, Thomas, Bp. of *St. David's*, chronicler, *Rudborne* (flor. 1419.)
 Shute, John, first Viscount *Barrington*, statesman, *Theobalds*, 1678.
 Stanley, Thomas, scholar and philosopher, *Cumberlow*, 1644.
 Symonds, Edmund, divine, vindicator of *Charles I.* *Cottered*, (died 1649.)
 Titus, Silas, Colonel, author of "*Killing no Murder*," *Bushy*.
 Tooke, George, poet, *Popes*, about 1595.
 Vincent, Thomas, non-conformist divine, and author, *Hertford*, 1634.
 Walker, John, philologist, author of *Pronouncing Dictionary*, *Barnet*, 1732.
 WALLER, EDWARD, poet, *Coleshill*, 1605.
 Ward, Seth, Bp. of *Salisbury*, mathematician, *Buntingford*, 1617.
 Ware, Richard de, abbot of *Westminster*, treasurer to *Edw. I.* Ware, (died 1283.)
 Ware, William de, instructor of *Duns Scotus*, Ware, (flor 1270.)
 Waterhouse, Sir Edw. Chancellor of *Exchequer* for *Ireland*, *Helmsted bury*, 1535.
 White, Sir Thomas, founder of *St. John's College*, *Oxford*, *Rickmansworth*.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Albury Hall was the residence of the learned Chief Baron Sir *Edw. Atkins*.

At *Amwell* is a curious grotto formed by John Scott, who resided there, and has described the neighbouring scenery in his poems. — *Amwell* was the burial-place of William Warner, author of "*Albion's England*," and of Isaac Reed, editor of *Shakspeare*.

Brantfield Rectory was the first Church preferment of the factious Saint Thomas à Becket, afterwards Abp. of *Canterbury*.

Cheshunt Manor House was the residence of Cardinal Wolsey, and in a house near the Church, under the assumed name of Clarke, July 12, 1712, died the Ex-Protector, Richard Cromwell, aged 85.

Gorhambury was the residence of Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon, who frequently entertained his royal Mistress there. It was also the residence of his son, "the wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind."

In *Haddam Parva Church* is an inscription to the memory of Arthur Lord Capel, Baron of *Hadham*, beheaded for his loyalty to *Charles I.*

In *Hatfield Church* is the monument of its founder, the politic Robert Cecil, first Earl of *Salisbury*.

Hunsdon House was the residence of Mary I. Elizabeth and *Edw. VI.* when children. In the Church is the monument of Chief Justice Sir Thomas Forster.

Moor Park was the seat of the beautiful Lucy Harrington, Countess of *Bedford*; of Anne, wife of the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, and of Lord Anson, the circumnavigator. The latter planted in his kitchen-garden here the apricot, from that circumstance called "the *Moor Park*."

In *North Mims Church* is the monument of the patriot Lord Chancellor Somers.

Pelham Furneaux was the vicarage of the eminent divine Charles Wheatley, who died there 1742.

In *Rickmansworth*, was buried the translator, Hen. Cary, Earl of *Monmouth*.

Royston has given its name to the "hooded crow," or "*corvus cornix*," of *Linnæus*. According to *Holinshed*, wheat in the time of *Henry VI.* was so plentiful as to be sold in this town at 12d. the quarter.





*Monument of John Lord Bellaspye,
in the Church-Yard of St. Giles's in the Fields.*

Longman del. et sculp.

At St. Alban's, in St. Michael's Church, is the monument of the great Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, who is represented sitting in an elbow chair, in a contemplative posture, with an epitaph by Sir Henry Wotton.—In St. Peter's Church-yard, lie the remains of the amiable poet and physician, Dr. Nathaniel Cotton, author of "the Fire-side," through whose ability the poet Cowper was restored to sanity.—The discovery in 1703 of the body of Humphry, the good Duke of Gloucester, lying in pickle in the Abbey Church, gave rise to a well-known epigram written by Garrick as a soliloquy of the epicure Quin.

In Sawbridgeworth Church, is the monument of Sir Walter Mildmay, Elizabeth's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Shenley was the rectory of Philip Fallo, historian of Jersey and Guernsey; and of Peter Newcome, historian of St. Alban's.

At Standon, resided Sir Ralph Sadler, Secretary of State, and one of the Executors named in the will of Henry VIII. and over his tomb in the church still remains the pole of the banner of the King of Scots, which Sir Ralph took at the battle of Musselburgh in 1547.

Theobalds was the seat of the illustrious William Cecil Lord Burleigh, where he was repeatedly visited by Elizabeth.—In 1606, his son Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, entertained here James I. and Christopher IV. King of Denmark.

At Walkerne lived Jane Wenham, who in 1712 was tried at Hertford for witchcraft, and against the opinion of the Judge (Powell) found guilty and condemned, but was pardoned.—So lately as 1751, at Tring, Ruth Osborne, a reputed witch, was submitted by a mob to the water ordeal, and drowned, but the most active of the mob were afterwards executed for the murder.

In Ware Church, were interred Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, foundress of Clare-hall, Cambridge; and the accomplished Sir William Fanshaw, who was born and resided at Ware Park.

Welwyn was the rectory, residence, and burial-place, of Dr. Edward Young; and here his "Night Thoughts" were composed.

At Wormley, is the monument of that eminent topographer and antiquary Richard Gough, with an epitaph written by himself.

At Yardleybury Sir Henry Chauncy wrote his History of this County,

BYRO.

MR. URBAN, August 3.

ADDISON, in his Spectator, has so elegantly and pathetically spoken to our feelings in his visit to Westminster amongst the tombs and monuments of our ancestors, that I cannot hope any thing which I can offer on the subject should be either amusing or instructive; but yet as Gray has immortalized the repositories of the humble in our churchyards, it may be expected that what is sometimes to be met with in these honoured places, which are the way of all living, may sometimes yield a momentary amusement, and pleasantly bring to our recollection events or families long passed by, and but for the piety of relatives, and warmth of friends, perhaps for ever buried in oblivion.

A walk in our churchyards on the Sabbath-day harmonizes the mind as it were for the duties we are called to, and incites reflections, and raises

GENT. MAG. August, 1817.

3

ideas, which render the temple of worship a scene beyond idle curiosity, a heaven on earth to its congregation.

With these hopes and views we see many assemble early at Wisdom's gates, and silently pacing round her fabrick, calmly viewing the mementos of her silent inhabitants.

Passing in at the Monmouth-street gate of St. Giles's Church, a few Sabbaths ago, some I saw were viewing *Pendril's* tomb, and others the *Belasyse* monument at the East end of this handsome Church; but neither the one or the other, I found, could easily be decyphered. Time is making rapid progress in the destruction of both these records of memorable events and noble families; and, unless you think them worth a place in your ever-living Collection, it is feared their inscriptions may be lost for ever.

I have endeavoured to decypher the *Belasyse* monument, and inclose it you.

you. It was, however, the pleasant amusement of two or three Sabbath morning's visits; I hope the record will be of some amusement to all; and if it meets the eye of any of the family there so highly spoken of, I hope they will take means to restore this not very antient monument to its original beauty.

What is recorded of Pendril, who so industriously conveyed his Sovereign in zig-zag traverses from the pursuit of his inveterate enemies, I will send you at another opportunity.

The inside of St. Giles's Church is

simply elegant, very light, and I have sometimes thought it beautiful. It has a few good monuments; in its North aisle is a black marble slab of that tried and independent patriot *Andrew Marvel*, on which is inscribed a brief history of his life.

I read it many years ago, when it was readable; it is now scarcely so. If it has not already been in your Repository, I will endeavour to transcribe and send it; with some little notices of what perhaps may be esteemed interesting monuments.

Yours, &c.

L. H.

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT

Against the East wall outside of St. Giles in the Fields.

On the Sarcophagus:

The Right Honourable JOHN Lord BELASYSE had issue by his third marriage with Lady ANNE POWLET, three sons and nine daughters: whereof three sons and five of the daughters died in their infancy:

HONNORA Lady Dowager BERGAVENNY, widow and relict of GEORGE Lord BERGAVENNY, one of the coheirs of the said JOHN Lord BELASYSE, who died without issue the 6th of January 1706, and is interred in this Vault:

The Honourable Dame BARBARA WEBB, and the Honourable CATHARINE TALBOT, the two surviving Daughters and Coheirs now living, caused this Monument to be erected.

Also the Honourable ISABELLA, the youngest daughter, who married THOMAS STONOR, of STONOR, in the County of Oxon, Esq^r. one of the coheirs of the said late Lord BELASYSE, and dyed without Issue the 4th of June 1704.

On the base below:

This Monument was erected in the Year of Our Lord 1736, by the pious direction of the Honourable Dame BARBARA WEBB, Wife of Sir JOHN WEBB, of Canford Magna, in the County of Dorset, Bart. and the Honourable CATHARINE TALBOT, wife of the Honourable JOHN TALBOT, of Longford in the County of Salop, Esq^r. surviving Daughters and Coheirs of the Right Honourable JOHN Lord BELASYSE, second son of THOMAS Lord Viscount FAUCONBERG, in Memory of their most dear Father, his Wives and Children.

Who, for his Loyalty, Prudence, and Courage, was promoted to several Commands by their Majesties King CHARLES I. and II. (viz.) having raised six Regiments of Horse and Foot in the late Civil Wars, He commanded a Tertia in His Majesty's Armies at the battle of Edge-Hill, Newbury, and Knaseby; at the Sieges of Reading and Bristol; and afterwards being made Governor of York, and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's forces in Yorkshire, He fought the battle of Selby with the Lord Fairfax. And being Lieutenant General of the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, and Governour of Newark, He valiantly defended that Garrison against the English and Scotch Armies, till His Majesty came in person to the Scotch quarters, and commanded the surrender of it. At which time he also had the Honour of being General of the King's Horse Guards, in all which services, during the Wars, and other Achievements, he deported himself with eminent courage and conduct, and received many wounds; sustained three imprisonments in the Tower of London; and after the happy Restoration of King Charles II. he was made Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, Governour of Hull, General of his Majesty's Forces in Africa, Governour of Tangier, Captain of His Majesty's Guard of Gentlemen Pensioners, and First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury to King James II. He died the 10th of September, 1689, whose remains are deposited in this Vault.

He married to his first wife JANE, daughter and sole heiress of Sr. ROBERT BOTELER, of Woodhall in the County of Hertford, Knight, by whom he had Sr. HENRY BELASYSE, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, interred in this Vault; MARY Viscountess DUNBAR, and FRANCES, both deceased.

He married to his second wife Anne daughter and coheir to Sr. ROBERT CRANE of Chilton, in the County of Suffolk, Bart. who also lies interred here.

He

1817.] *Belaysse Family.—Quarrendon Chapel.—Lee Family.* 115

He married to his third wife, the Right Honourable LADY ANNE POWLET, second daughter of the Right Noble JOHN MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, sister to CHARLES late DUKE of BOLTON, and is here Interred.

On two flat stones opposite the Monument.

Here lyeth the Body of
the Lady ANNE Wife of
JOHN Lord BELAYSSE
daughter and coheir to
Sr. Robert Crane, of
Wilton in the County of
Suffolk, Bart.

She died 11th day of August,
1662 *.

Here lyeth the Body of
JOHN TALBOT,
Son of the Honourable
JOHN TALBOT, of Longford,
in the County of Salop, Esqr.
by the Honourable
CATHERINE his Wife, one of
the Daughters and coheirs
of the Right Honourable
JOHN Lord BELAYSSE, Baron
of Warlaby.

He departed this Life the
3^d of June 1710, in the 9th
year of his age.

* This stone was originally within the church, under the communion table; but was here placed when the corpse (which was inclosed in a leaden coffin) was removed with some others to a vault under the North gate.

Mr. URBAN, *Wycombe, July 21.*

IN reply to Viator (Part I. p. 504) who laments the ruinous state of the Monuments in Quarrendon Chapel, situated (it must be admitted) in the most fertile* part of the Vale of Aylesbury, of course yielding a rich revenue to the wealthy Proprietor, yet insufficient for the purpose so laudably wished by your Correspondent. I presume the Lady to whose memory the Monument was erected in Aylesbury Church, was the wife of Sir Henry (there named Harry) Lee of Quarrendon, in the county of Buckingham, Knight of the Garter. Sir Henry's own Monument remains among the sadly-neglected memorials of antient heroism and worth in the Chapel of Quarrendon, where other ancestors of the Earls of Litchfield and their successors in the family possessions, the Dillon Lees, Viscount Dillon, of the kingdom of Ireland, lie entombed.

I am fully satisfied that the lady whose singular epitaph Viator has transcribed, was the wife of Sir Henry, because the inscription on his own Monument† is silent about his wife and children, who all died before him, and had sepulture in the adjoining parish of Aylesbury; and it is certain that Sir Henry Lee, K.G. intermarried with Anne, daughter of William Lord

Paget, from a branch of which family the Marquis of Anglesey is descended, and that Lord Paget's two sons (enquired after by Viator) were successively Peers of the Realm, *viz.* Henry, created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Queen Mary, and summoned to Parliament the 8th of Queen Elizabeth, and who died A.D. 1569. Thomas, his brother, succeeded him, and had summons to Parliament the 13th of the same reign. The Baronet family of Lee, of Hartwell, is descended from the Leghs of the antient house of High Legh, in Cheshire, a different lineage to the Lees, subsequently Earls of Litchfield, Viscounts Quarrendon, &c. and there is no cognizance in the armorial bearings of either family that indicate affinity.

The Rev. Sir George Lee, bart. A.M. and F.A.S. rector of Water Stratford, second and only surviving son of Sir William, fourth Baronet, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Simon, first Earl Harcourt, is the present proprietor of Hartwell House, where Louis XVIII. found a kind asylum during some years of his exile in this country, which he quitted on the morning of the 20th of April 1814, and made his public entry into London on the evening of the same day.

Yours, &c. ANTIQVARIUS.

* Fuller, who wrote upwards of a century and a half ago, says, "that one entire pasture, called Beryfield, in the Manor of Quarrendon, is let yearly at eight hundred pounds, and the tenant not complaining of his bargain." What must be the present rental? See Fuller's *Worthies of Bucks*, edited by Nichols, p. 133.

† The inscription, with a copy of which this Correspondent has favoured us, will be found in a preceding communication, p. 107.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, July 27.
I BEG to call the attention of your Readers to a singular coincidence pointed out by Dr. Gray in his "Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of the Jewish and Heathen writers," lately published for the truly laudable purpose of "endeavouring to render classical pursuits subservient to the establishment of a well-grounded conviction of the truth and Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures."

In the Account of the Life of Josephus, written by himself, there is the following relation:

"When I was in the 26th year of my age, it happened that I took a voyage to Rome, and this on the occasion that I shall now describe: at the time when Felix was procurator of Judea, there were certain priests of my acquaintance, and very excellent persons they were, whom on a small and trifling occasion, he had put into bonds, and sent to Rome to plead their cause before Cæsar; these I was desirous to procure deliverance for, and that especially because I was informed that they were not unmindful of piety towards God, even under their affliction, but supported themselves with figs and renga: accordingly I came to Rome, though it was through a great number of hazards by sea, for as our ship was wrecked in the Adriatic Sea, we that were in it, being about 600 in number, swam for our lives all the night, when, upon the first appearance of the day, and upon our sight of a ship of Cyrene, I and some others, 80 in all, by God's providence, prevented the rest, and were taken up into the other ship; and when I had thus escaped, I had come to Dicæarchia which the Italians call Puteoli, I became acquainted with Aliturus, an actor of plays, and much beloved by Nero, but a Jew by birth, and through his interest became known to Poppæa, Cæsar's wife, and took care as soon as possible to entreat her to procure that the priests might be set at liberty*."

Dr. Gray is inclined to think that this account refers to the voyage and shipwreck of St. Paul, Acts xv. 4—18. and that St. Paul and Josephus were companions in the voyage and shipwreck. The space allotted in your columns would not allow the arguments being stated at length; but it

is briefly observed (by Dr. Gray, p. 319.) that "the accounts must at least be allowed to bear a very remarkable resemblance to each other, if not to refer to the same event; for, let it be considered, that in both accounts the prisoners are represented to have been put into bonds by Felix upon a trifling occasion, and in both to have appealed to Cæsar. In both relations men of extraordinary piety and excellence are exposed to shipwreck in the Adriatic in the same year, and in both they wonderfully escaped by a remarkable Providence. In both histories they arrive at Puteoli, and in both instances the prisoners are, by an unexpected indulgence, in some degree set at liberty, in consequence, it should seem, of interest made with the Emperor."

There are, however, difficulties in the case, which the Learned Doctor admits are not easily removed, and present a fair subject for discussion.

A. LAYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, July 29.
THE following Letter, dated Paris, July 25, addressed to the respectable Editor of "The Day and New Times," contains the particulars of a fatal Duel which took place last week in Paris, and terminated in the death of a most amiable and accomplished Nobleman, the Count de St. Morys, well known to the literary world by his "*Travels in Scandinavia*," his "*Tableau de la Littérature du 18me Siècle*," his "*Aperçus sur la Politique de l'Europe*," and several other works breathing the genuine spirit of liberality, united with cultivated taste, and with the sentiments of loyalty and true honour. The picture of black and sanguinary malignity which is exhibited in the conduct of his murderer (for we can afford his antagonist no better designation according to the statement before us) is most revolting; but at the same time it is instructive in developing the natural results of those principles which are still at work for the subversion of the French throne, and the destruction of all that is loyal and honourable in France. It is hoped, the French Government will act with due energy; and cause the murderer to be brought to justice.

Yours, &c.

HOMO.

"You

* See Life of Josephus, Whiston's translation.

"You may have seen, in the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Quotidienne*, a very slight notice of a Duel, which terminated in the death of one of the parties. The other journals have been precluded from mentioning it at all: and means will doubtless be taken to cast the blame on the Nobleman who fell; but the truth is of too much consequence, and throws too strong a light on the real feelings and motives of political parties here, for me to suffer you to remain in ignorance of it.

"The names of the combatants were the Count de St. Morys, a Lieutenant of the Gardes du Corps, and M. Barbier, a half-pay officer. Of M. de St. Morys's personal qualities I can speak with, alas! but too painful an accuracy; for I knew him well: and certainly a more honourable, a more amiable, a more frank, open-hearted, ingenious character could not exist. To the purest loyalty, he added the most perfect disinterestedness. With an ardent love for his country, he united a liberal zeal for the rational freedom and solid interests of mankind. He was passionately fond of philosophical and literary studies, of the fine arts, and of the culture and improvement of his small estate in the country, to which he dedicated all the time that could be spared from his professional duties, and the requisite attendance on the Royal Person. Such was his disposition: his history was no less interesting to those who have any notion of what true honour is, and can distinguish it from the false and heartless pretensions to it, which are but too frequent in the present day. M. de St. Morys's family name was Vialart: he was descended from Michel de Vialart, Ambassador of France to Switzerland, in the reigns of Henry III. and Henry IV.; and by later alliances his family was closely connected with one of the Electoral Houses in Germany. His father possessed an ample domain in the department of the Oise, and built there the magnificent chateau of Houdainville in a style correspondent to his noble fortune. Attached, like so many other French noblemen, to the House of Bourbon, he abandoned his country, his fortune, his beautiful seat, his fine collection of paintings and drawings, and took with him his son, then a youth of 17, to join the standard of the Princes at Coblenz. Here, after having served with distinction in one or two campaigns, the young Count married a niece of the celebrated M. de Calonne; in consequence of which, he afterwards accompanied that Minister on various missions to different European Courts. He subsequently

travelled alone into Scandinavia: and returned to reside for some years with his lady, a woman of great beauty and accomplishments, in England, where he cultivated the study of English literature with great success. The father died, gallantly fighting for his King and Country at Quiberon. The uncle M. de Calonne, devoted all the wealth he had saved from the grasp of the Revolutionists, to the service of the Royal Brothers Louis XVIII. and Monsieur. The son, having returned to France in the hope of contributing to the restoration of his lawful Sovereign, was arrested at the time of Pichegru's plot; he was kept some years in prison, and at length released on condition of going to reside at Houdainville, where, according to the then prevailing policy of Buonaparte's Government, he was even solicited to act as Maire of the Commune. On his arrival at Houdainville, he found the splendid residence of his father in ruins. The tyrants, who in the name of the Nation, guillotined, plundered, and persecuted nine-tenths of France, had seized and sold the edifice to one Barbier, who bought it for a trifle, merely to pull it down, and make money of the materials. The evil was without remedy: and Count St. Morys submitted to it with the utmost cheerfulness. Fortunately a small part of the estate had been settled on his mother, who is still living. On this part, were the stables of the former chateau: and the Count actually converted his father's stables into a residence for himself, his wife, and a daughter, of whom he was justly proud, and to whose education he dedicated the most anxious attention. Here, peaceable and respected, he discharged the humble functions of a Village Magistrate, he became a Member of the Electoral College, and finally of the Council General of his department. He published two or three interesting works, particularly his travels into Scandinavia: and being ever desirous of converting even his amusements to general utility, he formed a new and singular collection of the various species of willows, planting them for the purpose of experiment, on several parts of his property.

"One would have thought that of all men the purchaser and demolisher of the chateau of Houdainville should have respected the Count de St. Morys. I speak not of that delicacy of sentiment, which might have led one man of honour, to restore to another man of honour his ancestral seat, for the mere sum it had cost him. I am aware, that the

the liberality of the present day is far too selfish for such conduct as that; but at least Barbier should have treated with the consideration due to his misfortunes, a man who owed those misfortunes to principles the most pure, and bore them with equal dignity and mildness. Count St. Morys never breathed a wish for the restitution of his property. Before the Restoration, he knew it would be useless: after the Restoration, the King's confirmation of the sales of the so called National domains stood in the way: and Count St. Morys had been taught from his birth to consider the word of a King as sacred. This dignified, this honourable, this unpretending behaviour only served to irritate the mind of Barbier; for Barbier was a soldier of the Usurper, a despiser of the House of Bourbon, a hater of the man whose patrimony he enjoyed.

"Circumstances soon occurred to embitter this hatred, to render it deep, malignant, diabolical. At the first entry of the Allies, the Count was at Paris; he was one of the most active in hoisting the white cockade; he with his own hands tore down Buonaparte's Eagle at the theatre the first night the Allied Sovereigns appeared there; he was one of the earliest to offer his services, and to be enrolled in the King's Gardes du Corps. Yet even after the restoration, so far was he from any thing like intolerance, that he would not believe there could remain in France any serious attachment to the Usurper; and he at the most joined in the good-humoured railery of those who affected still to speak of Buonaparte as 'the Emperor,' and to give indistinct hints of the hopes they had fixed on the Isle of Elba. M. de St. Morys was indeed reproached by some of his friends, as leaning too much toward the *soi-disant* liberal party, of being too great an admirer of the English Constitution, and too indiscreet in the warmth with which he pleaded for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

"On this last point, indeed, he insisted with great eloquence in a pamphlet published at Paris in February 1815, and intended to serve as the first part of an essay on European politicks. But his literary pursuits were soon interrupted by the fatal revolution of the 20th of March. The Count de St. Morys flew to his post. He guarded the precious life of the King on the painful journey toward the frontiers. He remained to the last in command at Bethune to cover the retreat of Monsieur; and after discharging that important duty, escaped alone, and with extreme difficulty, to Ghent.

"Meanwhile, at Houdainville, Madame and Mademoiselle de St. Morys were shut up, in a state of terror, and of real danger from the *Federés*, who prowled about the country, threatening to plunder and burn the houses of all the Royalists. Barbier, on the other hand, hoisted the tri-colour cockade, and came forward with alacrity in the cause of the Usurper. His triumph, however, was short: the second restoration took place. The Count de St. Morys was as active on this as on the former occasion; and was the first person to cause the white flag to be substituted for the tri-colour on the Palace of the Thuilleries.

"Barbier, pardoned with all the other rebels by his Sovereign, was too insignificant an object to excite the enmity of the Count de St. Morys; but his own violent passions would not leave him at peace. He continued to annoy and calumniate the Count as much as possible; encouraged by those who take every opportunity of creating an odium against the institution of the Gardes du Corps. At length he published a libellous pamphlet against the Count, in which he challenged him to single combat. The Count hereupon presented himself at the place of meeting, accompanied by three of his brother officers of the Gardes du Corps, and a respectable neighbour of both parties, belonging to the department of the Oise. At this first meeting the other gentlemen asked M. Barbier what were the complaints against Count St. Morys. He answered vaguely, and was totally unable to assign any reasonable ground of dispute. Then M. de St. Morys said to him, with the utmost coolness, 'It is not you, Sir, that have been injured, for you cannot state any offence that I have given you; but it is I who am the injured person, in consequence of the infamous letter that you have printed and distributed against my character. I therefore have the choice of arms, and I propose to you the sword.' Barbier refused. 'The pistol?' 'No,' said Barbier, 'I do not choose that we should both fight with pistols. I am determined that one or other of us shall die; and therefore I will have only one of the pistols loaded. We will draw lots for the choice; and then we will meet in our shirts, without witnesses, place the muzzle of our pistols against each other's breasts, and so fire.' The Count de St. Morys thought he could not refuse even this sanguinary proposal; but the officers who accompanied him, struck with horror at its unexampled savageness, refused to permit such a meeting to take place, and referred the point to the

the consideration of their corps, who unanimously decided, that it would be a *deliberate assassination*; and that the Gardes du Corps would be dishonoured if they suffered one of their members to engage in such a duel.

"A gentleman, acquainted with both parties, called upon Barbier, to remonstrate on his ferocious conduct, and in the course of the conversation asked him this question: 'Sir, if the loaded pistol had fallen to your hand, and you had known that it was loaded, could you have had the heart to discharge it at your adversary?' 'Yes, Sir,' said Barbier, 'I would have shot him dead.' 'Well, Sir, I can tell you then, that M. de St. Morys would have acted differently; he would have fired in the air.' 'If he had,' said Barbier, 'he would have acted like a fool, and I should have given him no thanks for it.'

"Such was the savage spirit of revenge and hatred with which this man pursued the person, whom, as I have above observed, he ought, of all others, to have treated with tenderness and respect. I own I am astonished, after this, that any man pretending to sentiments of honour, or to the character of a gentleman, should have ever gone out as his second. But party-spirit, I suppose, blinded his associates to the atrocious malignity of his conduct; and, in fine, each party was attended by a Marechal-de-Camp and two Colonels. They met in the Champs Elysées, and fired four shots with pistols, which proving ineffectual, they took to their swords, and the brave and excellent St. Morys was run through the body, and died on the spot.

"In England the bloody and premeditated vengeance of Barbier would undoubtedly affix to his crime the guilt of murder; and if convicted, he would as certainly be hanged. Here, on the contrary, it will probably recommend him to the favour of a powerful party; the police will not suffer the name of my lamented friend to be mentioned in the journals; whilst in the *salons*, and private conversations, care will be taken to represent the duel as having proceeded from the insolent pretensions of an Emigrant, a Nobleman, and an Officer of the Gardes du Corps. Nay, I should not be surprised, if advantage were taken of the Count's death to postpone, and ultimately to refuse payment to his family of the sums due to him from Government, and already acknowledged as such by the Commissioners for the liquidation of the Royal Accounts.

"I can say nothing to you of the affliction in which this event must plunge

the Count's family; especially his amiable and interesting daughter, who is just married, and whose affection for a father, who formed her mind with so much care, is carried to a pitch of enthusiasm. This subject is too painful for contemplation.—Adieu. E."

Narrative of J. A. THOEN'S Sufferings among the KANDIANS.

(Concluded from p. 24.)

I WAS advised by the natives to wash very often for my disorder; and I did so three times a day. I recovered in about 15 or 16 days; and I am sure it was the constant Chatty Bathing* that cured me, though I could not walk about much for a great while. Benson was a good deal with the great people, and I used to follow him about just like a servant. He used sometimes to drill the natives a little, and on those occasions I remained in the rear; but Benson did not know much about the matter. A few months after this, Benson went with the King and his army to *Ampatetta*, near Hangwell. This King's army, I think, were not less than 12,000 men. Some of our Lascars and Malays, Coolies, &c. went with him also; though scarcely any but the Coolies, and those were without nothing, ever returned. Benson was brought back about a month afterwards in a cloth by four men; he had received a shot† under his left breast. The ball was cut out of his back by the natives; he lingered about six weeks afterwards in great pain (his body being much swelled), and then died. I dug a grave and buried him.

A few days before Benson's death he told me that there was no subsistence for Europeans in this country, and he told me that he should inform the Natives that I could make powder (which I cannot, for I know nothing at all about the matter), and he gave me some leaden weights, with which he said I might manage to make it. He had found this in a book, he said,

* This hint respecting Chatty bathing is worthy the attention of every man who is desirous of preserving his health in the Kandian territories; the salubrity of the custom is vouched for (and it is practised) by all the natives. W. H. C.

† He received this wound at Hangwell; and Major Pollock, in his official dispatch, stated that Benson was certainly wounded mortally.

and had mentioned it to the Head Men; so after his death they gave me a great deal of trouble on this subject, and said that Benson had told them I knew how to make powder; and they threatened me with death and imprisonment if I did not do it, so I was obliged to consent to assist them; but the powder made was useless, just like *so much flour*. They gave me arrack, sulphur, charcoal, and salt; but I gave the arrack to the different people who still remained of our army (Bengal Lascars, Coolies, Traders, &c.)* and who were sent to assist in this work; and I put Chunamb water with the powder instead of arrack. And afterwards, when they found this powder inferior to their own, they said, "We can make better than this ourselves." And they were very angry, and told me to go away about my business. After this they took very little notice of me.

I had an allowance from the King of 35 *Laranges* a month, as I was told, for I did not get it regularly; and sometimes received only one month's pay instead of four. The others (Lascars, &c.) had also a nominal allowance, but they did not receive it regularly, and often not at all. If we asked for money, or an allowance, the Head Man would say, "Poh! what you receive is only the *charity* of the King, for he can order you to do whatever he pleases without paying you anything." All the rest of our people (natives) were compelled to work with the Kandians, digging in the tank, levelling the streets, &c.; but I was never ordered to perform this service. They allotted me a piece of ground, on the right hand as you enter the town from the Colombo road; and there I built myself a house, and have lived ever since. I never saw either Capts. Humphreys or Ramley after they were taken. Major Davie I saw only once, and that was about three years since, when he was brought into Kandy very sick, and carried in a cloth by four Kandians. I was not permitted to go near him; he was hurried up to the King's pleasure-house, where he was then sitting. The King was heard speaking very loud and angry, but whether to Major Davie, or those with him, we

* The ingredients were ground upon a curry stone.

did not know; but Major Davie was carried to Malabar-street, where he was certainly taken good care of for 15 or sixteen days*. In this street all the King's high-cast Malabar relations live. A house was built for Major Davie there, and a garden allotted to him: none but Malabars came near him at this time, Chingalese not being permitted to do so. At the end of this period we understood that he was very sick indeed, and that he either died in that house, or when dying was carried into the Jungle to die there; for it is not the custom of these people to allow any one to die in their own house, if it can be prevented†.

About eight years ago, when I was a little unwell, I understood from every one that Major Davie had received some valuable presents from the King, consisting of silver plates, gold and silver chains, a silver-hilted sword, different brass articles, &c.

The King, it was said, also gave him three servants (natives of Domburah, where Major Davie always resided), and allotted to him two women, at different times; but he never cohabited with them, spoke to them, nor even allowed them to enter his house. I understood that when Major Davie died, the King took back all these presents. Although I never saw Major Davie but once, I was always in communication with him; and by means of the woman who lived with me, we used to correspond by letter. My woman made ink with burnt rice, and bought paper in the Bazaar; and she used to employ Malabar and Kandian people in carrying these notes. Three of these people, who were discovered; were, I understand, put to death; and I understood that the reason why Major Davie was brought to Kandy was the discovery of this correspondence. One of the men who informed against us was put upon the spit (impaled) about a fortnight since. I used to buy things for Major Davie in the Bazaar and send them to him. I gave to the Bazaar man an order from Maj. Davie on the Ceylon Government for

* On the left of the Palace.

† This simple account of the death of that unfortunate Officer, perfectly corresponds with the best informations that could be obtained on the subject.

600 R.W. and I drew for 50 pagodas (in Major Davie's name) and signed it, merely to satisfy the Bazor-man. The Bazor-man was discovered and put to death; but whether the Bazor-man ever received any money for these bills I do not know. I think about rather more than a year after I was taken, I was informed that there were 100 Europeans and 200 Sepoys, &c. advancing towards Kandy from the Batticaloa district, and I with all the other followers (who had been under Major Davie's command) was marched off to Domburah, and we were there guarded and surrounded night and day, so that we could not escape. I heard that this party was commanded by Capt. Johnson, that he staid one night in Kandy, and then marched off to Trincomalie, pursued by the Kandians. I heard also that his ammunitions had been blown up at Kattagastatte. Several casks of arrack were afterwards found, and some bags of rice. We understood that Captain Johnson's detachment reached Trincomalie without either provisions or ammunitions. The King was in the same place as ourselves, about three English miles only from Kandy: we understood that all the King's valuables were packed up and put into a place of security *at night*—amongst other things, the *little Golden Gods* in the five Temples or Churches. In the Temple belonging to the Palace people say that *Adam's tooth* was deposited, being placed in a golden box, enclosed in six other larger boxes of gold: *this I only heard*; no one is allowed to touch or see it except the head priest and the King. The head priest is nearly as great a man as the King in this country; and the King* rises a little to him when he sees him, and makes a compliment to him. Once a year the Gods of the different temples are placed on the backs of elephants (in wooden cases), and carried round the town. After remaining about a week in Domburah the King and all of us returned to Kandy; and the King made great rejoicings on account of the departure of Capt. Johnson and his detachment.

From that period I have subsisted partly upon the allowance made me

by the King, and; *when that failed*, upon what I could get from the head-men and others. I was not obliged to work in common with all others for the King at the Tank, the Octagon, &c. but I was obliged to attend whilst they worked; and when I was ill with the fever, for about six months, I received no pay from the King. There used to be a drill in the square before the Palace several times in the course of the year, sometimes for 10 or 20 days together; and this drill I was compelled to attend; but all I did was to walk about the rear: I had no arms. The principal person who had charge of this drill was a man called Narranan, a Malabar (of the same religion as the King): he has told me that he was a *Madras Sepoy**: he always commanded the whole on the parade, except the Malays, who were commanded and drilled by two brothers called Coopen (a captain), and Dussain (a lieutenant). There used generally to be about 200 people in the square; *but about a year since* I remember to have seen the square full of people armed: neither the King nor any head-men, nor Malabar relations, ever attended any of these drills.

There was also a man called Pakiert†, who formerly belonged to the Madras Artillery, who was one of the first men that deserted before the Palace was taken, he too attended parades as a captain, having at one time about 120 Moormen, Bengalees, &c. under his command. About eight years ago I was very poor, and had not enough to eat; and at the same time I had a great fondness for a Moor girl, Isah by name, and she liked me, but would have nothing to say to me unless I changed my religion: these things, put together, induced me to change my religion—and I did so—I went through the forms, that is, *I was circumcized*; but I never learnt any of their prayers, nor saw their church yet; it was only for the name of it, and to get some one to take care of me. I always pray to God night and day in the Christian Religion. I have one child, a boy of about three years old.

* No one but the King could sit in his presence.

* Vide this man in the Court of Inquiry.

† Vide Court of Inquiry.

Ever since the old Adigar was beheaded (about three years ago), named Paligumpaha (at which time there was a rebellion), there have been plenty of executions ordered by the King: This Adigar I understand had served *three Kings*, and was the tutor or master of the present King; he it was who put him upon the throne. At that time there were about 100 put to death; and since that period I have seen several hundreds put to death by the King's orders, particularly people of the Saffragam Corle, and some priests lately.

About six or seven months since, three or four children of the Saffragam Adigar were put to death in the city; the Adigar's wife was there also; her young child was taken from the breasts, and its head cut off before her face; the child's body was thrown on the ground; the head was put into a mortar, and the *pounder* put into the mother's hands, with which she was obliged to pound the head of the child (the heads of all the four children were in the mortar). The bodies were dragged about the streets, and then this woman, and three other relations of the Adigar, were led to the Tank side (the lowest of the three Tanks) by some *slave women* of the King's, who tied their hands and feet, then tying a stone round their necks, they threw them into the water: they (the bodies) have never been removed from thence that I know of. The King was looking out of a window at a distance all the time, and from whence he gave his orders: that window was not within view of the Tank: the name of the Tank in Chingalese is *Bogamber*. The usual mode of punishing was first flogging through the streets with whips and sticks, and afterwards putting the people to death in different ways. About two or three miles from the town, generally near the place where those 14 persons were impaled the other day*, they were sometimes put upon a stake alive, at others they were speared in the back first.

About five months since I saw 10 persons punished (natives), who came from Colombo. One arm, an ear, and the nose, was cut off from each; some died on the spot; and I was in-

formed that only one ever reached Colombo. They were said to be only traders, but I think the King pretended to take them for spies—they had, I believe, been here before as traders*.

About six weeks since I was ordered to march into the Seven Korles, under the command of the King's near relation *Sinne Sammy*, and also *Vinga Sammy* (another relation, I believe). I was very weak, having been ill with the piles, and could not well walk; but I was told that I must go, so I went only with a stick in my hand. I suppose altogether there might be about 200 armed people. I always kept in the rear. We marched for about six days—I think about 30 miles off. These people were attacked about this distance from Kandy by the English troops, I would have joined them, but could not, as I was well looked after; and in the retreat I was forced on (pushed and pulled), in order, as they said, that I might not be taken. When we came to the river near Kandy† (after they retreated) they dispersed, and I went into the Jungle at Akroon, about 3 miles from the river.

I did not attempt to join the English whilst the King was in Kandy (although I might have done it, I think, a day or two before), because I was certain that he would put my wife and child to death; but as soon as I knew the English were in Kandy I came over to them, being as happy to do so as if ‡ I was born again.

*Taken at Kandy in Feb. 1815 by
desire of H.E. the Governor.*

(Signed) W. W. CLEATHUR,
Capt. 4 C.

Mr. URBAN, August 9.

IN forming our determination on the manners of mankind, we are insensibly led to inquire into the first principles which influence them; and thus the question results—what power has Religion in their minds? In the course of our religious inquiries we must raise our eye to an elevation

* This barbarous act has been detailed and commented on in the Proclamations of Government, and was one of the causes that led to the renewal of hostilities against the King of Kandy.

† Katugastatte.

‡ His own words.

* About three miles from Kandy, at Ganarooha, on the bank of the river.

from

from whence the tenets of different sects may be viewed without danger of dismay or infidelity, and without suffering the feuds of dissention to shake our own convictions. From this height we may be enabled to view all the leading outlines of every dogma; and while our scrutiny is veiled from observation, we may penetrate into the ramifications, which, either from the animosity of zeal, or the more censurable indignity of worldly motives, were originated by the institutors of different sectaries and separatists, and are kept alive by their enamoured or deluded followers. Pyrrho, the philosophical sceptic of Elis, could not have discovered a field more fertile of subjects for his continual doubt, nor have indulged his fancy in affirmation and denial more effectually, than in the scene which might be here presented, in the limited panorama of this Metropolis, of an extraordinary diversity of sects. J. Evans enumerates no less a number than 48, which exist for the most part amongst us; and though it is impossible to view them all, yet it may not be unserviceable to the cause of Christianity, to notice from this lofty height, the opinions of a sect denominated ANTI-NOMIANS; because a few remarks may lead to some explanatory answer, to shew whether our ears or our sight may not have been mistaken.

As their tenets were, at first view, from the name they have assumed, very alarming to the state of society, its religious peace and security, and to the progress of the true spirit of the Gospel, I was first led to search their records, where I found that their origin bears date in 1538, from John Iscarius Agricola, who was a disciple of Luther. It seems that this great Reformer at first preached the same doctrine, but, upon deeper reflection and purer resolution, abandoned it. The scholar then assumed the tone of the master, whom he deserted, became his inveterate enemy, and upheld the doctrine with intemperate zeal. During his contest with his master he alternately retracted and resumed; and although it has been asserted that he never abandoned this tenet, yet it is stated by Jortin, on very good authority, that Luther had the honour of converting him, and bringing him back to his senses

and his duty.—*Hi statuunt quicquidque tandem sit hominis vita, et quantum vis impura, justificari tamen cum, et modo promissionibus Evangelii credat.* Lutherus autem ista copiose refutat. Sleidan, l. 12, 312. Life Erasmi. l. 325.

Having thus inspected the antient roll of this extraordinary sect, I was next led to examine their tenets; but I soon discovered that it was of far too laborious a search to attempt to trace the reasons on which they are founded.

They profess to be Believers, but that living under the Gospel, the moral obligations of the law are useless; that good works and a virtuous life are suspended; that the decalogue cannot be duly performed; that the Cross of Christ has abolished the ancient Law, "for all things are made new;" that we can have no righteousness; that our best works cannot promote our salvation, nor our sins prevent it, because we cannot fall from grace, nor forfeit divine favour once obtained; that wicked actions are not really sinful, nor violations of the Divine Law; for this Law is done away by grace, and by a better covenant; and hence that sins need not be confessed, or broken off by repentance! Nay it is said that *Armsdorf*, in the 16th century, extended this doctrine so far as to affirm, that good works were obstacles to salvation: and in these days it is commonly taught, that the more sin the more does grace abound; and hence to be good and virtuous would be to check the wide effusion of grace: that we are justified by faith, and not by works*.

If these tenets are not fairly represented, or if the sect in question do not maintain them, they have an opportunity to disavow them; but they will be cautious how they charge themselves with the grace of the Gospel, which is promised to repentance and consequent amendment. John Baptist preached to the astonished multitude, "Repent, for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand;" and our blessed Lord adopted the same text in the first discourse which he delivered, Mat. iv. 17—Mar. i. 15. The whole

* See Erasmus's Life by Jortin, Bayle, Luther, and Agricola; Diet. Portatif; Cyclop. Brit.; Mosheim, Ursinus, Crisp, Saltmarsh, Gregory, and Church, where their articles are collected.

sermon on the Mount is a discourse of Moral Law—Mat. v. all the parablesturn upon some conduct to be shunned, some precept to be fulfilled. “Go and do likewise,” is the never-failing text of the Gospel; and although faith is graciously enforced, yet it is amply guarded by the duty and obligation of the Moral Law. “Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the Law and the prophets.” Mat. vii. 12. Luke vi. 31. —“Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that *doeth* the will of my father, which is in Heaven.” Mat. vii. 21. And this is peculiarly enforced by the comparison of one who heard these sayings, and did them, with one who heard them, and did them not. “He that went about doing good,” could not fail to preach a law of righteousness for his disciples, without which their faith would be a dead letter; for faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone.” Ja. ii. 17. In the celebrated epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, in which this subject is amply treated, his parenthetical precept in verse 13 applies to the case before us, for he says, “not the hearers of the Law are just before God, but the *doers* of the Law shall be justified.” And in the previous verse he reveals (if it can be said not to have been already revealed by his Divine Master), that “as many as have sinned without Law, shall also perish without Law.”—“Not that the deeds of the Law shall justify us, for by the Law is the knowledge of sin; for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God; therefore our justification undeserved is the gift of mercy, being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Jesus Christ.” Rom. iii. 20—24. It is clear that if none of us can attain such righteousness as to fulfil the whole Law, something else must be the work of our salvation; and this is the gift of grace through faith. But here the sect in question stop at this point, and differ from all their fellow Christians; for when they affirm, by the doctrines above stated, that the Cross of Christ has abolished the antient Law, and that good works are obstacles to salvation, they not only contradict themselves, but by another tenet they assert, that the more wicked men are, the more grace

abounds; for then it should seem: that iniquity produces the greater overflow of grace. Now this is not reconcileable with the portion of faith, that God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. “Depart from me ye that work iniquity.” Matt. vii. 23. “They shall be cast into a furnace of fire, and then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their father.” Matt. xiii. 43. The same gracious Lord who came to seek and to save that which was lost, and went about doing good, left us an example that we should follow his steps, who declared that he came not to destroy, but to fulfil the Law. Matt. v. 17. “For verily I say unto you, till Heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the Law till all be fulfilled.—Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of Heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of Heaven.” Matt. v. 18, 19. And he recapitulated the antient code delivered from the Holy Mount of Sinai to the chosen people of God, which he came to sanctify as making part of the new covenant of grace. “Therefore let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity.” 2 Tim. ii. 19. “Let them abstain from all appearance of evil.” 1 Th. v. 22. And with zealous minds in the true faith, “follow not that which is evil, but that which is good. He that doth good is of God, but he that doth evil hath not seen God.” John iii. 11. St. Paul fully pleads the obligations of the Law and the efficacy of grace, but adds, “What shall we say then? shall we continue in sin that Grace may abound? God forbid,” &c. Rom. vi. 1. and then proceeds clearly to shew, that if we believe in Christ sin must be dead in us; that we may be alive unto God through him; and therefore that sin must not reign in our mortal body (v. 11); for we are not under the Law but under grace. He then demands, “shall we sin because we are not under the Law, but under grace? God forbid.” (v. 15.) In the same sense we read his argument to the Galatians (ii. 16), our in-firmity in the flesh will prevent us being justified by the works of the Law,

Law; but by the faith of Jesus Christ; but if while we seem to be justified by Christ, we ourselves are found sinners, is therefore Christ the Minister of sin? God forbid.—The apostle seems anxious in both these letters to prevent the hasty exuberance of the peaceable mind from mistaking the efficacy of grace, through a pure faith, leading the followers of the Gospel to believe falsely, that the Law was abolished, and that it was not binding any longer upon them to observe its commands, as far to the uttermost as mankind are able, because he had shewed that the blood of Christ cleanseth us from all sin; but rather that it was a propitiation, as St. John calls it (1 John, ii. 1), a means of shewing how to obtain mercy and salvation; that what we had lost might be restored to those who diligently seek it, who by faith and patience diligently seek to inherit the promises; and that thus believing, we might have life through his name.

Now the whole tenor of these passages, and of the lives of those who left them for our instruction, is to shew that the Moral Law is still obligatory, and that without a strict adherence to it, so as that sin should actually be dead in us, our faith is vain. God forbid, would St. Paul say, that because I have taught you the riches of grace, that it should lead you to cast off the best endeavours at holiness; if your good works are of too small reputation, through the infirmity of your flesh, to render you perfect, yet the grace of God will be sufficient for thee, if with hearty repentance and true faith you turn to him. Put on then the whole armour of light; shun evil, and it will fly from thee; let your loins be girded, and your lamps burning, as waiting for your Master's coming.—Now, I say, if these be the record of the Gospel, wherein is an Antinomian a disciple of John Agricola rather than of Jesus Christ, justified? Will Agricola do more and better for him than the Lord of Life and Glory? Will a disciple of this restless and discontented disputant venture, in the face of the Gospel of peace and righteousness, to persist in dealing out a new revelation, that there is nothing binding of the old Moral Law of God, when every clause of it is the governing principle of the lives of all the civilized parts of mankind; and when

our Redeemer himself exemplified it; in every page of his word, and shewed its necessary obligation for the peace of society; and in the most affectionate manner declared, that every act of holiness and of brotherly love, would be considered at the last as having been done to himself when dying for us. "Inasmuch as you have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." And to those who had rejected this command, and treated it as an abolished Law, his denunciation was equally strong: "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire—and these shall go into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." Matt. xxv. 41, 46.

But I forbear to multiply passages. I refer rather to the whole New Testament, which I read in the same sense. I am anxious that the bond of fellowship should subsist between all believers in Christ; and that however we may differ in modes and forms, and articles of faith, yet that all these should bear a consistency in themselves. Crimes must not be justified. Offences will come, but woe to that man by whom they come; God must not be mocked; Christ must not lead us into sin by his promised graces; love and faith must be without dissimulation; we must abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good—else to what doth our faith serve? It would not be the seal of righteousness, but the bond of iniquity. Many, very many grievous sins have, I much fear, been committed, both publicly and privately, by the spread of this Antinomian creed, now revived with great energy, and in this religious period taking the place of the past infidelity; and many have been taught in their last moments of expiation at the gallows, that the blood of Christ hath cleansed them, and that their evil deeds are of no account before his judgment seat*. This is, as it appears to me, a mode of tranquillizing their last agony at the expence of the Gospel, and doing despite to the spirit of grace, and rendering their dreadful example to survivors a mere ceremony, to satisfy

* See a remarkable instance of this in the case of R. Kendall, executed at Northampton, for robbing the Leeds Mail, as brought forward by the late Dean Nickolls in the "Predestined Thief," &c. EDIT.

the Law of the State, not the Law of God. It tends rather to justify, than to lead to repentance, in the criminal, and to encourage rather than to deter others from similar offences. Nor can it have the effect of preserving the peaceable fruits of righteousness, which are the offspring of a saving faith through the Gospel.

But I leave it to the Divines, in and out of our Church, to take up this important point of revelation, to dwell upon it calmly, and to build up the strong barrier of truth against this too insidious attack upon its great design—the peace and welfare of social life!

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, August 7.

HAD your Colchester Correspondent added his name and abode, I should have sent him the wills in question; but as they are too long to occupy your valuable Magazine, I must content myself with referring him to Registers Dixie 1594, and Harte 1604, at Doctors Commons.

Richard Laurence is only known to me as a political writer. Two of his Works are in the British Museum: "The Interest of England in the Irish Transplantation, composed and published at the desire of several persons in eminent place in Ireland, by a faithful servant of the Commonwealth, Richard Laurence, 1655." In his second Work, "On the Interest of Ireland in its Trade and Wealth, published Dublin, 1692, by Richard Laurence, Esquire;" the Author in the Preface says, "Having been in this kingdom, August next, thirty-three years, one third of my time in a public capacity, in the civil as well as the military affairs, and for near twenty years past in my more private capacity, as Member of the Council of Trade, the Searcher of all Hearts knows I have not the least gall or prejudice against the Papists, *quia* Papists, I having many intimate acquaintance and kind friends amongst them, with whom I willingly exchange kindnesses, whose ruine or misery would greatly afflict me; and hundreds of them yet living will, and daily do acknowledge, when it was in the power of my hand to do them harm, it was in my heart to do them good. Many of them have removed out of other precincts to come under my government and protection; and in the time of the Court of Claims

addressed themselves to me as their common solicitor," &c.

In Baker's Chronicle mention is made of a Col. Richard Lawrence, who commanded a regiment at Dublin, of which he was dispossessed by Monk's friends, just before the Restoration. In Nicolson's Historical Library the Writer is stiled Colonel, and probably is the same Richard who, according to your Correspondent G. H. W. (Dec. 1815) had the command of a regiment in 1649. He, however, could not have been the son of the Lord President, who in his letter to Sir Simonds D'Ewes, dated 1646 (see Gent. Mag. for July 1815) says, that his eldest son was then only 13 years old. Nor could he be a son or nephew of Sir Thomas Laurence of Bucks, buried at Chelsea 1714, and of whom your Correspondent may find an anecdote in the New Atlantis.

Your Correspondent (or rather the person from whom he derived his information) has fallen into the usual error, of confounding the Laurences of Saint Ives with the Lawrences of Iver. The names of these residences, their Christian names, their titles, and their arms (for of all the Laurences in so many counties, these two families only bear a chief—Saint Ives on a chief Gules a lion of England, and Iver on a chief Azure, three leopards faces); so many corresponding circumstances have misled the heralds, and one blunder has generated a second; but this point once rectified may prevent future confusion.

Sir John Laurence, knt. of Saint Ives, died 1604, leaving Henry the President, and John, ancestor of Sir Soulden Lawrence.

Sir John Lawrence, bart. of Iver, Bucks, buried at Chelsea 1688, left Sir John his successor, and Henry Lawrence, a Turkey merchant, buried at Chelsea 1661.

Blome, or Guillim, in his Baronetage, having assigned to the Baronet of Iver the arms of the Knight of Saint Ives, Edmondson has assigned to each of these families the arms of the other. The Laurences of Saint Ives, however, have less reason to complain of him, as he has generously invested them with the property at Chelsea belonging to the Baronets of Iver. This mistake was the source of others. When Biographers, Prestwich, Warton, &c. found any deed of Cromwell's council sealed with

with the President's arms, they consulted Edmondson, and added, that the President was of Buckinghamshire.

Cole, though a neighbour and personally acquainted with Sir Edward Lawrence of Saint Ives, bart. the grandson of the President, has on one occasion erred with the rest. In his collections for an *Athenæ Cantab.* No. 5875, he has attributed to Henry Laurence, the President, a Work published by Henry Lawrence, the Turkey merchant. This is the account of a pious Work that succeeded under the auspices of the Lady Lawrence at Chelsea, and is entitled, "The Baptised Turk, Signior Rìgep Dandalo; only son of a Silk Merchant in the Isle of Thyo, converted from the delusions of the grand Impostor, Mahomet, and baptized at Excesterhouse Chappel, the 8 of Nov. 1687. Drawn up by Th. Warmstry, D. D. 1638."

Sir John Laurence, of St. Ives, had, through these successive mistakes, become so identified with Sir John of Iver, that they were held for the same person. Hence the father of Sir Edward Bathurst, having married the widow of the former, the genealogists, who knew that she could not be the widow of the Baronet, concluded that she was the widow of Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor of London; though the only Lord Mayor of the name of Lawrence, so distinguished for his christian courage and philanthropy during the plague, was in office in 1665, sixty years after the death of Sir John Laurence, of St. Ives. This mistake, originally inserted in various Baronetages, has been copied by Sir Eger-ton Brydges in his account of the Bathurst family, in the new edition of Collins's Peerage.

ST. IVES.

MR. URBAN, *August 8.*

ALLOW me to address a few words to your Correspondent Mr. Samuel Hawthorn.

He is right in his law, but, I conceive, wrong in the practice he would recommend.

Commitment to the parish stocks is surely a punishment not intended for juvenile offenders: indeed the faults of children can never merit a discipline so severe. Mr. H. can have no conception of the pain occa-

sioned by resting the whole weight of the body, for any length of time, upon two sharp-pointed bones, and keeping the feet in a horizontal position, or perhaps raised above the level of the seat; circumstances which cannot always be avoided in the application of this mode of punishment. In a very active service of many years I have very rarely applied it in any case, and do not think I shall ever be tempted to repeat it, unless upon some unavoidable emergency.

Some time since, having convicted a most incorrigible rogue of multiplied offences, which completely justified me in so doing, I ordered him into the parish stocks for six hours. In less than half that time the constable declared the man to be sinking under the infliction of absolute torture; and I verily believe a partial paralysis of the lower extremities would have ensued, had I not remitted the residue of his punishment, and directed his immediate release. Many days had elapsed before this man could resume his customary labours; and although I believe his sufferings operated a happy reform in the rogue's morals, I felt that had he lost the use of a limb, or been compelled to draw his lower extremities after him, a miserable cripple for life, no legal justification of the act would have satisfied my heart that I had not done him great injustice.

My object in making these observations is, simply to warn Mr. H. if he be a magistrate, to be cautious in directing the infliction of this punishment, and in all cases to leave a discretionary power with the constable, to release the culprit the moment his sufferings seem to threaten fatal or only unexpected consequences; for, thanks be to God! neither the spirit nor the letter of British Law will sanction or justify torture in any shape, degree, or mode. Your old Correspondent.

W. A. A.

MR. URBAN, *August 5.*

NOW that the Poor Laws have been under the consideration of the Legislature, I beg, through the medium of your *Miscellany*, to submit the following queries to the discussion of such as take an interest in the subject; and shall hope that the practicability or irrelevancy of my suggestions may thus be ascertained, and become

become the means of eliciting something that may be useful.

A WARWICKSHIRE CLERGYMAN.

Queries intended to lead to an explanation of the principle, and to a practical application of the 43d of Elizabeth, that immoveable foundation of the Poor Laws.

Might not the principle be better understood, and better practically applied, by placing the lame, impotent, old, blind, and others who cannot work, under the care of the Minister and Churchwardens, a competent number of the latter being appointed according to the population of the parish, that each may have a district not too much for his personal inspection, one to be employed only in paying the paupers and keeping the accounts, and to be remunerated according to the number of books required, and pages occupied?

Where doubts arise as to the ability to work, the nearest petty sessions to take cognizance, and if necessary refer to the quarter sessions.

As the lame, &c. are direct objects of national charity, might not a fund for their support be raised from the national property, in the way of a property tax, to be collected and paid to the Treasury with the assessed taxes, and to make part of the minister's annual budget, which neither in the sight of God nor man would be less acceptable, by having this ingredient of charity mixed with its usual justice.

As the sick and infirm are the Church's care, might not a Committee of five parochial Clergymen, to be nominated by the Archdeacon, meet at the time of the Probat Courts, before whom the Churchwardens should lay their accounts, from whom they should receive orders upon the Receiver General for the sum found necessary for the lame, &c. and also, orders for the removal of any such, where the comforts and advantage of the parties, and not their caprice, was made to appear, and order the same to be notified to the Churchwardens of the place to which the removal is made, who might state his objections, if any.

Might not the industrious who want work, and the idle who want the will, be placed under the present Overseers of the Poor, who should be authorised to raise a fund, by rate, upon the land, for the employment of the agricultural industrious, and punishment of the agricultural idle? And as the land will be benefited by this extra labour, the occupier and proprietor to be assessed in their due proportion.

A similar rate upon the trading property, for similar purposes, among manufacturers.

The Overseers to make their returns,

and lay their accounts, quarterly, before the nearest petty sessions of magistrates best acquainted with all local circumstances, who should examine their accounts, grant levies, and authorise removals, upon just grounds, of convenience and profit to the parties, upon due notice to the Overseers of the place to which a person removes, and hearing his objection: such removals to be at the expence of the parties removed.

The number of Overseers to be in proportion to the population, that each might personally inspect his appropriate district; one to pay and keep the accounts, and have no further concern, and to be remunerated according to the extent of his payments and accounts.

The County Rates to be kept distinct by the constable; settlements to remain as now: the need of them would rarely occur.

Would not this division supersede the confined notion which generally prevails, of the charitable principle of the 43d of Elizabeth, and much of the perplexity in the application? Would it not prevent many improper applications by the personal superintendence obtained, and much expensive litigation by the constant recurrence to magisterial and ministerial authority, in the ordinary arrangement?

It is not proposed by this Bill to prevent all difficulties, all abuses, all litigation, and all unnecessary expence; no legislative interference can correct human depravity, or supersede our mortal trials. But to simplify that which time has confused, and correct that which has multiplied human abuses, is within the ability of the legislative authority to enforce, and human reason to suggest.

The first point for discussion is the parliamentary grant of a small benevolence upon the National Property, for the impotent National Poor.

OFFER OF AN IMPROVEMENT IN OUR AGRICULTURE,

Being the Copy of a Paper received in London, June 26, from Mr. W. Forbes, at Dublin.

1. THE Chinese Implement and Machine are adapted to all soils, and to every description of crop.

2. One application of the Chinese Machine, which will cost only 10s. per acre, will be sufficient for three crops, reducing the expence to 3s. 4d. per acre for each.

3. Cost of the Implement 5l.

4. Land under the Chinese System must improve in condition every year, and can never be exhausted.

5. All diseases of corn, such as smut, mildew, &c. and all predatory or destructive

structive insects, as wire-worms, grubs, slugs, and others, prevented and banished by this system. Weeds of every description eradicated.

6. Stiff stubborn clay lands brought into the finest state of tilth, at a great reduction of expence, so as to be worked to advantage in all seasons. No impediment to be apprehended from either wet or dry weather.

7. Crops cultivated in this way, never injured by either a very wet or very dry summer. No such thing as a bad crop can be seen.

8. Lands on which the crops are subject to injury by water lying on the surface, become dry and sound by this management, without the expence of draining.

9. Where the cost of lime is so great as to prevent its being used, the Chinese Implement and Manure answer the same purpose as lime.

10. Four Chinese Implements, with one horse to each, will enable the Farmer to forward his tillage as much as four ploughs drawn by 16 horses.

11. The Chinese Implement prepares the land in such a way, that after the wettest winter it will be fit for sowing as early as may be thought advisable. No weather can ever retard the necessary business of seeding; consequently the Farmer can get his work done at a proper time, and have his crop early.

12. Harvest will come in early, as the corn will have the natural season for filling and ripening, and each crop will arrive at maturity in its regular rotation; so that the business of harvest can be conducted with satisfaction, and not hurried on in the confusion attending late ripening, and the crops coming to be harvested altogether.

13. Land which has been fatal to sheep, by causing the rot, rendered sound and healthy by this Implement and Manure, and the disease banished.

14. The land will be put into such condition as to offer at all times a dry, warm, healthy seed-bed, and the longer the use of the Manure and Implement shall be persevered in, the more excellent will the state of the land become every day.

15. The Chinese Implement and Manure leave land in a better state of tillage, and more fertile after one operation and dressing, than can be done with three ploughings, harrowing, dragging, and rolling, and a heavy coat of dung.

16. Expence of tillage reduced at least *fifteen shillings in the pound*, and all the operations of husbandry expedited,

GENT. MAG. August, 1817.

17. The Chinese Implement and Manure are a sure and effectual remedy for all errors in husbandry, arising from bad management in other respects.

18. The increase of produce will be immense; one fourth, one third, and in some cases one half, more than at present.

19. The Chinese Implement can be used with advantage at times when the land, particularly heavy clays, would be so wet that the plough must do incalculable mischief. Land under this management will become dry in a few hours after the heaviest rain, and admit of all the operations of husbandry, so as to enable Farmers to sow early, and have early crops.

20. The Chinese Implement and Manure are equally adapted for the Farmer on a small or large scale, as economy, simplicity, and great produce are the result.

21. The entire tillage, meadow, and pasture land of Great Britain, may be manured at *3s. 4d. per acre, per annum*.

22. Every man may be instructed to prepare his own manure in any quantity, in each year, at this moderate expence of *3s. 4d. per acre*.

23. Early sown corn is always superior to that which has been sown late, provided the land be in good order. The Chinese Implement and Manure allow of sowing earlier than can be done by any other management; the land lying so dry and warm, that the corn cannot be chilled by early sowing, but will grow, and push out a strong root; nor can it be afterwards injured by any extreme of weather, wet or dry: there cannot therefore be a bad crop.

24. The Chinese Implement and Manure will put the land into such condition that the corn can, in its infant state, take good root, tillow, and spread before winter, without being retarded by the weather, as is often the case, to the future injury of the crop. Corn by this management thrives so fast in infancy, that a greater forwardness is gained in a week at that season, than in a month by other management.

25. With the assistance of the Chinese Implement and Manure, at *3s. 4d. per acre*, six crops can be raised in four years, on indifferent land, two of which shall be wheat; and this may be continued for any length of time, the land improving every year.

26. The usual diseases by which corn of all kinds is injured in general, are entirely done away by the Chinese Implement and Manure; consequently the produce is greatly increased, and the grain of a better description.

27.

27. A summer fallow may be given every second year, without the loss of a crop (see No. 25); and the land put into the highest condition.

28. From ten to fifteen quarters of wheat *per* acre are obtained in China by the use of this Implement and Manure, costing only 3*s.* 4*d.* *per* acre each crop.

29. The casualties which beset the crops of 1816 from wet weather, and those which will be found to have happened to the crops of 1817 from drought, can never occur again; as all accidents or injury of that nature will be guarded against by the Chinese Implement and Manure.

30. Potatoe crop never injured by frost in Spring under this system.

31. Manure prepared *now*, to be applied in Spring, and the Implement made use of, will cause an increase next year in all crops of one-fourth to one-half more to the acre. Expence of ingredient for Manure only 3*s.* 4*d.* *per* acre each crop.

32. With the Chinese Implement and Manure, *there can never be a bad crop in any season.* Let the summer be wet or dry, the crop will be abundant.

33. Every object usually sought for by expensive implements, new modes of management, and every variety of costly Manure, can be obtained by the Chinese system here proposed; reduction in expence, an early harvest, abundant crops, superior condition of the land, and its fertility permanently established, with Manure in abundance, every year at 3*s.* 4*d.* *per* acre.

Can one half, or any part, of this be true, in practice and effect? Cannot the whole be tried and proved by proper experiments? The Proposer desires to be called on by some general expression, or proper discretion of the Agricultural Body of Britain. No profit or advantage to the Proposer is considered in the estimate of expence of 10*s.* *per* acre for the ingredient for Manure, or of the cost of 5*l.* of the Implement proposed. This Prospectus *appears* to have been drawn up in May, just before the late timely rains and recent fine weather, and when the vicissitude of drought was feared by many with us, and throughout Europe, for this season.

July 9.

R.

Mr. URBAN, August 20.

THE noble bequest of Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam to the University of Cambridge has been duly recorded in your vol. LXXXVI. Part i. pp. 189, 367, 627; vol. LXXXVII. Part i. p. 537.

As it is part of the directions of his Lordship's will that a Museum should be built, allow me to suggest to the Members of the Senate, that as many of the most valuable Paintings came to the noble Lord in right of his mother, Catharine, daughter to Sir Matthew Decker, of Richmond in Surrey, who was created a baronet in 1716, and who collected the Pictures; it would be a proper mark of respect to the Decker family, that in any coat of arms to be placed on the new Museum, the arms of Decker should be impaled with those of Fitzwilliam.

Yours, &c.

T. F.

Mr. URBAN, West-square, Aug. 4.

ALLOW me, through the channel of your widely-circulating Miscellany, to submit to the consideration of biblical scholars, whether the concluding petition in the *Lord's Prayer* may not very fairly bear an interpretation more extensive and interesting than that which is generally given to it.

I do not here allude to *you wormen*, or intend to offer any remark on *that* expression; it being of no consequence to the present question, whether *wormen* be masculine or neuter—whether it signify *evil* or *wickedness*, or the *evil* or *wicked one*—or whether, in this latter acceptance, it should be understood of Satan himself, or any of his votaries or vicegerents on earth. It is sufficient that we pray to be *delivered* or *rescued* from an *evil* or mischief of some kind; and it is to the word "*deliver*" that my attention is directed.

In both the Evangelists who have transmitted to us that excellent form of prayer, the word, employed to express the *deliverance*, is *ῥύωαι*, a verb of the middle voice: and it is, at the present day, sufficiently known to every Greek scholar, that, in numerous instances, the middle voice has the force of what the French very properly term *reflected verbs*, of which the action, reverting, in some way or other, to the agent, operates *on*, or *to*, or *for*, or *against* him.

Of this power in the Greek middle voice, and of the marked distinction between it and the active, I shall here content myself with quoting two striking examples—the one from Homer, the other from Anacreon.

In

In Homer (*Iliad A*), where Chryses comes to the Grecian camp to redeem his daughter, the active voice is twice used to 'express the deed of the Greeks in releasing or giving up their prisoner, viz. λυοῦσι and λυον (vv. 30 and 39); and the same verb is employed in the middle voice for his obtaining her release, and recovering her to himself—λυομένου τι θυγατρῶ, v. 12.

Exactly similar is the contrast in Anacreon, Ode 30, where the middle voice, λυομένη, is applied to Venus, seeking to redeem and recover her captive boy; and the active, λυον, to the party selling him free, and giving him up.

The distinction, in both these cases, is too striking and obvious to be overlooked or mistaken; and these alone, without any of the numerous additional authorities which might be adduced, would (as I conceive) be sufficient to justify us in considering the middle verb *λυον*, in the Lord's Prayer, as a reflected verb, and accordingly translating it, "rescue us to [or for] thyself"—i. e. "rescue us from" the *αἰσχος* or *ωρσμος*, "and take us into thy own protection."

I am, Sir, your humble servant, and constant reader, JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 7.

IN a late Number, a person under the name of "One of the Pack" produces a letter written by William Greatrakes in the year 1775, and assigns to the late Colonel Barré the character in it called "the worthy Colonel." I knew Col. Barré long before, and much longer after that period; and never saw or heard any circumstance that could lead me to suppose it possible "the Colonel" in that letter could be intended for him, whose conduct was, in every thing I ever saw or heard, entirely the reverse. At that period he lived in Manchester Buildings, the last house on the right side towards the Bridge, where he had a handsome, though not a large establishment, and received dinner-company not unfrequently. His name had been then struck out of the Army List for his conduct in Parliament. I do not know what his funds then were, excepting that from a native property in Ireland, I think in Dublin, he received about 300*l.* a

year. No man, in his private character, could be more amiable, more gentle, or more friendly; his integrity no man will doubt. If the Colonel in the letter be certainly intended for him, it must have been in some circumstances, not his own, in which he was agent for another.

But for this call I do not know I should have mentioned what little I know of the Killigrew family.

Mr. Berkeley, the younger brother of the late Lord Berkeley of Stratton, married the heiress of the Cornish branch of that family, whose property, near to, and including Falmouth, is vested in Lord Wodehouse, who married Mr. Berkeley's only daughter.

There was also a branch long settled at Thornham, in Suffolk. The last Representative died a Bachelor about the year 1759, and left his property to his godson, the late Rev. Mr. Tyrell, who afterwards succeeded to his family estates of Gipping. This Mr. Killigrew was in the frequent habit of making wills, and every will appointed a different heir: he died suddenly, and had sent a few days before for his lawyer to make another will.

A Colonel Killigrew appears to have been the nearest relative to this man, and left a daughter, lately living in Portman-street.

The Thornham estate was purchased by Sir John Major, and is now the residence of Lord Henniker. In the Tyrell family is the gold knife and spoon of Charles II. and the pictures of the Killigrew of that time.

Yours, &c.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Aug. 6.*

IN the different *Guesses* at Junius, I have not seen noticed the following remarkable lines in a letter of Daniel Wray, esq. to the late Lord Hardwicke, Nov. 22, 1772.

"The divisions are great in the Besiegers' camp; particularly between Lord T. and C—n, about the author of *Junius's* Letters."

On these lines the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, Mr. Wray's elegant and affectionate Biographer, remarks:

"These few words are of no trivial import; and they wonderfully confirm a passage in a conversation between Lord C—n (evidently *Camden*) and me. He told me, that many things in *Junius* convinced him, that the materials were prompted by Earl T—le; and he men-

mentioned, in particular, a confidential statement, which had been made in private, between Lord Ch—m, Lord T—le, and Lord Camden; which, from the nature of it, could only have been disclosed by Lord T. through Junius to the publick."

See the "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century," vol. i. p. 146.

In the same volume, p. 169, the Rev. William Wollaston is by mistake called Esquire.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, August 9.

THE Letter of Mr. Greatrakes, inserted in Part i. p. 499, has revived the recollection of the long-aggitated controversy respecting the celebrated Junius. To me it appears that Mr. G. has an equal, if not a superior claim to contest the palm (if I may be allowed to speak of a *posthumous contest*) with any of the candidates who have yet been named. But I doubt whether some (whose friends have been zealously endeavouring to increase their literary fame by the attempts to prove the Identity of Junius) would be gratified by the award of the chaplet which has been so eagerly coveted to decorate their tombs. The superior diction and elegant language of Junius have placed him high amid the ranks of our British Classics; and his letters have long been considered models of excellence in epistolary composition. They breathe also the spirit of Liberty, and they advocate the cause of the oppressed: no wonder, then, that the deformity of the sentiments they contain should sometimes be concealed by the beauty of the ornaments with which they are invested! I well remember, when young in years and in judgment, I was an ardent admirer of that celebrated Writer: and in the elegance and apparent candour of his style (and giving full credence to his assertions) I overlooked the malignity of heart which led him to traduce the best of Sovereigns*, and, regardless of truth, virulently to slander the highest Characters in the Nation: whilst, like the cowardly assassin, whose blows are aimed in the dark, he remained secure from detection, behind the impene-

trable cloud of obscurity which he had thrown around him.

Junius well knew that literary excellence could not atone for the crimes of falsehood, malevolence, and detraction; and that with the *mysticism*, the charm which softened the odium of his guilt would be dissolved; and, the real calumniator known, a severe retribution would follow the discovery: else, why so anxious to continue the concealment beyond the grave?—It has been said that there are some who could, *if they chose*, elucidate the mystery; but, till better proofs have been given than have yet appeared, I must doubt the assertion: it is contrary to the whole tenour of Junius's conduct; his memorable words were, "I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me *." It is not, therefore, probable that he admitted any to his confidence on this subject; and I think the only proof we shall ever obtain as to who the Author of this sentence really was, must be *presumptive*. Why should we so eagerly wish for more? Would that his malignity, with his name, were for ever buried in obscurity! but, alas! the poison was too subtle, and too skillfully compounded, soon to lose its noxious particles: the venom still remains, and may, perhaps, descend to future ages. The writings of former libellers met with the fate they merited, and their authors were consigned to contempt or infamy: but it remained for a man of genius, erudition, and skill, it remained for Junius, to erect a fabric, which, though composed of the *worst materials*, should be so adorned and beautified as to attract the admiration of posterity, and remain a model for the imitation of future discontented political architects. Imitators have not been wanting, and the land is now over-run by a tribe of wretches who have zealously endeavoured to complete the mischief which Junius in an evil hour began. Institutions and characters which were once held sacred are now reviled and held up to the scorn and derision of the lowest of the people. But these incendiaries, though they possess all the falsehood and malevolence of their prototype, are, happily for us, deficient in the abilities which

* See particularly the letter to the Duke of Grafton, dated June 22, 1771.

* Preface to "Letters of Junius."

be so universally possessed: we may, therefore, hope that the day is not far distant, when their writings (like those of former libellous scribblers) shall be consigned to the oblivion they deserve. Thanks to the wisdom and vigilance of our present Rulers, an *antidote* to the poison so widely disseminated has been made use of. But, I am touching upon a topic which is foreign to my purpose: my sole design in occupying a portion of your valuable Miscellany is, to prove that the Letters of Junius have been too highly extolled, and that, instead of endeavouring to discover the real Author, in order to hang the chaplet of fame upon his urn, we ought to hope that his name may for ever rest in the obscurity he so anxiously desired, lest the discovery should detract from the merits of some character whom we have hitherto regarded with veneration (requiescat in pace!)—and we ought also charitably to hope, that the mischief Junius has occasioned, be never imagined possible to occur at the time he was penning his celebrated invectives.

Yours, &c.

C. I. S.

On the much-agitated Question, who was the Author of the Letters subscribed "Junius."

"De hoc multi multa, omnis aliquid, nemo satis."

MR. URBAN,

August 12.

OF this question, as my motto expresses it, many persons have said much, every body something, and no one enough; at least no one has brought forward evidence sufficient for us definitely to conclude who was actually *the Junius*. I may, therefore, if the truth thereof be admitted, without being considered presumptuous, lay before your Readers such evidence as in the course of investigating this question has arisen and been suggested to me relative to another and a new candidate for the honour of writing the Letters I have mentioned.

But on a question, the answer to which is so confessedly difficult to attain, and its object so long and carefully, and I might almost add artfully, concealed, direct evidence or demonstration cannot nor will be expected. Much of what is advanced must be advanced rather as probable than certain; and where there is little positive

information, the candour so often experienced by others from you and your Readers will, I trust, be extended to me, by accepting such notices as can be obtained by inference and deduction. Nevertheless, what I shall lay before you, I am fully persuaded, will be such as to meet every objection that has been brought against former, and might be opposed to the present claimant, and at the same time to produce in every unbiased mind a conviction that the Author of those elegantly classical Letters was that eminent Lawyer and most profound and accomplished Scholar, Sir William Jones.

Believe me, Sir, I do not attribute them to him upon a cursory consideration of the question, but after a minute and critical investigation of it. And, indeed, if the merits of all the preceding claimants be examined, and they are in number no less than 28, it will most indubitably be found that there has not, nor can be produced one more unexceptionable in every respect, one more eminently qualified for the task, as a Lawyer or a Writer, a Patriot or a Scholar.

The several characteristics of Junius Mr. Woodfall has summed up in his introduction to *the Letters*; and concludes by saying, "what others he may have possessed we know not, but these are sufficient, and the claimant who cannot produce them conjointly, is in vain brought forward as the Author of the Letters of Junius." Sir William Jones answers to them completely; by them have I tried him, and by them I will hereafter prove him.

Having thus far gone into the question, it is my intention, Mr. Urban, should this obtain admission into your respectable Magazine, in one or more of its future Numbers, to shew that Sir William Jones can stand what may be termed Mr. Woodfall's test in every particular. And as I intend to divide this test into small yet distinct portions, to enable me with greater facility and perspicuity to give a full answer to each, it may not be improper to introduce it here at length in Mr. Woodfall's own words, which are as follow:

"That the Author of the Letters signed Junius was an Englishman of highly cultivated education, deeply versed in the Language, the Laws, the Constitution,

stitution, and History of his native Country: that he was a man of easy if not of affluent circumstances, of unsullied honour and generosity, who had it equally in his heart and power to contribute to the necessities of other persons, and especially of those who were exposed to troubles of any kind on his account: that he was in habits of confidential intercourse, if not with different Members of the Cabinet, with politicians who were intimately familiar with the Court, and intrusted with all its secrets: that he had attained an age which would allow him without vanity to boast of an ample knowledge and experience of the world: that during the years 1767, 8, 9, 1770, 71, and part of 1772, he resided almost constantly in London or its vicinity, devoting a very large portion of his time to political concerns, and publishing his political lucubrations under different signatures in the Public Advertiser: that in his natural temper he was quick, irritable, and impetuous, subject to political prejudices and strong personal animosities; but possessed of a high independent spirit, honestly attached to the principles of the constitution, and fearless and indefatigable in maintaining them; that he was strict in his moral conduct, and in his attention to public decorum; an avowed member of the Established Church, and, though acquainted with English Jurisprudence, not a Lawyer by profession."

This is the test whereby we are to try every candidate for the honour of being the Junius; and by it, I trust, I shall be able, at a future opportunity, satisfactorily to shew (in Junius's own words) "that there never existed a man but himself (Sir W. Jones) who answered exactly to so complicated a description." With this assurance I take my leave, and subscribe myself
Yours, &c. J. O'LANFRAC.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 13.

IN Part I. p. 328, you inserted a Letter relative to the formation of Cheap Circulating Libraries, for the diffusion of religious and useful knowledge, amongst the poorer classes of society. The following plan is submitted to the publick for their approbation. It seems needful that some plan should be adopted to counteract the circulation of such disloyal and blasphemous publications as have of late been disseminated with incredible activity.

The progress of education and knowledge amongst the bulk of the people

imperiously demands that they should be furnished with the best means of indulging their curiosity. For this purpose it appears that the principle of *Cheap Circulating Libraries* is preferable to any other which can be adopted. Here, for a very small sum (perhaps not more than 2s. per annum), each family might be furnished with a great variety of moral and entertaining Tracts and Books, which, in the hours of leisure after work, might serve to amuse and instruct them; to store their minds with the maxims of piety toward God, and of honesty, prudence, and frugality in their worldly concerns.

1. The first step towards the promotion of such an Institution is the *Publication of a General Catalogue*; and it seems naturally to devolve to the *National Society for the Education of the People in the Principles of the Established Church*. This Catalogue should consist of an extensive collection of plain and popular works upon moral and religious subjects: of instructive lives, voyages, and travels; of tales, in prose and verse; of abridgments of History, &c.; and of any other useful publications, written in such simple and intelligible language as not to be above the understandings of the body of the people. Additions to be made annually to this catalogue, of those works which seem proper to give variety and novelty to the books in circulation. But no work above the price of — to be considered as eligible to be placed upon the catalogue*.

2. That *Local Committees* be formed in each populous town, to concert the means of instituting a Library of this nature for the benefit of the neighbourhood. In most cases, it might be convenient to attach the same to some small bookseller's shop, who should undertake to keep an account of the books, to receive subscriptions, and to account for the same to the Committee, at least once in every month.

3. That it be considered an indispensable rule of these Institutions, that no book shall be placed upon the

* N.B. It has since been very properly recommended to take the list of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; for the theological department.

local catalogue, but such as is already to be found upon the list drawn up by the National Society.

4. That it may be in the power of any Subscriber to propose any book to be received hereafter on the catalogue, but that such book must be first approved by the Local Committee, and by them be submitted to the approbation of the Committee of the National Society.

5. That any Lady or Gentleman subscribing shall be considered an *Honorary* Member of this Institution; and shall have it in their power to recommend their domestics to receive books, &c.

Such are the outlines of a plan which may do much to counteract the licentiousness of the press, and to reclaim the morals of the people.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, August 14.

I LATELY obtained a copy of the deed of settlement of a Library of books, formerly preserved in the vestry-room of the church of St. John, in the town of Bedford. From this deed, which bears date the 20th October, in the year 1704, the 4th year of Queen Anne, it appears that the Library in question was founded in the year 1700, by the contributions of the Gentry and Clergy.

The following is an abstract of the settlement:

I. *Edward Bourne*, Rector of *St. John's, Bedford*, reciting a gift to him, upon trust, &c. doth by indenture assign &c. the several books in a schedule annexed, unto the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and others, in trust, for the use of him the said *Edward Bourne*, and his successors, Rectors of *St. John's*, so long as they will accept the office of Library keeper, and allow the vestry for the place of the Library; and also for the use of the present and all future contributors and benefactors, to the value of 10*l.* for their respective lives, under certain restrictions and limitations, in the said indenture expressed and declared, as follows:

II. *Edward Bourne* is Library-keeper during life, and the vestry of *St. John's* to be the place of the Library during his life, and so long after as his successors are willing to allow the vestry for the place of the Library, and to take upon them the office of Library-keeper, and the trustees approve thereof.

III. The trustees may remove the

books, shelves, &c. to any other place in the town of Bedford, if they find it inconvenient to continue them in the vestry of *St. John's*, and may appoint such other Library-keeper, as they shall think fit.

IV. The Library-keeper covenants with the trustees; to preserve the books from damage and embezzlement; to mark every book in the title-page with the donor's name, or the price which it cost, and the name of the Library to which it belongs; to attend every *Saturday*, by himself or deputy, from ten o'clock till four, to deliver and receive the books; to lend no book but to the persons for whose use the Library is appointed; to lend but two books to any one person, at one time, nor to any unless the price be deposited in his hands, or a note given to restore the books within the time limited, without damage; except in the case of an Author, who may borrow six at one time for four months, giving security for restoring them, and for giving to the Library a printed copy of his book when finished; a folio is to be restored in two months, a quarto in six weeks, and a smaller book in one month; to lend no books to any till they shall have restored those formerly lent them; to acquaint the visitors at their general meetings with all money given to the Library, who are then to appoint how it shall be disposed of; to keep a register of all books and money given, with the donors' names, and time when given; to see that the books lent be restored in due time, and to give notice, at every visitation, what books are lent, and to whom, and what books are not restored within the time limited; to give notice to the Trustees of any extraordinary days of visitation.

V. All the Trustees are visitors, and are to meet in the Library on the first Tuesday in February, May, August, and October, every year; to see that all the covenants, agreements, &c. are duly observed, and to consult the farther benefit and advantage of the Library.

VI. The Trustees may visit (besides the stated times of visitation) as often as they please, upon notice given by any five of them to the Librarian, and by him to the other Trustees, at least seven days before the intended day of visitation.

VII. When the Trustees are reduced to ten at the least, the survivors are to choose new Trustees, and settle the Library upon themselves and the new Trustees, with the same trust, &c.

VIII. The bishop of the diocese and the archdeacon of Bedford, for the time being, to be always trustees, if they will accept the same.

IX. Four

IX. Four parts of the settlement are to be executed, whereof one to remain in the hands of the bishop of the diocese, one in the hands of the vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, if he be a contributor, one in the library in a strong box, and one in the hands of one of the Trustees, whose name is to be entered in the register.

X. Upon the death of the Library-keeper, the Trustees, with the executors or administrators of the deceased, shall lock up the Library till a new Library-keeper be chosen, or the Trustees shall give farther orders therein."

Under the above regulations, it appears this Library was first placed in the hands of 62 Trustees, consisting of the principal Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Clergy of Bedford and its vicinity. In 1704 the number of Trustees was increased to upwards of 130; amongst whom I find William, Lord Bishop of Lincoln; Wriothesly, Duke of Bedford; Henry, Earl of Kent; Powlet, Earl of Bulingbroke; John, Lord Carteret; John, Lord Ashburnham; Lord Edward Russell; Charles, Lord Bruce; Sir John Burgoyne, Sir John Osborne, Sir Thomas Allstone, J. Harvey of Ickwellbury, &c. &c. &c.

The deed of trust, to which I now refer, and which contained a specification or catalogue of the books, was signed and sealed in quadruplicate, by William, Bishop of Lincoln; Thomas Frank, Archdeacon; Alexander Leith, and John Nodes.

Several of the articles enumerated in the specification are works of great respectability, and such as, by the vicissitudes of time, are become of considerable rarity and value; amongst them are the following: "Walton's Biblia Polyglotta," 6 vols. fol. 1656; "*Le Livre Royal, written anno 1217, Englished by Caxton, anno 1484*," "Venerable Bede's History," fol. 1563; "Du Pin's Ecclesiastical History," fol. 5 vols. 1699, &c.; "Fuller's Worthies of England," 1662; "Froissart's Chronicles," and "Purchase's Pilgrimages."

Also the following manuscripts: "Exemplar S. Scripturæ à Nich. Hanapio Patriarchâ Hierosolymitano," fol.; "Tractatus de Victoria Christi contra Antichristum ab Hug. de Novo Castro," fol.; "Tractatus Pauperis contra insipientem Novellarum Hæresium confutorem contra Evangelisam veritatem ab Anonymo," fol.;

"Historia Vet. & Novi Testamenti carmine Latino donata," fol.; Sermones Dominicales per annum, p. Johannem Felton," 4to.; "*Leiger Book of the Priory of Newnham near Bedford*," 4to.; "Biblia Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis," 8vo.; "Biblia Sacra Vulgatæ Editionis," 12mo.; *An old English Translation of the Four Evangelists*, 8vo.

I have lately learned that these books have been long since removed from the vestry-room of St. John's Church; and that, if they are yet in being, they are now completely out of sight, and out of use.

My object in writing this letter, therefore, is to recommend an enquiry into the disposal of this Library; and, if it should be found to be recoverable, that some of the respectable and intelligent inhabitants of the town of Bedford will exert themselves to recover it, and place it, together with such additions as they may be enabled to make to it, in a situation where by being accessible it will be useful to the town, and reflect honour on the parties concerned in its recovery. A reference to the names of the original Trustees, of which I can furnish you (or any person who may be desirous to possess such a document) with a list, will shew who, by descent, may justly consider themselves, and will no doubt be considered by others, as the rightful Curators of this valuable appendage to the town and neighbourhood.

A second catalogue of these books is stated to have been made in 1755, which was kept in the Library. The number of articles in the first catalogue, of which I have a copy, exceeds a thousand.

THEO. FISHER.

Mr. URBAN, August 20.

YOUR Correspondent, p. 78, eminent for his agricultural notices, recommends the destruction of Sparrows. It was (and perhaps still is) the custom for Churchwardens to pay twopence a dozen for Sparrows heads; and the Writer of this was paid, and allowed in the Churchwarden's account, for six dozen in the parish of Southill, co. Bedford, nearly half a century past. I give you this to strengthen the hint of the destructive powers of Sparrows, and the early notice of it.

S. W. ,
RE-

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

18. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ely, at the Second Quadrennial Visitation of that Diocese, in the Year 1817. By Bowyer Edward, Lord Bishop of Ely. Published at the Request of the Clergy. 4to. pp. 24. Rivingtons.*

WITH that energetic and persuasive language which characterizes the writings of this very learned and pious Prelate, the Clergy of his Diocese here receive from him the most salutary admonitions and advice. After briefly, but emphatically noticing the "many extraordinary events which have taken place" since he last addressed them, both in their "ecclesiastical and civil capacities," his Lordship calls to their recollection what, under nearly similar circumstances, was the conduct of the Clergy upon a former occasion.

"At the period to which I allude (and which many of you doubtless well remember) Revolutionary doctrines had been disseminated so widely, and with such effect, as to excite a considerable degree of alarm throughout the kingdom: upon that occasion the Clergy, to their honour be it remembered, exerted themselves most strenuously and successfully in stemming the torrent of sedition and disloyalty.—It is now your duty, my Reverend Brethren, to follow their example. However great the danger might then have been, the signs of the times are now in some respects still more alarming. The errors of many of those who were misled by the specious theories of liberty and equality at the early part of the French Revolution might have admitted of some palliation: but what can be said in excuse of those who in defiance of experience have now endeavoured to involve this country in similar horrors? Well aware that this could never be effected while any sense of religion was remaining, infinite pains have been taken to eradicate every religious principle, to familiarize the minds of the people to the insult and mockery of every thing sacred, by circulating publications of the most impious and blasphemous description; thus preparing them for scenes of violence and tumult.—The means were indeed well adapted to the end: the transition from infidelity to disloyalty is but too easy; they who do not fear God will not long honour the King. Here then, my Reverend Brethren, it is your especial duty

GENT. MAG. August, 1817.

to counteract these pernicious designs by every means in your power. Into your hands have been committed the dearest, the most important interests: you are the appointed guardians of Religion, that bulwark of every State; that sacred palladium, to the preservation of which it must owe its happiness, its security, its very existence."

"But it is not merely in counteracting the poison which has been so generally administered, that the exertions of the Clergy may be efficacious:—prevention is better than remedy: be it then your care to guard the rising generation against these evils. The superintendence of the religious education of the poor is one of the most important trusts which has been committed to you; every Clergyman being required by law to catechize the children of his own parish: and this duty is not discharged by the mere repetition of a form of words; care must be taken that they understand the meaning of what they repeat.

"The facility of imparting instruction to the lower classes is now greatly increased by the general adoption of the Madras System; by means of which knowledge is not only more easily communicated, but may also be extended to much greater numbers than by any former method. From this very circumstance arises the necessity of additional vigilance on the part of the Clergy. Knowledge, like every other human possession, is liable to be abused; and if abused, and perverted to improper purposes, it becomes a dangerous and fatal acquisition. It is not enough that the rising generation should be instructed in the elements of knowledge; they must also be directed to the proper use and application of what they learn."

This naturally leads to the comparative merits of the two Societies which so zealously and so laudably distribute the Sacred Scriptures. And on this head the learned Prelate delivers unreservedly his own opinion; without in any way censuring those who think or act differently.

"In speaking of such persons I beg to be clearly understood that, however I may think they have erred in point of judgment, I mean not to intimate the slightest degree of disrespect towards them; being fully persuaded that they are actuated by a real zeal for the great interests of Religion, though it appears

to

to me to be 'a zeal not according to knowledge.'

"And here I must premise, that whatever observations I may make upon this subject, they are only intended to apply to the operations of the Bible Society in this country, not to its Foreign relations. As every Churchman must believe that in the Established Church Christianity is to be found in its purest form, it is his bounden duty to supply to the utmost of his power the spiritual wants of those who 'are of the household of Faith.' With regard to those who differ from us in their religious opinions, while we cannot but lament and regret their separation from us, it is our duty to conduct ourselves towards them with true Christian charity: we doubt not that there are among them very many excellent individuals; and we wish them to enjoy the most perfect freedom of religious worship, without molestation or restraint: 'to their own Master they stand or fall.' It cannot, however, be supposed that persons of this description are deficient in zeal, or backward in providing for the religious information of those who are of their own persuasion; they may, therefore, safely be entrusted with the care of distributing the Sacred Scriptures amongst their own people, without our assistance or interference. But with reference to those who are of our own communion, whatever may be requisite for their religious instruction can no where be so well supplied as by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge."

"There are others who contribute toward both these Societies:—but to these I should also say that, as Members of the Church of England, their whole assistance should be given to that venerable Institution which from its first formation has been so eminently useful, and by its very constitution is so peculiarly adapted to promote the interests and security of our Establishment. It embraces every avowed object of the Bible Society, while it combines with them others of great importance, which are peculiar to itself; and is ready at all times to extend its labours to any point which the charitable zeal of its members may enable it to reach. The Established Church has an indisputable claim to the affection and strenuous support of all her children; nor can any portion of this be withheld, or diverted into other channels, without detriment to this our venerable Parent: whose means of extending her salutary influence in promoting the interests of Christianity, as exhibited in its more pure and genuine form, are thus materially abridged and straitened. Many excellent persons have connected

themselves with the Bible Society, allured by the specious and flattering prospect of the conciliatory effect which this union could not fail, as they supposed, to produce. But if we examine its proceedings we shall be at a loss to discover any symptoms of conciliation: on the contrary, the acrimonious and irritating language which, at the meetings of their Auxiliary Societies, is commonly used towards those Members of our Establishment who have not joined them, affords too plain an indication of a very different temper:—the discord which has thus been introduced amongst us is, in my opinion, of itself sufficient to induce every Churchman, whose endeavour it should be to 'keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace,' to decline connecting himself with that Society. There are also other reasons, of no inconsiderable weight, against it. Dissenters of every denomination, however respectable they may be as individuals, must in their united capacity be hostile to the Church:—but, notwithstanding this, in every charitable work which may tend to relieve the temporal wants and infirmities of our fellow-creatures, we may cordially co-operate with them; as the principles on which we act are, in this instance, the same; viz. benevolence and Christian charity:—but in matters which relate to religion the case is different; our principles here are so much at variance, so irreconcilably different, in many important particulars, that an indiscriminate union of Churchmen with Dissenters of all denominations for religious purposes must be considered as a dangerous measure. We are taught by our excellent Liturgy to pray that we may be delivered 'from all false doctrine, heresy, and schism':—it behoves us therefore to take especial care that we do not, by our own imprudence, lead to the introduction or extension of those very evils which we pray may be averted from us. The means of guarding against these evils are amply supplied to us by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge:—from this source we may administer abundantly to the spiritual wants of our poor brethren;—not, for this purpose, exacting from them a pittance of their hard-earned savings; those savings which should be reserved solely for the support of their temporal necessities; but gratuitously dispensing to them, not only the Sacred Scriptures, but such other means of religious instruction as may best tend to make them wise unto salvation, and secure them from errors either in faith or practice:—'freely we have received, freely let us give.'"

His Lordship then kindly explains to his Clergy the beneficial intentions of

of a Bill then pending in Parliament for their protection against common informers, and for the more effectual enforcement of Residence; and after some excellent exhortations, thus concludes:

"It has pleased God to place us in a station of difficulty and labour; let us therefore, knowing that 'our sufficiency is of God,' offer up our fervent prayers to the Divine Majesty, that He would enable us, and all his Ministers, to perform our duty with faithfulness and success; and that we may so feed the flock of Christ, and be ensamples to it, that when He, the great Shepherd, shall appear, he may say unto each of us, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

19. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester, in May, 1817. By John Law, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester. Published at the Request of the Clergy. 4to, pp. 19. Wildash, Rochester.*

THIS good Archdeacon may literally be styled a venerable Father of the Church, having most exemplarily sustained his dignified office for nearly 50 years. The opinion entertained of him by the Clergy under his superintendence, was fully evinced by the elegant tribute recorded in our last volume, Part I. p. 5.

On the present occasion, his heart overflowing with benevolence and gratitude, he thus addresses them:

"By the intervening Visitation of our Diocesan in the preceding year, I have been prevented from an earlier conveyance of my grateful sense of the peculiar mark of attention with which you have honoured me. Ascribing this instance of your high liberality, more to your wish of rewarding the endeavour to secure your good will, than to any positive, or superior merit on my part; and persuaded as I am, that you were influenced by a laudable attachment to our Ecclesiastical Establishment, when you conferred your valuable gift on one, who, for such an unusual length of time, had retained that station in the Church, which is so enviably connected with you: yet should I do injustice to your feelings, if I were not to admit, that never was an act of kindness more readily exerted, nor more cordially executed, than that which I am now called upon strongly to acknowledge. It must naturally be to me a circumstance of pleasing recollection, that throughout my very long connexion with this Diocese,

I have uniformly received from its Clergy the most obliging attention. If, therefore, a reciprocal attention had not been shewn to them on my part, I should have failed both in duty and gratitude. Presumptuous as it would be in me to anticipate, at my advanced period of life, future opportunities of meeting you, yet whilst health is graciously vouchsafed to me, and whilst I am competent to act, I trust that I shall not cease to exert myself in that manner, which has been so distinguishably marked by your approbation. But should declining years so enfeeble the mind, as to render the observations that I may present to you less deserving of notice, I am confident that the mere attempt to discharge any part of the duties of my office will, by you, be candidly and favourably received. Lest, however, I should seem to arrogate too much to myself, by dwelling on that public testimony of regard with which you have lately gratified me, I shall only entreat you to be assured, that I shall ever be feelingly impressed with a sense of your kind inclinations towards me; and shall hope that they may serve, not to engender vanity, but to stimulate that zeal, which it is your object to promote. In the words of a late learned and excellent Prelate of our Church: 'Semper mihi jucundissima erit vestra erga me benevolentia recordatio: neque verendum est; ne id patiar ex animo meo excidere, quod mihi præcipue honoris esse existimabo *.' Thus much I have been induced to express in testimony of those sensations which have been so warmly excited by that honourable pledge of your good opinion, with which you have favoured me. In the further discharge of that duty which I owe to you, both from the nature of my connexion with you, and the obligation that you have laid me under, I shall now proceed to deliver my faithful sentiments on such points as appear to me more particularly at this time to call for observation."

In allusion to the present situation of the country at large, he observes,

"The horrors of war having been, since our last meeting, gloriously terminated for this country, and a fair prospect holden out of general and permanent tranquillity, I cannot but congratulate you on the restoration of a blessing, which for so long a period has been the object of our wishes. Though from various concurring circumstances, which would be foreign to our present purpose to discuss, the return of Peace, that most desirable event, has not hi-

"Lowth de Sæcra Poesi, Prælectio 34. p. 342, 4to."

ther to

thereto been attended with all the benefits that we had hoped for, yet great and many are the advantages already derived from it. A protracted war, with a short interruption, for the period nearly of twenty-five years, has occasioned such changes as may possibly require a length of time to settle and compose. But whatever may be our future situation, surely we have still ample cause to 'praise the Lord for his goodness, and to declare the wonders that He hath done for us.' And as we have heretofore shewn a determination to support the rights and dignity of our country, manfully submitting to many privations for the public good, the same spirit will, we trust, be manifested in bearing such pressures, as could not be avoided; and in suppressing those gloomy apprehensions, which are unworthy of our national character."

After much sound advice delivered in unaffected language, the worthy Archdeacon thus concludes:

"With a view of disseminating the real truths of Christianity, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge was originally instituted; and though to disperse the word of God, and to convert unbelievers to the knowledge of the Gospel, might be its primary objects; yet, from its very commencement, a laudable zeal has been shewn to impress right sentiments of religion; to prevent the progress of error and schism; and to apply every argument that could tend to convince the gainsayer; as well as every exhortation to prevail upon men to live as becometh the Gospel of Christ. It has recently been the endeavour of our respected Diocesan, in conformity with the views of this establishment, to form District Societies, for the purpose of a more commodious supply of the Sacred Scriptures; of that excellent formulary, the book of Common Prayer; and of a variety of tracts, which serve to advance the cause of piety and morality. Needless is it to recommend these societies to your protection and patronage; for surely no friend to our religious establishment can hesitate in supporting institutions, one of whose objects is to maintain that establishment. But as we have been censured for confining our views exclusively to the Society long since formed in the metropolis, we naturally wish to remove that censure, which we think unmerited. Without the most distant idea of an invidious comparison with any other society; without entering into questions that engender strife, we only mean to assert, that the formation of District Societies is not, we trust, conducted by the mere spirit of rivalry: but from the motive

of more effectually supplying the spiritual wants of the poor. We are far from denying that the circulation of the Bible, without note or comment, may be productive of good: yet we are convinced at the same time, that the accompaniment of it with that best of human forms, the book of Common Prayer, and with those various treatises which our Society distributes for the elucidation of the Scriptures, and for the maintenance of religion and virtue, must be more extensive and salutary in its effects, than the mere presentment of the Bible, unattended by such observations and comments, as may be deemed necessary and expedient for the explanation of the Scriptures, and the instruction of the ignorant. Unworthy should we be of the inestimable blessing of the revealed word of God, if we did not prize it beyond every other gift. But as the discordant opinions of men professing Christianity arise from mistaken interpretations of the doctrines that it inculcates; and as sectaries of all denominations rest their tenets on the words of Scripture, it cannot surely be an improper caution to point out 'the way, the truth, and the life,' (St. John xiv. 6.) according to our best judgment and conscience; to prevent as much as possible, though with all due candour, the propagation, and the increase of errors; and, together with what we hold to be right explanations of the revealed will, to present every thing to the mind, that can prevail upon it to be always 'abounding in the work of the Lord,' (1 Cor. xv. 58.) With a firm persuasion that these great ends are fully answered, by giving our utmost encouragement to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and to those local Societies recently formed in correspondence with it, I shall only express my hope, that the spirit of the latter will not be suffered to evaporate: observing at the same time, that they were originally recommended by a Prelate *, who heretofore presided over us; whose memory is still dear to us; and whose name every friend to our Ecclesiastical Establishment must ever revere. We trust, therefore, that the formation and continuance of these Societies will not be viewed as symbols of party; but as framed, both for the purpose of evincing a well-grounded regard for the interests of our Church, and for the diffusion of those religious principles, whereby the prosperity and happiness of all civil communities are best promoted and maintained. And if we are still accused of a contracted, and undue bias to one institution solely, let it be recollected,

* Bishop Dampier.

inde-

independently of the arguments already used, that a scheme which has been successfully conducted for more than a century, and which is in unison with every principle of our religious faith, seems to us to have a claim to our warmest protection and our most liberal encouragement."

90. *Considerations on the Doctrines of the Evangelical Clergy; and on the probable effects of Evangelical Preaching: a Sermon, preached at Frome, Somersetshire, on Monday June 2d, 1817, at the Visitation of the Rev. Charles Sandiford, Archdeacon of Wells: by the Rev. Richard Warner, Vicar of Norton-St. Phillip's, Somerset; and Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts. With an Introduction and Notes. 8vo. pp. 66. Longman and Co.*

THIS excellent Discourse has already occasioned, as might have been expected, several discussions in the Provincial Papers of Somersetshire and its neighbourhood. The plain manly sense of it is very creditable to the Preacher; who is "exceedingly anxious that the spirit in which it was written, may be neither misconceived nor misrepresented."

He accordingly says,

"It was such, I trust, as becomes a Christian; a minister of the gospel of peace; and a fellow labourer in the vineyard, with those whose religious views it takes the liberty of discussing. Its subject regards principles, rather than persons: and, while I feel myself compelled to differ from the Evangelical Clergy (as they are now named) *totò còlo*, both in their views of the doctrines of the New Testament, and in their ideas of the manner and matter proper for public religious instruction, I can clearly see, and cheerfully acknowledge, the many claims which they present to my respect and esteem. I respect their sincerity, and unwearied exertions in 'the way' which they conceive to be the right one: I respect their purity of life, their irreproachable morals, and their sanctity of manners: and I esteem them 'for their very work's sake'; for their being so 'zealously affected' towards the poor, the sick, and the miserable; and for that devotion of their thoughts, talents, and time, to the performance of the duties of their important and responsible calling, which they almost universally display. But, as the Apostle said of the Church of Ephesus, though 'I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear with them that are evil, neverthe-

less I have somewhat against thee:" so, they who think with myself will still find deep matter of regret in reflecting, that all these labours are directed to the diffusion of a religious system, which does not appear to harmonize with the tenor of the Gospel, nor with the principles of the Established Church; or to promise the improvement of the morals, or the promotion of the happiness, of mankind; and will, consequently, consider themselves as bound, by fair argument and temperate discussion, to unveil its defects, and oppose its growth. I say, by fair argument and temperate discussion, because, the character of those with whom we differ, and the sacredness of the point in question, demand thus much of us; because, no approach can be made to the truth, except through the path of candour and good-will; and, more than all, because, as the immortal Hooker justly remarks, 'there will come a time, when three words uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a farre more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes written with disdainfull sharpnesse of wit.'—Under such impressions as these, the discourse now presented to the publick was penned."

From the many judicious observations of Mr. Warner, we select those relative to a subject continually in the mouths of the followers of the self-styled *Evangelical Teachers*—namely, that "*they are the strictest adherers to the Articles of the Church of England, which the more Regular Clergy wholly disregard.*"

"Another reason will present itself to the mind of every sound Churchman, why the religious views of the Clergy, to whom we at present allude, cannot be considered by him as 'good'—that of their deviating from the tenets of the Establishment, and (as the Church holds) from the doctrines of the Gospel, on those two important points,—the ever-blessed Trinity, and Regeneration. The very first of those Articles which they so constantly and triumphantly quote, and which they accuse us of violating or disregarding, establishes it as a necessary point of faith, that, 'in the Trinity there be three persons of one power, substance, and eternity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost:' and one of the Creeds of our Church directs, that its members worship one God in trinity, and trinity in unity, neither confounding the persons, nor dividing the substance; but holding the Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, as all one, the glory equal, the majesty

majesty co-eternal.' It follows, therefore, that to pay exclusive, or even disproportionate homage to one or other of the persons, is a breach of this fundamental doctrine of the Established Church. It is, if I may say it without irreverence, destroying the balance of the mystery; overturning the equality of the persons; and giving exaltation to one, by lowering and degrading the others. We hesitate not to assert, that this is a prominent feature in the spiritual instruction of the Clergy who have occasioned these remarks."

In a Note on the above passage, the intelligent Author observes,

- "I appeal to the Articles as an *argumentum ad hominem*; because the Evangelical Clergy ground their favourite doctrines, in a great measure, upon their authority; and because, as I have said above, they are in the habit, either directly or indirectly, of accusing the Clergy who do not belong to their school, of departing from, or at least neglecting, them in their preaching. But, the fact is, the Church of England looks to the Word of God, and that alone, for all her doctrines. It is the exclusive source from whence she draws, and the only authority by which she proves and confirms, them. 'She declares,' says a late very enlightened divine, 'the Scriptures to be the sole repository of all religious truths, and the text by which every article of the faith she professes must ever continue liable to be tried. She lays down, at the same time, a certain system of doctrines, as what she conceives the Scriptures to contain; and frames her offices in agreement with them. But, declaring that other churches have erred; mindful that she separated from the Church of Rome, on account of her errors; and conscious that they who settled her own rule of faith were not infallible; she enjoins her Ministers, with the utmost solemnity, to make the study of the Scriptures their most serious concern; in order that, by the tried and approved result of their progressive enquiries, the momentous doctrines and important rites of the Gospel may be more accurately understood, and the more conscientiously regarded.' — Dr. Bell, prebendary of Westminster, on the Lord's Supper. Preface, pages 15 and 16. The Thirty-nine Articles themselves recognize this fundamental principle of the Church of England,—the paramount authority of Scripture, in all points of doctrine; for they expressly declare, that Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may

be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." — Eighth Article. And again in the Twentieth Article: 'the Church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith; and yet it is not lawful for the Church to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's written word; neither may it so expound one place of Scripture, that it be repugnant to another.' Hence it follows, that the framers of the Articles intended them to be regarded rather in a negative than positive point of view; rather, as a boundary line, to confine her members from wandering into the errors which she had forsaken, on the one hand, or into mere moral dogmas on the other, than as an infallible rule of faith, which was to supersede the doctrines that were clearly revealed in the Scriptures, or might be fairly deduced from a serious, candid, and rational exposition of them. The office for the Ordination of Priests in the Church of England is framed upon the same principle; in which the following questions are put to the candidate: 'Are you persuaded, that the Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ? And are you determined out of the said Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge; and to teach nothing as required of necessity to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scripture?—Will you then give your faithful diligence, always so to minister the doctrine and Sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and realm hath received the same, according to the commandments of God; so that you may teach the people committed to your care and charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same?—Will you be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word? Will you be diligent in prayers, and in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same?' From all which it appears, that the Thirty-nine Articles are (what they have been well and truly called) articles of peace and unanimity; and may be conscientiously signed (even without the assistance of Mr. Paley's satisfactory Apology; I, of course, use the word in its classical sense) by any minister, whose single-hearted intention, when he takes holy orders, is, to ground his ministry on the Gospel of Christ, and frame

frame it according to the fundamental principles of the Church of England."

We must take another extract :

"As the views of our brethren alluded to are likely to deter, rather than invite, proselytes to the faith of Jesus Christ ; so, it is to be feared, they are certain to impair the happiness of those believers who have imbibed such views ; since, independently of interdicting an innocent participation in worldly satisfactions, and a praiseworthy cultivation of the powers of the human mind, the system before us imposes dogmas upon its converts, as necessary points of belief, which lay 'the axe to the root' of all tranquillity of spirit. It tells them, that, however earnest and single-hearted they may have been in their endeavours to 'do the will of God,' and obtain his favour, they must not, notwithstanding, hope for mercy, unless they have experienced, at some particular period of their life, a conversion from sin to holiness ; a thorough and radical change of heart ; a subversion of all their prior associations ; an ingrafting into their souls of an entire new set of thoughts, wishes, views, and desires. It is true, that, on a man of warm fancy and strong nerves, such a representation as this will work no dispiriting effect, and produce no sorrow of soul : his imagination will readily put him in possession of the desired change ; and his presumptuous spirit will suggest to him, that he was a fit object for the manifestation of such grace. But, far otherwise will be the consequence of the reception of such a doctrine to the meek, and humble, and pains-taking Christian : having, in the tranquil and uniform course of his efforts to perform his religious and social duties, never experienced any transformation of the kind described, and required, by the Minister whom he regards as delivering 'the oracles of God,' he is naturally alarmed for his spiritual state ; doubts arise in the room of humble confidence ; hope gives place to fear ; 'the terrors of the Lord' present themselves to his mind, instead of his promises ; and that faith, which was mercifully intended, and is so well calculated, to 'give rest unto the soul,' becomes unto him, in proportion to the sincerity with which he adheres to it, an occasion of 'weeping and wailing, lamentation and woe.'—Still more dreadful is the havoc (if, indeed, it be capable of wider desolation) which is made on the spirit of the meek believer, by those tremendous doctrines of absolute predestination, of private and personal election and reprobation, which are among the favourite topics of the ma-

jority of the preachers we are now considering. It is in the nature of a heart cast in the mould of gentleness and humility (the true foundation of the Christian spirit) to be diffident, rather than presuming ; to dread, rather than to hope ; and, in the alternative of threatenings and promises, to view itself as the object of the former, rather than as deserving the fruition of the latter. What, then, will be the feelings of such a heart as this, when it hears of the arbitrary and irreversible decrees of God ? of the 'vessels of mercy' chosen, 'before the foundation of the world,' to everlasting life ; and the 'vessels of wrath,' doomed, from all eternity, to inevitable destruction : to a destruction not to be averted by the remorse, contrition, or improved holiness of life in the person of the unhappy sinner himself, or by the infinite merits of that Saviour, who mercifully 'DIED FOR ALL.'"

And here again we subjoin a Note :

"Next in pathos to the affecting description which Job gives of his agonized mental feelings, is that most touching one, by the unfortunate Cowper, of the state of his own soul ; induced, it should seem, in a great degree, by Calvinistic views of Christianity, operating upon a mind of exquisite sensibility and unequalled gentleness.

'Look where he comes—in this embryo'd alcove— [move]

Stand close conceal'd, and see a statue
Lips busy, and eyes fix'd, foot falling slow, [below]

Arms hanging idly down, hands clasp'd
Interpret to the marking eye distress,
Such as its symptoms can alone express.
That tongue is silent now ; that silent tongue [song]

Could argue once, could jest, or join the
Could give advice, could censure, or commend, [friend]

Or charm the sorrows of a drooping
Renounce'd alike its office and its sport,
Its brisker and its graver strains fall short ;

Both fail beneath a fever's secret sway,
And, like a summer-brook, are past away.

This is a sight for pity to peruse,
Till she resemble faintly what she views,
Till sympathy contract a kindred pain,
Pierc'd with the woes that she laments in vain.

This of all maladies that man infest,
Claims most compassion, and receives the least :

Job felt it, when he groan'd beneath the rod,
And the barb'd arrows, of 'a frowning God.'"

21. *A Topographical Account of the Isle of Axholme, being the West Division of the Wapentake of Manley, in the County of Lincoln. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. By W. Peck, Author of "Topography of Bawtry," &c. "Veterinary Medicine, &c. &c. Rivingtons.*

ACTUATED by a wish to extend Topographical knowledge, Mr. Peck, several years ago, issued Proposals for publishing the present Work; and, having collected materials at a considerable expense, he determined in 1816 to publish the First Volume, though at that time he had obtained only 28 Subscribers.

Of this handsome Volume the number printed is only 20 on large paper, and 100 on small; from which are to be DEDUCTED ELEVEN COPIES, SACRIFICED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING!!*

The present publication contains a complete and satisfactory topographical history of the *Isle of Axholme*, illustrated by Seven Plates; and the separate Parishes are promised "as soon as possible, with a general Index, and the remaining Plates."

The local particulars bear evident proofs of their accuracy.

"I commenced making Collections," says Mr. Peck, "five years ago, and was not then aware that it would be expedient to divide it into two volumes, conceiving, from the materials I had in view, that it would not exceed three hundred pages; but from a more extended research, and the communication of many friends, who have kindly lent me their aid, I have been enabled to make the Work much more perfect."

"Manley Wapentake" is divided into three parts: the West, which is the "Isle of Axholme;" the East and the North, which remain to be described.

"Leland, in his survey of England, (t. Henry VIII.) says, 'From Wrangton to ———— where I cam on land in the isle of Axholm, about a mile: so that from Wrangton thither the water is cauld *Idille*; yet it is the very same water that Bryer ys. And of certente *Idille* is the autient name.—The isle of Axholm is a x miles in length, by South and North: and in bredth a vj miles by West and East.—From the West point of Bikers Dike up a lough to the great mere, the soyle by the water be fenny, and morische, and ful of carres.—The

residue is meately high ground, fertile of pasture and corne.—The fenny part of Axholm berith much galle, a low *fruttes* swete in burning.—The upper part of the isle hath plentiful quarres of alabaster communely there caullid *plaster*: but such stones as I saw of it were of no great thickness and sold for a viij^d. the lode. They ly yn the ground lyke a smothe table: and be beddid one flake under another; and at the bottom of the bedde of them be roughe stones to build withal.—The principal wood of the isle is at Bellegrave parke by Hepworth, and at Melwood parke, not far from Hepworth.—There is also a praty wood at Croole, a lordship, a late longging to Selleby monasterie*.—The woods named by Leland have now disappeared, like the great forest that formerly occupied the whole of the low country, and there are but a few small plantations of late growth."

A very remarkable "Subterraneous Forest" is thus noticed:

"Abraham de la Pryme † was the first person who successfully ascertained that a forest had once covered the country. He observes, 'That round about by the skirts of the Lincolnshire wolds unto Gainsburg, Bauty, Doncaster, Balm, Snaith, and Holden, are found infinite millions of the roots and bodies of trees, great and little, of most of the sorts, that this island either formerly did, or at present does produce, as fir, oaks, birch, beech, yew, wirethorn, willow, ash, &c. the roots of all, or most of which stand in the soil in their natural postures, as thick as ever they could grow, as the bodies of most of them lie by their proper roots. Most of the great trees, by all their length about a yard from their great roots (unto which they did most evidently belong, both by their situation, and the sameness of the wood) with their tops commonly North-East, though the smaller trees lie almost every way crosse those, some above, some under, a third part of all which are fir, some of which have been found of thirty yards length and above, and have been sold to make masts and keels for ships. Oaks have been found of 20, 30, and 35 yards long, yet wanting many yards at the small end. Some of which have been sold for 4, 8, 10, and 15l. a-piece; which are as black as ebony, and very lasting and durable. The ashes are as soft as earth, and are commonly cut in pieces by the work-

* "Leland's Itinerary, Vol. I. 39, 40."

† "He wrote a paper on trees found underground in Hatfield Chase, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 275, page 980, or Jones's Abridgement, Vol. IV. page 215."

* See our Parliamentary Debates, p. 162.

men's spades, which, as soon as flung up into the open air, fall away into dust; but all the rest, even the willows themselves, which are softer than ashes, preserve their substance and texture to this day. I have seen some fir trees, that as they have laid all along, after that they were fallen, have struck up great branches from their sides, which have grown into the thickness and height of considerable trees. — Hazel nuts and acorns have frequently been found at the bottom of the soil of those levels and moors, and fir tree apples, or cones, in great quantities by whole bushels together.* — Mr. Edward Canby told Mr. Pryme that he 'found an oak tree within his moors 40 yards long, 4 yards in diameter at the great end, 3 yards and a foot in the middle, and two yards over at the small end; so that the tree seems to have been as long again; for which he was proffered 90*l*. At another time he found a fir tree 36 yards long, besides the computed length thereof, which might well be 15 yards more.' — 'The Rev. Mr. Earat of Hatfield lately observed in the digging of a pit of a great decoy in these levels, the roots of the firs always stood in the sand, and the oaks in the clay; and I have observed the same in multitudes of places of these commons.' — In another paper by Pryme he observes, 'I have received some farther informations about the fir-trees of Hatfield-Chase. I have been told by several gentlemen, that about 20 years ago one Sanderson of Hatfield died, aged near 80 years, whose father, much of the same age, did frequently assure him, and other gentlemen that were curious in the matter, that he could very well remember many hundreds of great fir-trees, standing one here and another there, in a languishing decaying condition, half as high as houses, and some higher, whose tops were all dead, yet their boughs and branches always green and flourishing, growing all of them in these levels: and John Hatfield, of Hatfield, Esq. who is not above 40 years of age, has by him a large twig that his father plucked off from the sprout of a green and flourishing shrub of fir, that grew from the great root of one of the same kind in these commons. And an old man of Croul tells me, that he has heard his father say, that he could remember multitudes of shrubs and small fir-trees growing here, while this country was a chase, and while the vert was preserved, before the drainage. And in many old charters, that I have seen, of Roger de Mowbray, Lord of Axholm, who lived in the year 1100, relating to Hurst, Bellwood, Ross, Santoft, &c. it appears,

GENT. MAG. August, 1817.

that then all these places were covered with a great old decaying forest or wood; and not them only, but also all that low common between Croul Causey and Authorp upon Trent; and though there be not one stick of any such thing now to be seen, yet it is not only plainly manifest that the same was true, from the roots there found, but also from the said roots, that most of the trees that then grew there were firs. All which were but the after-growth, and relics of the great forest, that was destroyed by the Romans."

"In June 1747, the body of a woman was discovered six feet deep in a peat moor; the antique sandals on her feet shewed that she had been buried for many ages. — Her hair and nails were as fresh as any person's living; her skin was soft, of a tawney colour, and stretched like a piece of doe leather, and was as strong*. — In August 1802, a statue of oak, black as ebony, about two yards high, and carved in the habit of a Roman warrior, was found several feet deep, between Misson and Haxey; one hand held an arrow, and a bow was slung over the shoulder. This account I received from a person who saw it exhibited; another informed me there was an inscription, which I have not been able to procure. The statue was claimed by a variety of workmen who were digging at the time, and in consequence of passing through many of their hands, is now become mutilated. — In the year 1811, about a mile from East Ferry, in the moors, was found a canoe, cut from one tree of very large size: I was informed by a brother to the wheelwright who purchased it to break up for pails, that it was in length forty feet, four feet broad, and three feet deep; tapered at each end; and formed without nail or pin. Some human bones were found in the inside."

We have next distinct Chapters on Mineralogy, Agriculture, Genealogy, Drainage, Canal, Biography, Sports and Pastimes; and the Volume concludes with a copious Appendix.

In the Biographical Chapter will be found notices of Edmund Sheffield, Sir John Ferne, James Green, Dr. Matthew Horbery, George Stovin, Esq. Rev. Samuel Wesley (including a copious and interesting history of his three sons, Samuel, John, and Charles, and their sister Mehetabel Wright), Joseph Seaton,

* Philosophical Transactions, 1747, Vol. XLIV. page 571.

Edward

Edward Peart, M. D. and of the Author, Mr. W. Peck, who says,

"To the Reader it will, probably, appear presumptuous in me to speak of myself; but as I am a native of Epworth, I shall add, that I have published 'Topography of Bawtry and Thorne,' 'Veterinary Medicine and Therapeutics,' &c. and this humble attempt to illustrate the history of my Native County."

The Chapter on "Sports and Pastimes" concludes with the words of Mr. Brand, in his Preface to Bourne's "Antiquitates Vulgares."

"With regard to the rites, sports, &c. of the common people, I am aware, that the morose and bigotted part of mankind*, without distinguishing between the right use and the abuse of such entertainments, cavil at and malign them. Yet must such be told, that shows and sports have been countenanced by the best and wisest of states; and though it cannot be denied, that they have been sometimes prostituted to the purposes of riot and debauchery, yet were we to reprobate every thing that has been thus abused, religion itself could not be retained; perhaps we should be able to keep nothing. — 'The common people, confined by daily labour, seem to require their proper intervals of relaxation; perhaps it is of the highest political utility to encourage innocent sports and games among them. The revival of many of these would, I think, be highly pertinent at this particular season, when the general spread of luxury and dissipation threatens more than at any preceding period to extinguish the character of our boasted national bravery. For the observation of an honest old writer, Stow (who tells us, speaking of the May-games, Midsummer-eve † rejoicings, &c. anciently used in the streets of London, 'which open pastimes in my youth being now sup-

pressed, worse practices within doors are to be feared'), may be with singular propriety adopted on the most transient survey of our present popular manners."

22. *An Historical and Topographical Sketch of Knole, in Kent; with a brief Genealogy of the Sackville Family. Embellished with Engravings.* By John Bridgman. 8vo. pp. 164. Linsdell.

WE had recently occasion to notice the splendid Palaces of our ancient Nobility, exemplified in the venerable mansion of the Marquis of Exeter at Burghley (vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 240.); to which the present Work is an excellent companion.

This is a species of publication to which, when judiciously performed, the most fastidious can have no objection. An Englishman feels proud to perceive these vestiges of grandeur and hospitality; and a Foreigner cannot fail of being impressed with loftier ideas of the Country in which they have so long maintained their primæval splendour.

Few Houses, perhaps, from the situation near a public road, are more generally known than that of Knole; and few Families have been more generally celebrated than the Sackvilles; but a compendious History both of the Mansion and its illustrious Owners was till now a desideratum."

"William Lord Say and Sele, being much engaged in the unhappy troubles of his time, was necessitated to sell the greater part of his possessions. He, by his indenture, dated June 30, 1456, conveyed his manor of Knole, with its appurtenances, to Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Archbishop, being seised in fee, in right

* "I shall quote here the subsequent curious thoughts on this subject: the puritans are ridiculed in them:

'These teach that dancing is a Jezabel,
And barely break the ready way to hell:
The Morris idols, Whitsun-ales, can be
But profane relicts of a jubilee:
These, in a zeal t' express how much they do,
The organs hate, have silenc'd bagpipes too;
And harmless waypoles all are rail'd upon,
As if they were the tow'rs of Babylon.'—*Randolph's Poems*, 1646.

† "I call to mind here the pleasing account Mr. Sterne has left us in his Sentimental Journey, of the grace-dance after supper.—I agree with that amiable writer, in thinking that religion may mix herself in the dance, and that innocent cheerfulness is no inconsiderable part of devotion; such indeed as cannot fail of being grateful to the Good Being,—it is a silent but eloquent mode of praising him!"

of his archbishopric, of the hundred of Codsheath, and the manor or lordship of Sevenoaks, rebuilt the manor-house of Knole, and enclosed the park round the same. He resided chiefly at it; and at his death, which happened at this place, March 30, 1486, bequeathed this manor, with its appurtenances, to the see of Canterbury, as a palace for his successors for ever.—Archbishop Morton, his successor in the see, a Cardinal of the church of Rome, and Lord Chancellor of England, resided frequently there, during which time he spent great sums in repairing and augmenting this house, among others belonging to the archbishoprick. King Henry VII., in his sixth year, appears to have honoured him with a visit there more than once. He died at Knole in October 1500, leaving behind him the character of having been born for the good of all England.—Archbishop Morton was succeeded in the see of Canterbury by Henry Dean, afterwards Lord Chancellor, who, preferring the situation of Otford, in that neighbourhood, laid out considerable sums of money on the archiepiscopal house there, where he mostly resided. He died at Lambeth, February 15, 1502.—William Warham succeeded Dean. After his coming to the see he resided much at Knole, as appears by King Henry VIII. having frequently visited him there from the year 1504 to 1514; after which, laying out vast sums on the neighbouring palace of Otford (according to some, £35,000), he resided chiefly there till his death in 1532.—He was succeeded by the mild and exemplary Thomas Cranmer. At a very inauspicious period for the Church he attained the archbishoprick, and was barely seated in it when he found it necessary to give up a considerable share of its possessions, to save a part. Knole, with its appurtenances, together with the manors of Otford, Wrotham, Bexley, Northfleet, Maidstone, and Knole, with their livings, formed the principal part. Knole, with its park, and lands belonging, and the messuages of Pantiers and Brytains, remained in the hands of the Crown, till King Edward VI. in the fourth year of his reign, granted them with other estates to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, his wife and their heirs, in exchange for other lands. In the seventh of this reign, having been created Duke of Northumberland, he sold the lordship and manor of Knole, with those of Sevenoaks, to the King, reserving to himself and his heirs Knole-House, with its park, gardens, &c. &c. On the attainder and execution of the Duke for high treason, in the first year of Queen Mary, Knole, and the other premises above excepted, came

into the Queen's hands. Soon after the Duke of Northumberland's attainder, which was confirmed in Parliament the same year, Queen Mary granted the manors and lordships of Sevenoaks and Knole, and the park and lands belonging to them, the park of Panhurst, Whitley-Wood, and other premises, to Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, to hold during the term of his natural life, and one year after, as he should by his last will determine. Cardinal Pole died possessed of these manors and estates, November 17, 1558, the same day that Queen Mary died; when they again reverted to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent, dated March the 30th, in her first year, granted the manor of Sevenoaks, with its appurtenances, the hundred of Codsheath, and the leets and views of franc pledge, and fines and markets, in Sevenoaks, with their rights, members, franchises, liberties, &c. in the county of Kent, to her kinsman Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, and his heirs, who, in the thirteenth year of that reign, claimed certain franchises, liberties, and immunities, for this his manor, as having been granted to it by King Edward IV. by letters patent, in his third year, to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, all which were then allowed to him. His grandson Henry, Lord Hunsdon, conveyed this manor, with its appurtenances, to Richard, Earl of Dorset, in the reign of James I.—Queen Elizabeth, March 1, in her third year, granted the manor and house of Knole, and the park and lands belonging to it, together with other estates, to Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, to hold in capite, by Knight's service; all which the Earl surrendered up again to the Queen, in June, in the eighth year of her reign. Soon after this surrender, in the same year, the Queen granted the manor of Knole, the house and its appurtenances, as enjoyed by Sir Robert Dudley, to Thomas Sackville, Esq. afterwards Earl of Dorset, who was related to the Queen by the intermarriage of his family with that of Bulen, as will be noticed hereafter. A lease of the manor of Knole had been granted by the Earl of Leicester to one Rolfe, previous to his surrender of it to the Queen; and it remained leased, and was inhabited by John Leonard, of Chevening, till the year 1603, when his term in it being expired, he surrendered the manor of Knole, Knole-House, the park, with the woods and lands thereto belonging, to Thomas Sackville, Baron of Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset. A tradition is current in the family, said to have been delivered down from

from the first Earl, that the Queen's motive in bestowing this house upon him was to keep him near her court and councils, that he might repair thither, on any emergency, with more expedition than he could from Buckhurst; for at that period the roads in Sussex were at times impassable. This account is very probable, for, excepting the honour of receiving it from his sovereign, and the advantage it gave him of being more actively serviceable to his country, it is not evident why he should have quitted Buckhurst. His generous nature, and the princely fortune he possessed, prove that interested motives did not impel him to accept it; and the place itself was not superior to Buckhurst, either in size or grandeur, as may be gathered from the ground-plan of that house, still extant, while it was inferior in point of climate. The Earl of Dorset came to reside at Knole in 1603, and used it as his principal residence until his death, which happened, while sitting at the council-board, in 1608. It is said of this Earl, that he employed at Knole two hundred workmen constantly. There can be little doubt of this when it is considered the length of time it had been leased, and the very essential repairs it would require. The water-spouts, which have the initials of his name upon them, are dated, some 1605, and others 1607, two years after his arrival at Knole; and as these are placed both within and without the house, and correspond with the lead upon the roof, they are proofs that the house in every part underwent a thorough repair by him. The carved screen in the great hall, which bears his arms with those of his Countess, was placed there by him; while the wainscot in the same hall, in the dining-parlour, and in all the other rooms and galleries, as well as the ceilings that have not been modernized, are of the same taste and character. This Earl was succeeded by his son Robert; and Knole has continued to be the principal residence of the family to this time."

Thus much for the Family of Sackville. The House is next particularly described.

"The noble Hall, the first room shewn to visitors, from which they are conducted to the other apartments, is finely proportioned, and measures seventy-four feet ten inches in length (including the screen), twenty-seven in breadth, and twenty-six feet eight inches in height. The long table is constructed for the game of shuffle-board, an amusement which, though now disused, was formerly much indulged in at large houses, particularly in bad weather. This room is

built after the plan of the Anglo-Norman halls, having the *deis*, or raised floor, at one end of it, where was placed the principal table for the use of the Prince, Prelate, or Baron, possessor of the mansion; while other tables stood lengthways down the hall, for the reception of visitors, tenants, and domestics. This form was continued by his present Majesty, upon several occasions during his reign, particularly in St. George's Hall, Windsor-Castle, after his illness in 1789. The King and the Royal Family sat at a table at the upper end, or *deis*, and the Nobility at two long tables, which stood lengthways down the hall. Their Majesties sat at the centre of the table, and the other branches of the Family to the right and left of them, leaving the outside of the table unoccupied, which enabled their Majesties and the company to see each other.—The Brown Gallery measures eighty-eight feet in length. The portraits of the illustrious persons which form the principal part of the collection in this room were formerly placed in the great chamber, now called the Cartoon Gallery, and were removed when the Cartoons were brought to Knole. Some of them are like Holbein, and the whole are of his school."

These Pictures, with others in the Hall and throughout the Mansion, are accurately enumerated, and enlivened with Biographical Notices; and we gladly recommend the Work to every Traveller of taste.

28. *Sermons by the Rev. Charles Barker, B.D. formerly Student of Christ Church, late Canon of Wells, and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.* Payne.

THE Author of these Sermons is probably remembered with sentiments of respect and affection by many men of the present day in many stations of life. One of the public tutors in a large and flourishing College, his mind was deeply imbued with sound classical learning, his manners such as would have rendered him not unacceptable to the most polished society, and his disposition tender, open, and generous. Traces of all these good qualities may, we think, be discovered in the compositions before us. They do not indeed make any display of professional knowledge. On the contrary, there is not a single text critically discussed in them; and passages from Scripture are less frequently introduced than in many writings which now issue from the press

press on subjects not immediately connected with Theology. But the style is by no means deficient in vigour or refinement: the views of human nature, and of human society in its more cultivated forms, being correct and striking; and the eloquence sometimes approaching to a more impassioned and affecting character. It was the practice of our old Divines to divide and subdivide, till the Reader, unless his attention be very close, is apt to lose sight of the plan with which they at first set out. Here, however, some will perhaps complain of the other extreme: there is no formal separation of the topics in these discourses, and the connexion of the several parts is sometimes so faintly marked as not to be perceived without some difficulty.

The fourth Sermon, on Religious Friendship, deserves to be distinguished for its elegance, although it may be questioned whether the distinction made at the beginning of it, respecting the principles of social intercourse, "as belonging wholly to manners, and being classed under the head of good taste (which is a part of sound sense), and not of fidelity (which is a part of virtue)," be not more subtle than just; nor can this distinction, even qualified as it is, be easily reconciled to what is afterwards said at p. 62 in the same discourse.

The description of Calvinism, in Sermon VIII. p. 126, is well worthy the attention of those who, instead of taking their Religion from the Bible itself, are contented, in direct opposition to the Apostle's advice, to derive their doctrine and their denomination from a fallible interpreter of the Bible:

"There can be no religious homage, no gratitude, no hope, no fear, no motive to virtue, no title to reward, no sentence to punishment, unless God himself be just, benevolent, and good: and who has presumed to tell us that he is otherwise? who has imputed to him (aye to the utmost extent of that stupendous scale on which he acts) a capricious tyranny, unworthy of the least virtuous amongst the sons of men? who has misrepresented his justice, converted his all-gracious mercy into irrational partiality, and thus obscured his holiness; and who, in doing this, has shaken the very foundation of moral virtue, and granted an unlimited licence

either to proud and presumptuous, or to heedless, irresponsible, and desperate sin? The Calvinist. Who has taught us, that whatever we do or suffer in this world, it matters not; and that all our expectations of future happiness, and all our fears of future punishment, conditionally viewed (the only view which is either comprehensible or useful), are worse than nugatory; that religious love, religious contrition, religious obedience, and all those duties of life which owe their spirit, and vigour, and firmness, to this holy association; who has told us, that all this worship, and all these duties, upon principles like these, are vain? The Calvinist;—he who maintains (I shudder as I proceed), he who maintains, that before the world was, God predestined in Christ, without the least consideration of any act which they should do, a portion of mankind to everlasting happiness; and doomed, with an equal disregard to their conduct in this life, the remaining portion to eternal misery. The Calvinist,—he who, not content with imputing to the Almighty this wild and horrible injustice, adds mockery to cruelty; and, being compelled to acknowledge that the promise of salvation is universal to all who believe, scruples not to affirm, that the partial salvation and the universal promise subsist together. The Calvinist,—he who tells us, that upon those whom he has chosen, God will, in his own good time, bestow his irresistible and imperishable grace, aye, whether they solicit it or not; whilst not a ray shall illumine them whom his original decree has for ever excluded from the possibility of salvation.—This is the doctrine: and supposing it to be submitted, for the first time, to any plain and unsophisticated mind, the natural question of such a mind would be, how doctrines so strange and dreadful could ever have enjoyed countenance or currency; how it came to pass, that if this be Calvinism, (and Calvinism it is, neither extenuated nor exaggerated,) a considerable portion of the Christian community should ever have been, and should still continue to be, Calvinists; and above all, how it could ever happen that speculative Calvinism and practical virtue should ever be found together."

Never perhaps was there exhibited so pleasing a picture of a good Parochial Minister, as in the extract which we shall add from Sermon IX. preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the Annual Feast of the Sons of the Clergy,

Clergy, which, together with the first, preached in Lambeth at the Consecration of Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford, were the only two, out of the eighteen here published, that were printed during the life of Mr. Barker. Speaking of the ordinary duties of the Parochial Minister, he proceeds thus :

“ Let us suppose (and we have a right to suppose it) that he fulfils them well, and then let those who dwell within the sphere of his exertions say candidly what is the effect : it is seen, they will tell you, in the good order and sober conduct of those committed to his charge ; it is seen, not only in the regular and solemn offices of devotion in which they partake with him, but in daily acts of solicitous friendship and prudent interposition : he it is who applauds them when right, reproves them when wrong ; and, by the influence of precept, the authority of station, the correct familiarity of intercourse, and the softened dignity of example, directs and guides them in the way which they ought to go ; to him others resort for knowledge of character, when distress is to be relieved, industry encouraged, or vice reclaimed ; a confidence is reposed in him, which gives to his intercession the weight of actual observation and experience ; he supplies, when necessary, the absence of more opulent protectors ; he is the interpreter of their will, and the faithful steward of their bounties ; he comes between the great and the humble, the wealthy and the indigent ; he is the suitable friend, and, as occasion requires, the fit associate of either, and scarcely a single event of importance can affect the well-being of the one or of the other, under which his presence can be thought unseasonable, or his advice impertinent : his family act with him ; his wife, his children, they of his household are stamped with the same character ; they are elevated by education to an intercourse with the highest ; they are brought down by duty and affection to a level with the lowest. Would to Heaven that this were their only assimilation with the poor and lowly ! But it is not : witness the unprovided condition of their offspring. Their fathers, however, were patient under their wants, and found the reward of their labours in the approbation of their conscience ; they were qualified to reflect honour upon rank, had they been raised to it ; and to do good with wealth, had they enjoyed it. They did more ; they fulfilled their painful course without an adequate hope of

worldly recompense, and steadily exercised those virtues in retirement and obscurity, which owe too often their vigour and perseverance to the popular notice which is bestowed upon them.” P. 166.

On the whole, if these discourses make not much addition to the theological stores of this country, which are already richer than those of any other in Modern Europe, they may yet be considered as no slight accession to Polite Literature.

24. *The Lament of Tasso. By Lord Byron.* 8vo. pp. 18. Murray.

THE whole of this little Poem is highly creditable to the talents of the Noble Author. Few stories, indeed, can excite more sympathy than that of Tasso—especially the sympathy of those of kindred powers. It is not wonderful, then, that Lord Byron, on visiting the scene of his sufferings, and the country of his language, should be induced to personify him ; to lament and to remonstrate in his name. He thus describes the mad-house, where the poet, was confined as a lunatic, for having aspired to the hand of the sister of his Sovereign :

“ Above me, hark ! the long and maniac cry
Of minds and bodies in captivity.
And hark ! the lash and the increasing howl,
And the half-inarticulate blasphemy !
There be some here with worse than frenzy soul, [bour'd mind,
Some who do still goad on the o'er-lashed
And dim the little light that's left behind
With needless torture, as their tyrant will
Is wound up to the lust of doing ill :
With these and with their victims am I class'd, [years have pass'd ;
'Mid sounds and sights like these long
'Mid sights and sounds like these my life may close :
So let it be—for then I shall repose.
I have been patient, let me be so yet ;
I had forgotten half I would forget.
But it revives—oh ! would it were my lot
To be forgetful as I am forgot !
Feel I not wroth with those who bade me dwell
In this vast lazarus-house of many woes ?
Where laughter is not mirth, nor thought the mind, [kind ;
Nor words a language, nor ev'n men man—
Where cries reply to curses, shrieks to blows,
And each is tortur'd in his separate hell—
For we are crowded in our solitudes—
Many, but each divided by the wall,
Which

Which echoes Madness in her babbling
moods:—

While all can hear, none heed his neigh-
bour's call— [of all,

None! save that One, the veriest wretch
Who was not made to be the mate of
these, [Disease.

Nor bound between Distraction and
Feel I not wroth with those who plac'd
me here? [men,

Who have debased me in the minds of
Debarring me the usage of my own,
Blighting my life in heat of its career,

Branding my thoughts as things to shun
and fear?

Would I not pay them back these pangs
again, [groan?

And teach them inward sorrow's stifled
The struggle to be calm, and cold dis-
tress,

Which undermines our Stoical success?
No!—still too proud to be vindictive—I
Have pardon'd princes' insults, and would
die."

The following is the concluding
stanza:

"I once was quick in feeling—that is o'er;
My ears are callous, or I should have
dash'd [dash'd

My brain against these bars as the sun
In mockery through them;—if I bear
and bore [more

The much I have recounted, and the
Which hath no words, 'tis that I would
not die [lie

And sanction with self-slaughter the dull
Which snared me here, and with the
brand of shame

Stamp madness deep into my memory,
And woo compassion to a blighted name,
Sealing the sentence which my foes pro-
claim.

No—it shall be immortal!—and I make
A future temple of my present cell,
Which nations yet shall visit for my sake.

While thou, Ferrara! when no longer
dwell [down,

The Ducal chiefs within thee, shalt fall
And crumbling piecemeal view thy
hearthless halls,

A poet's wreath shall be thine only crown,
A poet's dungeon thy most far renown,
While strangers wonder o'er thy un-
peopled walls!

And thou, Leonora! thou—who wert
ashamed

That such as I could love—who blush'd
to hear [be dear,

To less than monarchs that thou couldst
Go! tell thy brother that my heart, un-
tamed

By grief, years, weariness—and it may be
A taint of that he would impute to me—
From long infection of a den like this,
Where the mind rots congenial with the
abyss,

Adores thee still;—and add—that when
the towers [hours

And battlements which guard his joyous
Of banquet, dance, and revel, are forgot,
Or left untended in a dull repose,

This—this shall be a consecrated spot!
But Thou—when all that Birth and
Beauty throws

Of magic round thee is extinct—shall
have [grave.

One half the laurel which o'ershades my
No power in death can tear our names
apart, [heart.

As none in life could rend thee from my
Yes, Leonora! it shall be our fate
To be entwined for ever—but too late!

25. *Sonnets and other Poems.* By Jane
Alice Sargent. 8vo. pp. 143. Hatch-
ard.

MISS SARGENT dedicates the
work before us to the Right Hon.
the Earl Fitzwilliam, in three pages
of modest and grateful acknowledg-
ment:

"Since I have been permitted, by the
condescending benevolence of your
Lordship, to lay this little volume be-
fore you, and to present it to the world,
under the protection of your powerful
name, one painful source of anxiety is
removed from my breast: for I can now
venture to hope some indulgence may
be shewn to a young and inexperienced
author, who, however unknown to the
world, has been honoured with your
Lordship's notice. But, whilst hope
thus imparts her cheering influence, I
also feel, my Lord, an earnest solici-
tude, lest these productions may be con-
sidered as undeserving the kind and
generous support your Lordship's pa-
tronage has given them. Should such
be the case, whilst I acknowledge the
justice of the sentence which consigns
these pages to oblivion, I shall yet re-
flect with satisfaction, that my offer-
ing has contained nothing inimical to
those sentiments of Religion and Mora-
lity which so eminently distinguish your
Lordship's character, &c. &c."

This seasoning is not too high or
too hot, we presume, to be unpalat-
able. The Preface of four pages is
a very affecting detail of the causes
for publication. It is followed by
eleven pages, containing a respect-
able list of well-wishers, who (if they
all pay) are numerous enough to se-
cure Miss Sargent from pecuniary
loss in the undertaking. There is
no table of contents.

In our truly enlightened country,
most painful and heart-rending is it
to

to observe, that Establishments similar to those endowed and maintained even in very bigoted states are no where partially kept up. *We mean* houses for the decent support of females of great respectability and little income. A coarse and vulgar spirit went forth at the same time with the Angel of Reformation in these Realms; and whilst the latter, with a tongue of truth and power like a two-edged sword, smote religious tyranny on its throne of usurpation, and broke the mental chains of the oppressed on the heads of their luxurious and hypocritical oppressors, the former snatched the besom of destruction, and with drunken fury swept from the face of the land indiscriminately many good institutions along with others that were notoriously bad: because some monks were libertines, and some women were debauched, therefore convents and monasteries, nuns and friars, all, all were to be abolished. Thank God, Oxford and Cambridge proudly survive, to serve as living proofs of the blessings of such Establishments; and sure we are that (under proper strict limitations) similar *civil*, and not merely *religious*, societies for females of rank and character without fortune or adequate protection might and would prove extensively beneficial. How many amiable young ladies, like Miss Sargant, reputably allied and carefully brought up, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, are there, who, in her own pathetic language, may exclaim: "Unforeseen events having deprived us of fortune, at the moment we were suffering from the effects of a long and painful illness, we turned for consolation to those religious principles which had early been implanted in our hearts; and, through their influence, we regained that tranquillity which the unexpected stroke of adversity for a time had banished."—All are not able to continue, with Miss Sargant, "We undertook to augment and revise our collections of Poems, and we now present them to the publick as the only means which at present offer of gaining support." Yet, alas! thousands in the United Empire may repeat from bursting hearts an exclamation dictated by the mouth of the adorable Son of God, *Ἐκάλει οὐκ ἔσχομεν, ἱταλὲν ἀποχρύψαδα*.—*We trust we are perfectly understood.*

Miss Sargant forcibly reminds us of Mrs. Charlotte Smith in that melancholy lady's best days of lamentation and of song; she is almost as mournful, but not quite so querulous; she is less poetical, but more natural. Mrs. Smith seemed to sit down at all hours *determined to be miserable*, crying out, as she dipped her quill in gall, "Let us all be unhappy together!" Miss Sargant, sweet snow-drop! reclines her head in privacy and silence, smiles through her solitary tears of languishment and penury; and if sometimes perchance the keen sense of woe elicits a sigh, she gently murmurs to her wild Æolian harp in a sad and chastened tone, "When I am in heaviness, I will think upon God: when my heart is vexed, I will complain."—The loudness of her strain depends upon the potency of the blast from Heaven, and it ere long subsides into all the liquid melody of plaintiveness, quiescence, and resignation.

We shall present our Female Readers with two elegant specimens of Miss Sargant's refined and correct taste for Poesy; but we extract them without selection: every piece of verse in the collection possesses its appropriate beauties.

SONNET II.

Forgive me, oh my friend! if down my
cheek [woe;
Some silent drops will fall of keenest
Ah! sure this aching, care-worn heart
would break,
If such relief it did not haply know.
Oh! I had hop'd my downward path of
life, [ed been,
Since youth's fair season had so blight-
Might yet have pass'd away from toils
and strife, [rene.
My noon-day peaceful, and my end se-
But this fond hope for ever now is fled;
Fatigued, and faint, and sick, fresh
evils come,
I find no place to rest my weary head—
An exile sad, in distant lands I roam.
But, be it so—I, still resign'd, can say,
"It is thy will, oh God! I worship, and
obey."

Perhaps line 12 may mean more than meets the Reader's eye.—In what *distant land* is Miss Sargant an *exile*?

SONNET V.

Regret not, oh my friend! that Misery's
hand [bear;
Has laid on thee a weight thou ill canst
Oh! cease to mourn that fairy pleasures
bland
Must haply yield to deep corrosive care.

Man's little life is but a scene of woe,
Where every heart alike is doom'd to bleed;

Death quickly lays his fragile beauty low,
As boisterous winds destroy the bending reed:

But not unseen by Heaven's Almighty
Whose tender care protects the meanest slave;

He bids his angels fly on healing wing,
From direst ills the helpless wretch to save:

Nor doth temptation spread the secret
Beyond what grace may stem, or faith may bear."

We take our leave of Miss Sargant with sincere respect. W. B. Chelsea.

26. *Reasons for a farther Amendment of the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 156, being an Act to amend the Copyright Act of Queen Anne.* By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. M. P. 8vo. pp. 48. 1817.

IT is with much regret that we are again called upon to advert to the dispute relative to the subject of Copyright, which is, in truth, neither more nor less than a dispute between those who ought to encourage Literature, and Literature itself—a dispute whether those who ought to protect, should also be enabled to oppress it. That men of equally liberal minds should sometimes be induced to view the same object in a very different light, may be the case where the object has not received every possible illustration, or where interest is allowed to intercept the operation of fair reasoning. But, after the documents presented in the very excellent pamphlet before us, we may surely hope that the question will be reviewed in the ensuing Parliament, divested, as it now is, from all ambiguity; and, being thus rendered obvious, we may farther hope that the relief prayed for will be granted.

It is not unknown to most of our Readers that, in the last Session of Parliament, Sir E. Brydges asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend the late Copyright Act, passed July 29, 1814; and that his proposition was negatived by a very small majority [see p. 162]. In the present Pamphlet the learned Member gives his reasons for the motion; and we confess they are such as appear to us unanswerable.

"In the following pages," says Sir E. "I propose briefly, to enquire into the history and provisions of the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 156, entitled, '*An Act to amend the several Acts for the Encouragement*
GENT. MAG. August, 1817.

of Learning, by securing the Copies and Copyrights of Printed Books, to the Authors of such Books or their Assigns:' for the purpose of ascertaining

"1. Whether the said Act has answered the purposes, and produced the remedies, for which it was passed?

"2. Whether it has not created, either intentionally, or from some incorrectness in the wording of it, new grievances, so considerable as to call loudly for another interference of Parliament?"

Sir Egerton then proceeds to give a very perspicuous account of what may be termed "the history of Literary Copyright," from some lately recovered letters of Carte, the Historian, published in 1735, when a Bill was brought into Parliament to render the Act of Queen Anne more effectual. From this history it appears a very gross mistake, that the claims of the Universities were an inseparable condition, coetaneous with the interference of Parliament in the protection of Copyright. It is clearly proved, on the contrary, that, for nearly 70 years before the Act of Queen Anne, Parliament unequivocally declared the property of Copyright, and denounced penalties for the infringement of it, without requiring the tax of a single copy. In fact, no copies were required until the Licensing Act of 13 and 14 of Charles II. Then only three copies were to be delivered, namely, for the King's Library, and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and even these, not for the encouragement of learning; not as a consideration for the privileges given by that Act, but for the purpose of furnishing Ministers of State, and the Vice-chancellors of the two Universities, with the means of controuling the liberty of the press. This Act continued in force till some years after the Revolution, when it was suffered to expire. Piracies then grew so frequent, that at length the Act of Queen Anne was passed, in order to put an end to them.

"The Act of Q. Anne apparently took for its model the Parliamentary Ordinance of 1643, and that part of the Licensing Act, which was founded on it, following the last in the demand for the Three Copies to the King's Library, and to Cambridge and Oxford. In its passage through the Commons, Two more Copies were added, viz. for Sion College, and for the University of Edinburgh.

"In the Lords, Four more Copies were

were added for Scotland—for the other Universities of that Kingdom, and for the Advocates' Library. The Two Copies for Ireland have been given by a new Act, subsequent to the Union.

"This Act, however, was soon found to be very faulty, and still left Authors open to the depredations of piracy. At length, a Bill for rendering this Act more effectual was brought in, and passed the Commons, in April 1735. It was afterwards thrown out in the Lords.

"This Bill was apparently drawn, and advocated by many printed letters, by Thomas Carte, the Historian, whose papers on the subject have within these three weeks fallen into my hands; and furnished me with the large extracts given in the preceding pages.

"In 1813 and 1814, the owners of Copyright sought an amendment of the Act of Q. Anne, according to the construction given to it by the Court of King's Bench in 1812, in the case of the University of Cambridge and Bryer, by which it was decided that the Universities were entitled to Eleven Copies of every Work printed and published, or re-published with additions, whether entered at Stationers' Hall or not.

"This was a claim which had never been in the contemplation of either party, from the passing the Act in the reign of Q. Anne till 1805, when such a construction of the Act was first put forth by Mr. Montagu, or Professor Christian. The owners of Copyright felt that, if such was the correct construction of the Act, as it stood, they were entitled to petition Parliament to amend what was so obviously contrary to the intention of all parties; and at the same time so grievous a burden on them, and such a discouragement to Literature.

"The claimants, however, of the Eleven Copies felt resolved to surrender nothing of the advantages thus gained; and being powerful Bodies, widely connected with every part of the Empire, they carried on their opposition with too much success.

"The petitioners urged the justice of their title to relief by various statements and proofs in print as otherwise, to which no answer was made which has ever appeared to my mind to carry even plausibility. They prayed, that, if the tax was to be levied where no protection was even asked, the wantonness of demand might at least be checked by the claimants being ordered to pay some small proportion (say a third or a fourth) of the price. The claimants would yield nothing. They said: 'We will have every thing, whether you ask protection or not: and we will pay nothing!'

"One little boon was however at last extorted from them. The *Nine Copies*,

which were to be delivered under certain circumstances by the Act of Queen Anne, were to be *on the best Paper*. It was now conceded, that, after riveting all the other conditions of the Act ten times stronger than the former Act had rivetted them, and settled other doubtful parts of the original Act in their favour, which embraced objects of the first value*, that all except the British Museum would be content to take their Copies of the *Paper on which the largest number or impression of each Book should be printed for sale*, whereas by the Act of Queen Anne the Nine Copies were to be *upon the best Paper*.

"One more boon, indeed, they were disposed in their generosity to assent to: but let it be observed, that it was what they had no concern, interest, nor pretence of title to withhold—it being a matter not between the Copyright owners and them, but between the Copyright owners and the publick. This was extending the right of Copy for the second fourteen years, which the Act of Queen Anne made contingent on the event of the Author's surviving the first fourteen years, *absolute*; and should the Author outlive the twenty-eight years, extending it to the end of his life.

"But he must be a shallow reasoner who can set up this last boon as any ground for encreasing or rivetting the claims of the Universities. If Authors have (as will scarcely be disputed) a right and a property in the fruits of their own intellects, the Universities can have no claim to put a tax for their own emolument on the legal protection of that property. If giving to Authors the sole enjoyment of their own labours be an impolitic monopoly, which infringes on public rights, the payment to the Universities of a heavy impost for that monopoly, is no justification to the publick for an infringement of their interests."

After some remarks on the peculiar hardship of the case, our Author says,

"It is clear, then, that from the form in which the Act of 54 Geo. III. to amend the Act of Queen Anne, was finally passed, and from the manner in which its provisions have since been enforced, instead of affording relief to Authors and Publishers, it has aggravated their grievances on the very points on which they sought a remedy.—But it has done more: it has added a new burden on articles which were quite free before, and

* "It was, I believe, doubtful whether the claimants were entitled under the Act of Q. Anne to the Prints and Maps accompanying Books, there being no words in that Act to such effect. The New Act added the words, '*with all Maps and Prints belonging thereto*.'"

where

where they did not even dream of it, till months after the Act had passed.

"The Act of Queen Anne only embraced a claim to such Works as were first printed and published, or reprinted with additions, subsequent to that Act. The amended Act was clearly intended to be confined in the same way to Works printed or published subsequent to its date. In the first enacting clause it so stood, as the Bill was originally printed; and so continued after its commitment, and again after its first re-commitment. But it appears on a minute examination that, on a subsequent re-commitment, which took place between 10 and 12 at night, on 12 July 1814, the words, which up to that period had stood 'which from and after the passing this Act shall be *FIRST* printed and published,' were altered to 'shall be printed and published,' the important word *FIRST* being then struck out. The alleged ground of this omission, as far as any memory of it can be gathered, was its being surplusage, inasmuch as it was urged that the next clause, which regarded second and other subsequent editions, provided against a claim for any edition but the *first*. This, foolishly enough, lulled those who were watching the interests of the Petitioners asleep; for, lo! the last clause only provides against the claims of second and subsequent editions of Works to be published after the passing of the Act.—There is little doubt that the Universities had this extension of claim in their view; for not many months had passed before they astonished the booksellers, by laying claim to Eleven Copies of the Reprints of certain large and expensive publications of books of ancient English Literature then in course of publication.—The booksellers took a legal opinion; but the Act as worded could not be resisted; and they were obliged again to submit.

"Now this is a case in which, I trust, the Legislature will not hesitate to give relief. To continue to extend the claims to Reprints of Works of this class, must be a most wanton cupidity; and must entirely extinguish such useful undertakings in future.

"All, therefore, that I would propose at present, to correct the imperfections and most striking hardships of the last Act, and to obviate the new grievance with regard to Reprints of old books, is to enact a clause, such as it stood in the present Act in its early stages, that no copies should be demandable where the whole impression did not exceed copies; or at least to require in such cases a payment of a third or half the price, and to restore the word *FIRST* as it originally stood before the words 'printed and published,'

in the principal clause, which immediately follows the preamble.

"At the same time there should be a necessary specific demand from every Public Body for every book which they require, *nomination*; and not a mere sweeping order for every thing published."

Although unsuccessful in this proposition, we trust the learned Baronet will renew his application in the next Session of Parliament; and that, from the reasoning employed in this Pamphlet, the measure will appear just and equitable.

Sir Egerton has subjoined an Appendix of documents of very great importance, *viz.* a list of books amounting in price to 20s. and upwards (exclusive of Novels), of which eleven copies have been claimed and received by the public libraries; extracted from the list of publications entered at Stationers' Hall, from the 12th of June 1815, to the 31st of March 1817. A list of 23 books, most of them reprints, published by Messrs. Longman, since the Act of 1814, with the loss upon them by that Act, which amounts to 6l. *per cent.*—A curious article on the extension of the term of Copyright—Correspondence between Messrs. Lackington and Sir E. Brydges, and between the former and the Librarian of the British Museum; with other documents, clearly proving the *discouragement* given to the spirit of enterprize in matters of Literature. Among these the case of "*Dugdale's Monasticon*" must appear to every unprejudiced person as peculiarly oppressive, and, we may add, absurd. It is impossible it could have ever entered into the contemplation of the Legislature to demand copies of a work *already sold*, and to compel the proprietors to *re-purchase* them, in order to give them to the public libraries. No person of common sense will call this a measure for the encouragement of learning; for how is learning to be encouraged if they who embark their capital for the extension of it are thus liable to be called upon?

The Appendix concludes with the letter from Mr. Fisher, which appeared first in our Magazine for June last; and exhibits a very striking instance of the discouragement under which Literature labours, and especially that very important part of it, the illustration of the Antiquities of our own country.

Nearly ready for Publication.

The Christian Faith, stated and explained, in a series of Lectures on the leading Doctrines of the Gospel. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE.

An Universal History, translated from the German of JOHN MULLER, 3 vols.—This Work is not a mere Compendium of Universal History, but contains a Philosophical Inquiry into the Moral, and more especially the Political, causes which have given rise to the most important Revolutions in the History of the Human Race.

A History of St. Domingo, from the earliest period to the present time, from the best Authorities.

Observations on the Natural History of the Swallow Tribe; with collateral Statement of Facts relative to their Migration, and to their Brumal Torpidity, illustrated by Figures of five Species. By Mr. THOMAS FORSTER.—With a General Catalogue of British Birds, and the Provincial Names for each, &c. By Mr. EDWARD FORSTER, Jun.

Mr. MOIR announces a Selection, under the title of "Curious and Interesting Subjects of History, Antiquity, and Science; containing the earliest information of the most remarkable Cities of Ancient and Modern Times, their Customs, Architecture," &c.

An Essay on Public Credit, by David Hume; first printed in 1752. With a Letter to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, on the prophetic character of its principles, and shewing from indisputable facts that a National Bankruptcy must ultimately be produced by a perseverance in the Pitt and Paper system. By IMLAC. The Appendix will contain an Analysis of Mr. Bentham's work on Reform, and a Review of other Publications on the same subject.

Zapolya, a Dramatic Poem; by Mr. COLERIDGE.

Helen Montague, a Novel; by Miss LEFANU.

Mr. H. DAVY of Beccles, is about to publish Ten Etchings, by himself, of the Churches of Beccles and Bungay, and of Bungay and Mettingham Castles, with descriptive Letter-press.

Chromatics; or, an Essay on the Analogy and Harmony of Colours: containing Elementary Instruction for producing Colours by Composition in all the variety of Hues and Shades; with a new Theory of their Relations, Arrangement, and Harmony.

Preparing for Publication:

The Elements of the Practice of Agriculture, containing Experiments and Observations during fifty years. By Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG.

Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth; comprising a minute view of her Domestic Life, and Notes of the Manners, Amusements, Arts, and Literature of her Reign. By Miss LUCY AIKIN. The present Work is composed upon the plan of uniting with the personal History of a celebrated female sovereign, and a connected narration of the domestic events of her reign, a large portion of biographical anecdote, private memoir, and traits illustrative of an interesting period of English History. Original letters, speeches, and occasional poems, are largely interspersed.

Memoirs, with a Selection from the Correspondence and other unpublished Writings, of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, Author "of Letters on Education," &c.

The Poetical Remains and Memoirs of the late JOHN LEYDEN, M. D.

The Remains of JAMES DUSAUTOY, late of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

"The Knight of St. John," a Romance, in 3 vols. By Miss A. M. PORTER, Author of "The Recluse of Norway," &c.

A Third Volume of the History of Brazil. By Mr. R. SOUTHEY.

The Third Volume of The Personal Narrative of M. DE HUMBOLDT's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent; during the Years 1799-1804. Translated by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, under the Author's inspection.

Mr. BIGLAND is preparing for publication "Letters on Universal History."

Doctor ROCHE is now preparing, and will speedily publish, the following Works:—1. The Sceptic: consisting of Essays on Morals, Manners, Philosophy and Politics, Theology, Literature, and the Arts; 3 vols. 12mo.—2. An Inquiry concerning the Proper Objects of Philosophy, and the best mode of conducting Philosophical Researches; containing a full exposition of the Inductive Logic and Philosophy of Lord Bacon; 8vo.—3. Philosophical Researches concerning the Mental Faculties and Instincts of the lower Animals, as compared with those of Man, with a view to ascertain how far they agree, and in what they differ; 8vo.—4. He is also preparing "Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of the Right Hon. George Ponsonby; with selections from his correspondence, and a complete collection of his Judicial and Parliamentary Speeches;" in 2 vols.

Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana.—Dr. CAREY, the *Prosodian*, (though not himself concerned in the edition of the Dauphin Virgil now in the press) has offered to enrich it with a KEY, particularly noticing and scanning every line which presents any metrical difficulty from

from poetic licence, of whatever kind, and explaining the nature of such licence in each individual case.—Should the proprietors decline his offer, he has thoughts of giving this Key as an Appendix, either to his "*Scanning Exercises*," already published, or to his "*Latin Versification made easy*," now in forwardness for publication.

*Prospectus of the Rev. Mr. DIBDIN'S
"Bibliographical Decameron."*

Introduction.—Brings the parties together, at Lorenzo's mansion, after their separation as described in the *Bibromania*. Marriage of Lisardo with Almanza, and of Lysander with Belinda. The entire TEN DAYS are consumed on a visit at Lorenzo's.

First Day.—Account of MSS. in capital letters: illuminated and not illuminated. Of ILLUMINATED MSS. the following, among several of the more celebrated MSS. in foreign collections, are noticed: Cuthbert's Latin and Saxon Gospels—Life of St. Aldhelm—Athelstan's Book of the Gospels—Terence in the Bodleian library. Latin Psalter in the Stowe library: Hyde Abbey Book, in the same library. Ethelwold's Latin Prayer Book, of the xth century, in the Duke of Devonshire's library. Caedmon's Version of Genesis, with fac-similes. The 'Day' then proceeds with a view of the progress of the arts of design and composition in miscellaneous illuminated MSS. from the xth to the xvth century inclusively; preceded by some account of the antiquity of *purple MSS.* The decorations which follow illustrate the account of these MSS. This 'Day' is embellished with SEVENTY-SIX ENGRAVINGS, of which *thirty are upon copper*: including the head and tail pieces, and initial capitals.

Second Day.—Commences with some account of ancient Rituals and Breviaries, including those of the Greek, Romish, Ambrosian, Mozarabic, Gallican, Vallombrosal, Salisbury, Hereford, and York Liturgies. Of PRINTED MISSALS and BREVARIES, with *wood-cuts*: fac-similes of the Dance of Death; of sundry subjects from Missals executed abroad and in England—shewing the rise and progress of Art in this department of Engraving. In the whole, upwards of EIGHTY WOOD-CUTS.

Third Day.—Continuation of the History of early Engraving as seen in PRINTED BOOKS. Of Block Books—Ornaments in early works of Chiromancy and Physiognomy: with numerous fac-similes. Of the style of engraving in early Bibles; with numerous fac-similes from the works of *Hans Sebald Beham*,

from the artist who engraved from *Hans Holbein's* designs, and from the *Petit Bernard*, or *Bernard Salomon*. Of wood-cut decorations in Classical Works; with fac-similes: of the *Triumphs of the Emperor Maximilian*, with fac-similes: of German Versions of the Classics, with fac-similes of the engravings. Of the style of Art in *printed Romances*, with fac-similes. Of books of Drollery; and of the style of Art observable in publications from the Basil press about the middle of the xvth century. Of Books of Manners, and Customs, and Sports: of Botanical Publications: with wood-cut fac-similes from each subject. Of Books of Emblems, with numerous fac-similes: of Books of engraved Portraits, with fac-similes: of the style of Art in Italian Publications, with fac-similes. The 'THIRD DAY' contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX WOOD-CUTS.

Fourth Day.—Is exclusively devoted to a succinct, and it is hoped interesting, outline of the *Origin and Early Progress of Printing upon the Continent*: in which the labours of Mr. Ottley and Mr. Singer are noticed, and criticisms are passed upon the comparative merits of the earlier Printers. This 'Day' contains but one embellishment; which is executed by Branstons, upon wood, from a drawing of the late W. Alexander, representing 'monks chaunting, from the first printed Psalter by Fust and Schoeffer.' END OF VOLUME I.

Fifth Day.—Progress of Printing in Germany and Italy continued: with fac-similes of devices of the more eminent Printers. Rise and Progress of Printing in France: at Paris, at Rouen, at Lyons, at Antwerp, and other places in the Low Countries: with fac-similes of devices of the more eminent Printers. In the whole, SEVENTY-NINE fac-similes: strictly such—that is to say, of the same size as the originals; with precisely the same character of art observable in them.

Sixth Day.—Former subject continued, with an account of early printing at Lovain. Progress of Printing at Venice; the Aldine Press: the Presses of the Giunti, Sessæ, Gioliti, &c. of Froben, and Oporinus, at Basle. Two Portraits of Plantin, upon copper, and a copper-plate view of a part of his printing-office. A Copper-Plate Portrait of Froben, from a painting in the possession of Earl Spencer, and a copper-plate of the HEAD of ERASMUS, as it was suspended, carved in wood, in the printing-office of Froben*. The Aldine Family: with the portraits in wood of the

* The original is now in the possession of Mr. T. Payne.

elder Aldus, Paul Manutius, and the grandson. An account of the Editors and Correctors of the Giunti Press, and an alphabetical and descriptive list, in 33 pages, of the earlier and better Editions of Classical and Philological Works executed in the same office. This Day comprises ONE HUNDRED EMBELLISHMENTS.

Seventh Day.—Decorative Printing. Imaginary and Authentic Portraits of Printers. Title Pages, simple and ornamental. Printed Capital Initials. Wood-Cut Portraits of Eminent Characters. Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Art of Printing. Of Paper and Vellum. Modern English Printers of Eminence. Early Hebrew Printing. Ornamental printed capital initials, from the presses of Calliergus, Froben, the Stephens, &c. Of printed Romances. Of Stereotype printing. Of printing UPON VELLUM. List of Lord Spencer's Vellum Alduses (see also Supplement), of his remaining Books upon vellum at Althorp and in London: list of the Duke of Devonshire's Vellum Books: of the Vellum Books in the Cracherode Collection: in the Royal Library of France, in the department of Belles-Lettres only. Of the Vellum printing of Didot and Bodoni. Of William Caslon, the type-founder; with a small copper-plate of him. Of the SHAKESPEARE PRESS: list of the rarer and more magnificent books printed in that Office, with a copper-plate portrait of Mr. Bulmer. Similar list of the publications of Mr. Bensley, with a copper-plate portrait of that printer also. Of the printing of Messrs. Nichols (with a small copper-plate portrait of him), Strahan, Collingwood, Taylor, Davison, Moyes, and Macreery. Of Baxter's Pocket Polyglott Bible, Mr. Abraham John Valpy's new edition of Stephens's Greek Thesaurus. Of Mr. Whittaker, with a fac-simile of his Printing in Gold, executed by himself. In the whole, FORTY-SIX EMBELLISHMENTS in the present Day.

Eighth Day.—Of Book-Binding, ancient and modern. Of the ancient Diptychs. Of crucifixes within the interiors of ancient bindings. Of binding in wood, ivory, and lead. Of the Library of MATHIAS CORVINUS, King of Hungary, with a copper-plate fac-simile of one of the illuminated title-pages of his books. Wood-cut and copper-plate fac-similes of the exterior ornaments upon old bindings. Of the Library of GROLIER, with a fac-simile of the ornaments of his binding and his autograph. Fac-simile of the ornamental binding of MAIOLI: of the ornaments upon the

bindings of DE THOU; his autograph, and brief history of the character and dispersion of his Library. Of the Library of DIANA DE POICTIERS, with a copper-plate of a medal struck in honour of her, and two fac-similes of the style of her binding. Of French Binders: Du Seuil, Padaloup, De Rome, and Bozerian. Of English Binders: of Roger Payne, and a copper-plate of him at work in his shop. Specimens of his charges: his character as a Binder. Of Mrs. Wier, and copper-plate of her portrait. Of Mackinly, Staggenier, Walther, and the late C. Hering. Rise and progress of Charles Lewis, and character of his Binding. Of Whittaker as a Binder. Directions in the choice of Binding. END OF VOLUME II.

Ninth Day.—Characters of deceased and living attenders of Book-Auctions, as a Supplement to the same subject in the *Bibliomania*. Additional Characters. Of Book-Sales by Auction since the publication of the *Bibliomania*: of the sales of the Libraries of the Duke of Roxburghe (accompanied by an engraved portrait of Mr. G. Nicol, and another of Mr. Evans—and followed by some account of the establishment and proceedings of the ROXBURGHE CLUB—with a list of the Books printed for the use of the Members), Colonel Stanley, Stanesby Alchorne, Horne Tooke, Rev. L. Dutens, Ralph Willett, John Towneley (both parts), James Edwards, Duke of Devonshire's Duplicates, Duke of Grafton, Monsieur Talleyrand, Marshal Junot, John Lloyd, William Roscoe, Count Borromeo, Leon d'Ourches, Larcker, and Count MacCarthy.

Tenth Day.—Brief view of the Bibliographical Literature in Italy, France, and Germany: containing portraits of Magliabechi, Apostolo Zeno, Bandini, and Morelli. List of Books upon Vellum in the Collections of the Marquis Trivulzio, Count Melzi, and Signor Reina. Of modern living French Bibliographers. Further account (as a Supplement to the *Bibliomania*) of Libraries and Book Collectors in England. Lady Jane Grey; with a beautiful engraving from the original portrait of her at Althorp, presumed to be the only legitimate portrait extant. Mary, Queen of Scotland. Libraries at Oxford at the beginning of the xvth century: in London during the xvth and xvith centuries. Bishop Cosin. Dean Honeywood; with portrait of the latter from the original by Cornelius Jansen. Richard Smith. Sir Samuel Pepys. Hudson, Crab, Hearne, and Satty. John Bagford and John Murray: with a portrait of each. Thomas Britton; with a por-

a portrait, from the original in the British Museum. Earls of Pembroke and of Sunderland, with a portrait of each; the latter, from the original at Althorp. *Blackmore* and *Meerman*; with a portrait of each. *Tom Osborne*. *James Joye*. Of the *Fairfax Library*. Dr. *William Hunter* (with a descriptive account of a few of the rarer books in the Museum at Glasgow). *Topham Beauclerk*. *William Herbert*, with some original information. *Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode*, with his portrait from the original finished drawing in Earl Spencer's collection. *Percy*, Bishop of Dromore; with a small whole length portrait of him, from the original drawing in the possession of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Meade. *Dampier*, Bishop of Ely; with a portrait from an original drawing by *Masquerier*. *Michael Wodhull*; with a portrait. *Thomas Johnes*; with a portrait of him from a drawing by *Stothard*. Dr. *Benjamin Heath*; with a portrait from an original painting by *Pine*.—Of the Cathedral libraries of *Lincoln*, *York*, and *Durham*. Of the *Caxtons* in the Public Library at Cambridge. Of Private Collections; *Althorp*, *Sledmere*, *Wentworth*, *Holkham*, and *Stowe*. Of the libraries of the more distinguished collectors at London. Of Booksellers: with a portrait of *Samuel Baker*, the Father of the present school of Book-Auctioneers; another of the late *Thomas Payne*, and a third of *Mr. William Miller* (from a painting by *Philips*), retired. Of Private Presses: with a portrait of *Thomas Barrett, Esq.* (Founder of the *Lee-Priory library*) from an original enamel by *Zincke*, in the possession of *Sir S. Egeron Brydges, Bart.* View of *Lee-Priory*, with an account of the Books printed there. View of the *Auchinleck Press*, the property of *Alexander Boswell, Esq. M.P.* All the Portraits in this 'Day,' TWENTY IN NUMBER, are upon copper, and (with the exception of three) are executed in the line manner.

The work, executed in the finest style of printing, in three royal octavo volumes, will be found to contain, in the whole, not fewer than FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY EMBELLISHMENTS: of which upwards of eighty are upon copper; exclusively of the head and tail pieces, and initiatory capital letters, to each Day. The text and notes are printed in a small but distinct type: and such has been the prevalence of the latter, that the matter contained in these volumes would, if arranged in the usual mode of publication, occupy not fewer than fifteen octavo tomes.

[For the Price and Period of Publication, see the Cover of this Magazine.]

The sale of the Library of the late Count M'CARTHY, which began at Paris on the 28th January, closed on the 6th May. This Library had long been distinguished as one of the richest private collections in Europe, and stood unrivalled for the number of articles it contained printed on vellum, including some of the rarest early specimens of printing. The funds of the Royal Library at Paris being inadequate for the purpose, Louis XVIII. advanced from his private purse a liberal sum, to purchase some of the most desirable articles: among them were the *Psalter* of 1457, the first book printed with a date, which sold for 12,000 francs; the first editions of the *Chronicles of Froissart* and *Monstrellet*, printed on vellum, by *Verard*, 6,050 francs; *Vergilius, Venetiis*, per *Bartholemeum Cremonensem*, 1472, printed on vellum, but wanting two leaves, one of the rarest editions of the Poet, 2,440 francs; *Le Romant de Mille et Amys*, Paris, *Verard*, printed on vellum, one of the most beautiful books in the Library, and a Romance of the greatest rarity, 2,300 francs; &c. The Royal Library of Paris (the finest public library in the world) will eventually have 300 volumes printed upon vellum from this collection. About half the Library is destined for this Country, and certainly not the worst half: most of our principal Bibliomaniacs have added some treasures to their former stores; and the article of the highest price, the book of the most intrinsic value, the *Complutensian Polyglott*, printed upon vellum, we are proud to say, was purchased for an English private gentleman, for the sum of 16,100 francs. Such a book is enough to make a Library, otherwise indifferent, of consequence; but, when added to one already extremely rich, will make the *Hibbert Collection* rank throughout Europe in the first class of private Libraries. The total produce of the sale was 404,000 francs (16,000 guineas), a sum much less than had been offered for the Collection three years since by an English Nobleman.

The Archduke CHARLES has published "The Principles of the Art of War, elucidated by the Campaign of 1796." 3 vols. 8vo.

The Literature of Sweden has recently been enriched by tolerable translations of the *Iliad*, *Æneid*, and *Paradise Lost*.

A Periodical Work has been commenced at Philadelphia, entitled *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*: it contains a description of six new species of *Firola*, a new American sheep, and seven new American water shells.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET; TO PHŒBUS:

BY EDWARD LORD THURLOW.

PHŒBUS, whose lieges the great Poets are,
Whose fire doth ripen their creative
heads, [treads

And giveth light, and love to all, that
The earth, or cleaves the wave, or
wings the air;

Whose lovely torch, divine, and regular,
Sweet flowers, rich fruits doth waken in
their beds, [splendent sheds

And groves, and woods; and day re-
O'er heaven, and earth, with glory cir-
cular;

The rosy-bosom'd Hours now chant along
Thy golden chariot nearer to the earth:
Thou marchest, like a bridegroom, fair,

and strong;

Thou causest, that of light we have no
dearth: [long;

O Phœbus, bless us ripe, and bless us
That hadst, in Jove's own lap, thy per-
fect birth!

*The Distich of an Italian Poet; in honour
of Lord EXMOUTH's Victory at ALGIERS.*

EXMOUTH en venit, vicit; sed, Cæsare
major:

Nam non imposuit, sustulit ille jugum.

The Translation, by Lord THURLOW.

*I came, I conquer'd: may brave Exmouth
say; [away:*

And, more than Cæsar, bear the palm
He but impos'd the yoke; but Exmouth's
sword [Lord!

Broke it in twain: Give praise unto the

*Upon a Fly that flew into a Lady's Eye,
and there lay buried in a Tear.*

[From an old Author — Qu. who?]

POOR envious soul! what couldst thou
see

In that bright orb of purity?

That active globe? that twinkling sphere
Of beauty, to be meddling there?

Or didst thou foolishly mistake

The glowing morn in that day-break?

Or was 't thy pride to mount so high

Only to kiss the Sun, and die?

Or didst thou think to rival all

Don Phaëton and his great fall?

And in a richer sea of brine

Drown Icarus again in thine?

'Twas bravely aim'd, and, which is more,

Th' hast sunk the fable o'er and o'er.

For in this single death of thee

Th' hast bankrupt all Antiquity.

O had the fair Egyptian Queen

Thy glorious monument outseen,

How had she spar'd what Time forbids,

The needless tott'ring Pyramids!

And in an emulative chafe

Have begg'd thy shrine her epitaph?

Where, when her aged marble must

Resign her honour to the dust,

Thou might'st have canonized her,

Deceased Time's Executor?

To rip up all the Western bed
Of spices where Sol lays his head,
To squeeze the Phoenix and her nest
In one perfume that may write best,
Then blend the gallery of the skies
With her seraglio of eyes,
T' embalm a name, and raise a tomb
The miracle of all to come,
Then, then compare it: Here's a gem
A pearl must shame and pity them.
An amber drop, distilled by
The sparkling limbeck of an eye,
Shall dazzle all the short essays
Of rubbish worth and shallow praise.

We strive not then to prize that tear,
Since we have nought to poise it here.
The world's too light. Hence, hence, we
cry,

The world, the world's not worth a fly.

*A Parody by Dr. JAMES DRAKE,
(When an Undergraduate of St. John's Col-
lege, Cambridge) on those famous Verses
of Mr. DRYDEN's under MILTON's Picture.*

THREE Richards liv'd in Brunswick's
glorious reign,

In Westminster the first*, the next in
Warwick-lane †;

In Dumbleton the third‡; each doughty
Knight,

In spite of Nature, was resolv'd to write.

The first in penury of thought surpass'd;

The next in rumbling cant; in both, the
last:

The force of Dulness could no farther go,
To make the third, she join'd the former
two.

*On the Return of a HIGHLAND Regiment
from INDIA.*

WELCOME! from foreign plain,

Far o'er the tide;

Welcome to home again,

Laurel'd in pride;

Many a waning year,

Darkest of peril near,

Wander'd thy banners dear,

Honour their guide.

Strangers, and stranger climes

No more invest;

Mem'ries of other times

Sink into rest;

Here though no vertic gleam

Flashes in fiery streams,

Sweeter and softer beams

Solace the breast.

Here swells no trumpet note,

Warring on life;

Here rings no hostile shot,

Bared is no knife.

'Scaped from a deadly blast,

Hardship and pefil past,

Welcome! to home at last!

Welcome from strife!

* Sir Richard Steele.

† Sir R. Blackmore.

‡ Sir R. Cox.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; *continued from p. 72.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16.

The Usury Laws Bill having been reported, Mr. *Vansittart* said, he should oppose it in a subsequent stage, being of opinion, that we were not yet arrived at a state for passing such a measure.

Sir *F. Burdett* complained that Oliver, a Government spy, had gone down to the North, and endeavoured to excite persons to riot and sedition. He also stated, that an infamous Irish spy, named Reynolds, was flourishing under the auspices of Government, and had sat on a late Grand Jury.

Mr. *W. Wynne* interrupted the Hon. Baronet, by moving for the exclusion of strangers, upon which Mr. *Brougham* moved an adjournment. The latter question was, during our absence, put three times, and was negative on the first division by 162 to 29, on the second by 157 to 26, and on the third by 130 to 26.

On our re-admission the House was in a Committee of Supply.

Mr. *Bennet* asked Ministers whether Mr. Reynolds, of infamous memory, had not been appointed Consul General at Malta.

Lord *Castlereagh* said several juries had given credit to Mr. Reynolds's testimony, and he did not understand why the Hon. Member should attach infamy to Mr. Reynolds's character, unless it rendered a man infamous to be instrumental in the discovery of treasonable practices. Mr. Reynolds had been employed in his Majesty's service in Portugal, and also as Postmaster General; and had performed his duties with great integrity and credit; and therefore he (Lord C.) had no hesitation in recommending him as Consul General to Malta.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, he always understood that Mr. Reynolds was a man of notoriously infamous character. It had been proved on a trial, in which he gave evidence, that he had been guilty of the most atrocious crimes.

Lord *Castlereagh* did not think Mr. Reynolds's character was tainted with any thing more than rebellion, though that was a great taint; but he had avowed his error, had expressed his contrition, and had manifested his sincerity in a court of justice, by bringing traitors to deserved punishment.

June 17.

A Call of the House having been ordered for this day, the gallery was not opened till five o'clock. Before the adjournment, August, 1817.

mission of strangers, a division took place on the motion of Mr. *W. Dundas*, for discharging the order of the day, which was carried in the affirmative by 126 to 41.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* adverted to the distressed state of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, of whom 5000 persons were in a state of starvation, and moved for a Committee on the subject, which was agreed to.

In answer to a question from Sir *F. Burdett*, Mr. *Long* said the report of Mr. Reynolds having been appointed Consul General at Malta was unfounded.

June 18.

Lord *Folkestone* again adverted to the regulations at Reading gaol, by order of the Secretary of State, by which, contrary to the 31st of the King, the Magistrates were prevented from visiting the state prisoners confined there; and concluded with moving for copies of all instructions from the Secretary of State to all gaolers to whose custody persons had been committed under the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The Attorney General, Solicitor General, and Lord *Castlereagh*, opposed the motion, and contended that the care of State Prisoners had at all times belonged to the Secretary for the Home Department, under the prerogative of the Crown, with which it was not the intention of the Act of the 31st of the King to interfere.

Sir *S. Romilly*, Mr. *Brougham*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, and Mr. *Wynn*, maintained that there was no exception in the Act, and consequently that the Secretary of State had illegally assumed a dispensing power.

On a division, the motion was negative by 85 to 56.

Mr. *Lushington* brought up a Bill for renewing the former Acts for the prevention of smuggling; a Bill for allowing British goods to be exported to America on the same terms as to other friendly nations, according to the late convention; and a Bill for securing the post horse duties; which were severally read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 19.

On the Order of the day for the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bill, a long debate took place.

The Duke of Bedford, Lord Donoughmore, Earl of Essex, Lord St. John, Marquis

quis *Wellesley*, and Lord *Holland* opposed the measure; and the Earl of *Westmoreland*, Viscount *Sidmouth*, Marquis *Camden*, Lord *Somers*, Earl of *Harrowby*, and the Lord *Chancellor*, supported it. Reynolds, Castle and Oliver, the informers, having been mentioned in terms of reprobation by the opponents of the Bill, it was stated, on the Ministerial side, that Reynolds had saved Ireland by the information which he gave previous to the breaking out of the rebellion in 1798; that Castle had not informed until five weeks after the riots of the 2d of December; and that the reports in the Newspapers respecting Oliver contained much exaggeration.

The third reading was carried, on a division, by 141 to 37, and the Bill passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *E. Brydges*, after some observations, moved for leave to bring in Bill to amend the Act of the 43d of the King relative to Copy-rights; and so far as regards the Act passed prior to Queen Anne's Act, giving 11 copies of books published to the Universities, &c. and also as far as regarded limited editions of books.

Mr. *Peel* and Lord *Palmerston* opposed the motion, which went to effect a regulation recently adopted by the House, as one highly advantageous to literature, after a very full and ample consideration.

Sir *S. Romilly* and Sir *F. Burdett* supported the motion before the House; they considered the Act lately passed as unjust and unfair, and as operating not to the advantage but to the discouragement of learning. It took property from individuals to give it to large public bodies, who, if they wanted books, could well afford to purchase them.

Mr. *Banks* and Mr. *Smith* of Cambridge, also opposed the Motion.

Mr. *Ponsonby* supported the motion. He thought the argument, that obliging the poor author to give a certain portion of his property to different corporate bodies, and to receive nothing in return, as a way to encourage learning, was the most extraordinary argument he had ever heard. As to the wish of the learned Universities, to get their books for nothing, did not surprise him at all. It was the character of all great corporate bodies, learned or unlearned, to get all they could for nothing, and in return to give away as little as possible. He thought the Universities should buy their books if they wished to have them; or if they were to be given to the Universities, they should be given them by the Publick, and not at the expence of individuals.

Mr. *Croker* was against the motion. He considered the Bill which it was now sought to repeal, as one greatly benefi-

cial to authors. In return for the portion of property which an author thus parted with, they had their copy-rights, &c. well protected.

Mr. *Ponsonby* and Mr. *Croker* explained.

Mr. *Brougham* supported the motion for bringing in the Bill, and Mr. *Findley* opposed it.

Mr. *C. Wynn* was in favour of the present motion. He thought that even those persons who were favourable to the Bill formerly passed, would agree that it required to be revised. He saw no reason why the author of a book should be subjected to a tax of 11 copies of his work to the Universities, any more than a man who planted timber should afterwards be subject to a tax of 11 trees, from each plantation he might make, to the navy of the country.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The House then divided, when the numbers for bringing in the Bill were, 57—Against it, 58—Majority, 1!

Sir *F. Burdett* wished to know whether the spy, Oliver, had been authorized by Ministers to make the use, which he understood he had made, of his name, having introduced himself to several individuals with his (Sir *F. Burdett's*) compliments. He was proceeding to animadvert upon the wickedness of employing men whose interest it was to promote treason, when, being called to order by the *Speaker*, he re-stated his question.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, if the Hon. Baronet's name had been used in the way complained of, he might ascribe it to other grounds than the commands of Ministers. He was confident Lord *Sidmouth* would never abuse the public confidence reposed in him; and as to himself, he should continue to take such measures as seemed necessary to ensure the peace of the country, though such measures might disturb the peace of traitors, or even involve the Hon. Baronet's name.

Mr. *Brougham* asked if measures had been taken to bring Oliver to condign punishment, should the atrocities alleged against him prove true?

Lord *Castlereagh* assured the House that Lord *Sidmouth* had never authorized any improper conduct in the person alluded to, and if such had been the case, he doubted not it would meet with due reprehension.

A motion by Sir *J. Newport*, for an Address to the Prince Regent to institute an inquiry into the state of Ireland, was negatived by 59 to 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, Watch and Ward Bill, Agent Generals' Bill, and others.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Stuart Wortley* presented a petition from *Barber Beaumont, Esq.* against the *Alcohol Licensing Bill*. Ordered to be printed.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted several sums for the Navy and for Miscellaneous Services in Ireland.

The Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was received from the Lords, and was ordered to be read a first time on Monday.

Sir *S. Romilly* having presented a petition from Hull against the Bill, Lord *A. Hamilton* took occasion to censure the conduct of the Lord Advocate for Scotland, in framing a third indictment against *Mackinlay*, who had already been twice before a court of justice for the same offence. This observation gave rise to a long conversation, in the course of which Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Abercromby*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, Mr. *Curwen*, and others, concurred in disapproving of the conduct complained of, and the Attorney General, Mr. *Dundas*, Lord *Castlereagh*, and Mr. *Canning*, deprecated the agitation of the question in the absence of the Lord Advocate.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* presented the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, which was read. It is to the same effect as that presented in the House of Lords. On the motion for its lying on the table, Lord *Milton* stated that he had been one of the Committee. The facts alledged in the Report were in the main correct, but they were too highly coloured, and he differed from the Committee as to the remedy, which, instead of a general Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, ought, in his opinion, to be something of a local nature, like the Act by which Luddism had been put down. After a general conversation, in the course of which Lord *Cochrane* was called to order, for calling the Report a scandalous libel on the people of England, the motion was agreed to.

The House having gone into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to take a general view of the financial state of the country, premising that the Report so recently made by the Committee of Finance would supersede the necessity of his going into a minute detail. He then stated the Supplies under various heads, amounting, in the aggregate, to 18,001,300*l.* exclusive of 4,136,503*l.* for the discharge of Navy and Transport debts, interest on Exchequer Bills, &c. He then recapitulated the particulars of the Ways and Means already voted, amounting to 9,541,537*l.* and leaving a sum to be provided for of 12,600,000*l.* This he proposed to raise by issuing 9,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills here, and Treasury Bills for 3,600,000*l.* in Ireland. The money might have

been raised by loan on advantageous terms; but he found an issue of Exchequer Bills would be still better. Since he last addressed the House on the financial state of the country, the funds had improved 20 per cent. Cash payments were in the course of resumption, without any stock, and the remaining restrictions on the Bank would be wholly removed by the 5th of July next year. The result of the financial operations of last year had been an actual diminution of the public debt to the amount of 3,400,000*l.* In the course of this year he looked with confidence to a further diminution of at least 500,000*l.* He then observed, that the difficulties did not arise from any domestic circumstances, but from the general state of depression of the continental kingdoms, which depression prevented the consumption of British articles. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the credit of the country was looking up, and our commerce improving. Under all these circumstances, he trusted he should hear no more of reducing the interest of the National Debt, or of breaking faith with the public creditor, but that the spirit and loyalty of the country would enable them to meet much greater difficulties than these. He then proposed several Resolutions, which, after a few observations from Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, and others, were agreed to.

June 23.

This evening the first reading of the Bill for the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was agreed to by 276 to 111. The speakers for it were, Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Legh Keck*, Mr. *Bankes*, Mr. *Courtenay*, Mr. *W. Elliot*, Mr. *Canning*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*; the speakers against it were, Mr. *Ponsonby*, Mr. *Abercrombie*, Mr. *Barclay*, Lord *Althorpe*, Sir *S. Romilly*, Lord *Milton*, Sir *J. Newport*, Mr. *Brougham*, and Lord *Folkestone*.

In the course of his speech, Lord *Castlereagh* adverted to the case of *Oliver*, observing that Government did not apply to him; he came to the Secretary of State (Lord *Sidmouth*).—He stated that he had been applied to by a delegate well known to be in the treason, and who had come up to London to ascertain the feeling and spirit of the people there, and to give them assurances of the spirit of the country. Mr. *Oliver* had stated, that he was not engaged in it till he saw this delegate and another in London, known to be in the treason. The delegate requested Mr. *Oliver* to accompany him, and judge for himself on the spot. The question then for Government to consider was, whether Mr. *Oliver* should go down with the delegate and procure information; or not? Would

Would Government have discharged its duty, if it had not acted as it had done? So far from Government having sent Mr. Oliver to work up treason, they had given him letters to Magistrates with whom he was to communicate whenever any chance of danger appeared, that they might take proper steps to avert mischief.

Mr. Ponsonby stated, that he had examined Oliver, and from all the information he had gained from him, and from other sources, he had not the slightest doubt that he had (without the instruction of Government) fomented the spirit of discontent which existed in the midland counties. The Right Hon. Gentleman afterwards observed, "That great irritation, and in some instances treasonable practices, subsists in the manufacturing districts, I have no doubt. But I ask, is this a reason why the whole people of England are to be deprived of their rights? (*Hear.*) The real and only effectual way of stopping this treason and riot in the manufacturing districts, is to hunt out from the sphere of the working classes that system called *Luddism*—to put an end to it speedily by a steady, prompt, and uncompromised prosecution of the principals, by whose agency and influence the system is upheld and diffused. Until this is done no good will be effected. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) It is not by hanging one man for robbing a house, by hanging another for stealing arms, that you will strike at the root of this vile, nay, diabolical system. (*Hear, hear, from the Treasury benches.*) I admit it is an atrocious system. What else can it be called, when it has wrought up men's minds to such a state of malignity, that these wretches will, for the gain of even so paltry a sum as 10s. or 20s. shoot you, Sir, or you, or any man whom they never saw before. (*Hear.*) If you do not stop this system in the manner I have pointed out (and there is no other manner), you will have it spreading wider and wider, and you will have to tolerate the existence in your country of the greatest stain that ever disgraced it, namely, a knot of Englishmen ready to be hired out as the assassins of their fellow-countrymen for the wages of crime."

Sir J. Newport expressed his intention, if the House should suffer the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act to pass, of proposing a clause to limit its duration to the 1st of December.

Sir Charles Mordaunt presented a Petition from the county of Warwick, against the proposed Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He was sorry that he could not support the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Dugdale, from what had happened in the midland counties, was unable to support the prayer of the petition.

June 24.

Mr. Wynn obtained leave to bring in a Bill for shortening and regulating the duration of Polls in Elections.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, which was opposed by Mr. F. Douglas, Mr. Curwen, Lord Deerpark (the latter Gent. having voted in its favour before) and *The Lord Mayor*; and supported by Mr. Lockhart, Sir W. Curtis, and Mr. H. Addington. When the House divided, for the second reading 80, against it 30—majority 50.

June 25.

Sir S. Romilly made his promised motion for the production of the Case on which the Law Officers of the Crown had given the opinion promulgated by the celebrated circular of Lord Sidmouth—that the Magistrates of Counties are vested with a power of committing or holding persons to bail for selling or publishing Seditious Libels. After a learned discussion, in which Ministers were, unexpectedly supported by Mr. C. Wynn, who concurred in the opinion that Magistrates do possess this power of committing, the motion was negatived without a division. Sir Samuel R. then, in reference to the Circular of the Secretary of State, moved, as a Resolution—that it was prejudicial to the due administration of justice for a Minister of the Crown to interfere with the conduct of Magistrates, by instructing them how they ought to administer the laws.—But this also was negatived by a majority of 157 to 49.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 27.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Yeomanry Cavalry Bill, Irish Peace Preservation Bill, Newfoundland Marriage Bill, and several others.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Bennet presented a Petition from a person of the name of Evans, who had been imprisoned under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The petitioner stated, that on the 10th of April, he and his son were taken from the prison in which they had been at first confined, and he was immured in a condemned cell in Horsefonger-lane prison. The room had for its furniture a pail with water in it, another for a water-closet, a chair and a table. He was put in irons, and deprived of a flute, with which, being a musical man, he had amused himself.

Mr. H. Addington said, he would take an early opportunity of inquiring into the matters stated, and would communicate the result to the House.

The third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill was moved by Lord Castlereagh,

Castlereagh, and after a long discussion carried by a majority of 130; the numbers being 195 to 65. With the consent of Ministers the duration of the Bill was limited to the 1st of March. The motion to this effect was made by Mr. *Stewart Wortley*, and seconded by Lord *Castlereagh*. Mr. *Wynn* proposed to limit it to the 25th of December; but the former proposition was carried by a majority of 152 to 50. The Bill was then passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

Lord *Grosvenor* presented a petition from certain working artificers, praying for the discouragement of the use of machinery in manufactures. His Lordship said he felt it his duty to present the petition, though he thought the views of the petitioners erroneous.

Lord *Lauderdale* said, that without the use of machinery one half of those who were now employed would be utterly destitute; and the petitioners, therefore, were blindly praying for that which, if granted, would contribute to their own destruction.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved that the Amendment made by the Commons to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, limiting the duration of the Bill to the 1st March next, be agreed to.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne* moved to substitute the 1st of December.

Lord *Donoughmore* approved of the latter amendment, and called for some explanation as to the reports of the treatment of the two Evans's.

Lord *Sidmouth* said the reports alluded to were gross exaggerations. The prisoners were confined in large and airy apartments, and had every indulgence that could prudently be allowed. Their petition, instead of being detained by him, had been taken from the office by their solicitor, and had been presented to the other House by Mr. *Bennet*. He had uniformly told prisoners that they had a right to petition the Crown and Parliament. He had that morning examined the gaoler of Horsemonger-lane prison, and if the facts alledged had been found correct, that person would not have been suffered to remain an hour longer in his situation. He had ordered the irons of prisoners under the Suspension Act to be knocked off; and though he had prevented the Magistrates in general from indiscriminate access to them, it was not true that he had prevented the regular visiting magistrates from seeing them.

Lord *Grosvenor* censured the employment of spies; and praised the administration of the Duke of Bedford in Ireland, who rejected their services with contempt and indignation.

Lord *Redesdale* said the fault, if there was any, of the administration which pre-

ceded that of the Noble Duke was, that it listened rather too little than too much to the information of spies. If more attention had been paid to them, his venerable friend, Lord *Kilwarden*, might have been yet living. He himself, from a neglect of such information, had been in great danger of being seized, and detained as a hostage by the insurgents.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne's* amendment was then negatived, and the amendment made by the Commons agreed to, without a division.

A long discussion arose on the question for committing the various Bills for the abolition of certain offices, and regulating others.

Lords *Lauderdale*, *Erskine*, *Redesdale*, and *Arden* opposed them, as for the sake of a paltry saving, entrenching on the prerogative of the Crown, and innovating upon the old established mode of remunerating great public services.

Lord *Grosvenor* approved of the different measures as a whole, but objected to some of the details.

Lords *Liverpool*, *Harrowby*, *Bathurst*, and the Lord *Chancellor* vindicated both the principle and the details of the series of Bills.

The motion for committing them was carried, on a division, by 27 to 7; and they accordingly went through a Committee.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bill for further suspending the Habeas Corpus Act.

In the Commons, the same day, the Report of the Usury Bill was, after a general conversation, ordered to be considered this day three months, by which it is lost for the present Session.

A petition was received from *Liverpool* against the Excise License Bill, complaining that, under pretence of regulations, it would impose additional taxes to the amount of 110,000*l.* Petitions to the same effect were received from *Bristol* and *Cambridge*. In answer to the observations of the supporters of the petitions, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained and justified the provisions of the Bill.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply, in which various sums were voted for the Army.

At the close of a discussion, in which Mr. *Ponsonby* had spoken, finding himself unwell, he retired behind the Speaker's chair, where he fell down in a fit*.

The *Speaker* immediately put the question of adjournment, and quitted the chair, to pay attention to Mr. *Ponsonby*, who was conducted to the room of the *Speaker's* Secretary, and medical assistance was immediately sent for. Mr. *Lynn* and Mr.

* See the melancholy termination of this illness, p. 83.

White, of Parliament-street, attended, and Mr. Ponsonby was bled; after which he recovered considerably, and was conveyed home in the Speaker's carriage. Several Members shewed great anxiety and attention to the Right Hon. Gentleman. Lord Grey, and other friends of Mr. Ponsonby, were sent for.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 1.

On the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, the further consideration of the Savings' Bills, relative to this country and Ireland, was postponed for three months, with the view of introducing them next Session in a more perfect shape.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Attorney General* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual suppression of the Luddite system.

Mr. Bennet having inquired whether the Under Secretary of State was prepared to give any answer as to the petition of Mr. Evans, Mr. H. Addington replied to the different allegations in the petition. As to the charge of a former petition having been detained by the Secretary of State, it was totally unfounded. Mr. Evans sent a petition on the 21st of February to the Secretary of State's office, by the hands of Mr. Abbot, for Lord Cochrane; but next morning he sent to request that it should be given to Mr. Harmer, his Solicitor. Mr. Harmer got it accordingly, and since then no word was heard of it in the office: but on looking over the papers in the Vote-office, he found that it had been presented to that House on the 27th of February, and by the Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Bennet.) Mr. Abbot, the gaoler, assured him, that he had never refused Evans the use of pens, paper, and ink. The practice at Horse-monger-lane gaol was to iron the prisoners. Three gentlemen, the present Sheriff, the late Sheriff, and a Mr. Harris, went to see Evans, and one of them asked the gaoler whether it was the practice to put prisoners there into irons? Being told that it was the uniform practice, they acquiesced. The next day the irons were taken away. He next read a description of the room in which he was confined, which had been called the condemned dungeon. It was 25 feet long, 18 wide, and 11 high. There were two large windows, a fire-place, and a coal-place. There was a fine view of the Surrey hills from his window. (*Great laughter.*) The younger Evans had a room exactly the same, except that, being lower, the view is not so extensive. It had been alleged that they had not been allowed to walk any where. There was an arcade 55 feet in length, in which they were allowed to walk. He asked the gaoler whether there was not a place where they

could conveniently enjoy free air, and he answered, "Certainly not, without being exposed too much for their security." Another point he would mention was the alleged want of communication with his dearest friends. His wife had been allowed to visit him and to converse with him through the iron grate, which was open from top to bottom, so as to admit them to see and converse freely. All the possible modes in which any grievances felt by prisoners could be made known were two. The one was by writing to the Secretary of State. This Mr. Watson had often done, and always obtained redress, for which he had written a letter of thanks. This was the best mode. The only other mode was by sending to inquire at the gaols, which it was impossible to do as to every gaol in the country; and which, if possible, would be a libel upon the individuals who were most carefully chosen to watch over the treatment of prisoners and the management of prisons.

Mr. Bennet, notwithstanding the explanation given on some points, persisted in thinking that the two Evans's and their associates, had been harshly treated.

Mr. Barham said he was not satisfied with the explanations given, and would make a motion on the subject to-morrow.

Mr. Brougham asked whether he was to credit the assertion that Mr. Evans was without fire or candle?

Mr. H. Addington could only say that no severity had been exercised towards him but what was usual in all other cases.

Mr. Brougham said he must then consider the charge as true. It had been stated that there were no means of allowing exercise to the prisoners consistently with their secure custody: he, on the contrary, could tell the House that there was a large space, a garden, with a high wall set with spikes, in which they were in perfect security.

On the motion of Sir E. Brydges, a return was ordered from the Universities, as to the way in which the books claimed under the Copy-right Act were disposed of.

The petition of the Watchmakers was referred to a select Committee.

After a conversation of some length, the order for a Committee to inquire into the policy of restricting or prohibiting the exportation of cotton-yarn, was discharged, on the ground that it was too late in the Session to inquire and to report on so extensive a subject.

Mr. Vansittart, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill to prevent the circulation of Bank dollars and tokens after the 25th of March next.

July 2.

Mr. Hammersley wished to know whether Government had made any application

tion for repayment of the Austrian loan of 19,300,000*l*.

Lord Castlereagh said, a proper time for making such a demand had not yet arrived.

Mr. *Barham* addressed the House at considerable length on the case of Mr. *Evans*. He had supported the measures of Government for 30 years from conviction; upon the same principle he now opposed them. He would defend the liberties of Englishmen, because, in this country, the subversion of our liberties implied the subversion of the Government and Constitution. He agreed with a Noble Lord who had, on a preceding evening, said that he would rather see the country revolutionized than enslaved. He would ask the Gentlemen on the Treasury benches, who received that sentiment with a clamour of disapprobation, whether they charged the people of England with treason to James II. or upon what principle, but that revolution was better than slavery, could they justify their attachment to the reigning family? He then contended that the Secretary of State, having taken upon himself the custody of the prisoners under the Suspension Act, ought to know, from day to day, how they were treated, and condemned the new doctrine that men whom it was never intended to bring to trial were to be confined to produce repentance. We had come to the turning point. We must go back to the iron age, renounce our free constitution, and get an arbitrary government, and take all the machinery of despotism, foreign armies, arbitrary imprisonments, solitary confinements, without specific object or limited duration; and above all, spies and informers as the authority for law, the evidence for trial, and the safeguard of Government; or we must take liberty with all its inconveniences. He did not, however, think that the people of England were prepared to yield up the liberty purchased by the blood of their ancestors, without a struggle worthy of the cause. The Hon. Member then adverted to the details of the petition. He had somewhere read of a prisoner who amused himself with feeding a spider. Was not the taking away of the flute an act of more barbarous cruelty than killing the spider? It appeared he had been ruined in his trade through the rigour with which all intercourse with his friends was denied. This surely was a very great hardship. It was stated, too, that the circumstances in which he was placed would terminate his life. If in consequence of the severity, which was admitted to have been exercised towards this man, he lost his life, it then turned out that it was not only the power of arbitrary imprisonment that was given to Ministers, but the power of life

and death. After some further observations, he moved that the petition should be referred to a select Committee.

Mr. *H. Addington*, in opposing the motion, repeated the statement which he made the preceding day. The petition had been delivered to Mr. *Harmer* at the prisoner's desire. Of coals there was an unlimited allowance. Candles were allowed liberally, according to the seasons of the year. *Evans* complained to the gaoler that he had not enough of candles, but the gaoler told him he must apply to higher authority. One of the rules of the prison was, that no musical instrument could be allowed. If the flute could be allowed, no person would be more apt to feel the hardship of withholding it than himself. (*A laugh.*) The gaoler told him, that the reason why *Evans* was not allowed to walk in the garden was, that the way to it was through the felon's yard. The bed was perfectly new, and as good as could be afforded. The gaoler is a most humane man, and he (*Mr. H. A.*), had received two letters from the four state prisoners under his charge, stating that they had experienced great humanity from him since their confinement. He had that morning visited the prison along with an Hon. Member, who would state what passed.

Mr. *B. Shaw*, the Member alluded to, said that the elder *Evans* mentioned, that so far as his treatment in prison was concerned, he had no charge to make, but that liberty was sweet, and that no situation could be agreeable in which he was deprived of it. *Pilkington* confirmed this testimony to the conduct of the gaoler, by declaring, that he was so far from complaining of any oppressive or harsh usage from the gaoler, that he regarded him with love and gratitude, as his friend and benefactor. The younger *Evans* had no complaint to make, except with regard to the supply of candle; and *Ogden* declared, with tears in his eyes, that he should never forget the kindness which he had experienced from his hands, that he should always remember his conduct with gratitude; for, added he, "he has been to me a friend and benefactor in my distress."

Mr. *Bennet* repeated his former observations, and contended that a sufficient case had been made out for reference to a Committee.

Mr. *H. Sumner* stated that Lord *Sidmouth*, the instant a memorial was sent to him, ordered the prisoners to be taken out of irons. The rooms in which they were confined were large and airy, and the gaoler was remarkable for his humanity.

Mr. *S. Wortley* had never heard a charge more completely disproved than the

the present; nor had ever seen a case that appeared more completely trumped up to deceive the publick, and to excite odium against the Government.

Sir F. Burdett was not inclined to put much faith in the praises of a gaoler.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that circumstances had arisen in the course of this discussion which would lead to a correction of the evil; and the presumption was, that whenever an abuse did exist, it would not be long before it came to the knowledge of Government; who, he could assure the House, would be disposed to pay the utmost attention to it.

After a few observations from Lord Cochrane and General Hope, the motion was negatived without a division.

Sir J. C. Hippisley brought in a Bill for securing the payment of the wages of colliers in the lawful money of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 3.

Lord Colchester (the late Speaker of the Commons) was introduced by Lords Redesdale and Dynevor, and took the oath and his seat.

In answer to a question from Lord Mansford, as to the persons convicted of a conspiracy against the lives of the three poor Irish coiners, Lord Sidmouth said they were still under sentence of death, but that the execution had been respited. If it should turn out that these persons could not, from a defect in the law, be brought to punishment, care would be taken that the law should be amended in that respect. He did not mean by any means to say, however, that these persons might not still be punished; but at present the state of the case was as he had mentioned—that they were still under sentence of death, but that the execution had been respited.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Binning observed, that of the 950 parishes in Scotland, 259 had not made their returns respecting the lunatic poor. There appeared something like negligence, though not wilful, and he hoped this notice of it would have a due effect.

The Report of a Committee on the Newfoundland trade having been read, Mr. M. A. Taylor impressed upon the House the necessity of taking immediate measures for the relief of that settlement, which was threatened with all the horrors of famine, and for the permanent support of the fishery as connected with both our naval and mercantile interests. Out of a population of 80,000, not less than 10,000 or 12,000 were without the means of subsistence. The best fishing parts of Newfoundland had been conceded to France by treaty: the French traders were very active, and the French Government exerted itself by means of bounties, equal

to half the cost and cure of the fish. Duties against our own merchants amounted almost to a prohibition. Spain, whom we had protected with our treasure and blood, gave her proofs of gratitude by her duties on our trade. Murat, when he reigned at Naples, levied a duty, which was to go to the ransoming slaves at Algiers; which the present King, much as he was indebted to us, not only had kept up, but had increased. Our merchants had thus to cope with a host of difficulties. They wished that 5000 at least, of the starving population should be removed to other settlements, and that an attempt should be made to keep up the fishery, our best nursery of seamen, by a bounty, for one year, of 2s. per quintal. The Hon. Member then moved, that the Report should be taken into consideration by a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Robinson disapproved of the proposed bounty, as proceeding on false maxims of political economy; and looking to the distress which prevailed in this country and in Ireland, and to the unproductive state of the last harvest in Canada and Nova Scotia, he could not see that Government could administer relief to a greater extent than they had offered, which was to provide settlements for 1000 persons in Nova Scotia, if the merchants would defray the expence of removing them. This offer had been rejected.

Mr. Holdsworth, Mr. W. Douglas, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Protheroe, urged the necessity of doing something to avert the threatened calamity.

Mr. F. Lewis did not see how Government, with all the difficulties which pressed on it, could do any thing effectual, and suggested that recourse should be had to a subscription.

Mr. Vansittart objected to the proposed bounty, but assured the House that Government would exert all the means in its power for the relief of the present sufferers, as they had done with regard to the sufferers by the fire at St. John's. After some further discussion, the motion was negatived by 50 to 29.

July 4.

A Petition was presented from Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, stating distress, and imputing it, in part, to the exporting of cotton twist. To a question from Mr. Canning, Mr. Vansittart answered, that he was not pledged against going into an inquiry on the subject next Session.

On the question for the third reading of the Election Poll Bill, Mr. Brougham argued for further delay, and moved that the Bill should be printed. The motion was negatived by 60 to 2. An amendment by Mr. Calcraft for excepting persons in the

the army, navy, or militia, was negatived by 55 to 23. The question for the passing of the Bill was then carried in the affirmative, by 52 to 19.

Mr. S. *Bourne* brought up the Report of the Committee on the Poor Laws, which was ordered to be printed, with a view to its circulation in all parts of the country, preparatory to a more mature consideration of the subject next Session.

Mr. *Bennet*, with respect to the *Alchouse Bill*, said, from the sort of opposition, and the emphatic tone used against

it, he had little or no hope of success if he pressed it this Session. While he was, therefore, obliged to delay a remedy, he protested, in the name of the morals of the people of England, against a system that contributed more than any other measure whatever to destroy them. He then moved the farther consideration this day three months, which was ordered.

The third reading of the *Irish Grand Jury Bill* was carried, by 46 to 8; and the Bill passed.

The *Extents in Aid Bill* was also passed.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 15th inst. at half past two o'clock, Madame and the three Princes repaired to Notre Dame, to be present at the ceremony of the renewal of the vow of Louis XIII. which was originally made in 1638. —After vespers, the procession took place in the following order: A detachment of gendarmes first; then marched, under the banner of the Virgin, 150 youths, clothed in white; more than 200 clerical persons attached to the different institutions; then the Metropolitan Clergy; the Dignitaries; several Prelates preceded the statue of the Virgin; and it was followed by the Duke de Berri, the Duc d'Angoulême, Monsieur, and Madame, and the Duchess d'Angoulême, all attended by their principal Officers of State; and the procession was closed by the civil and judicial authorities. —The procession passed through the Rue Neuve-Notre Dame, the Marché Neuf, the rue de la Baillerie, and the Quays. All the streets, on the passage of the procession, were decorated with tapestry, and from the windows floated white handkerchiefs and fleur-de-lys. The National Guard and the Royal French and Swiss Guards formed a double line along the streets.

The negotiations between the Pope and the King of France are stated to be concluded; and a long list is given of the Archbishops and Bishops of France, instituted by his Holiness on the nomination of the King. Of those the most conspicuous is that of Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Almoner; who, having obtained a Cardinal's hat, is promoted to the rank of Archbishop of Paris.

M. de la Luzerne, formerly Bishop of Langres, and M. de Beausset, formerly Bishop of Alais, have also been created Cardinals.

Cardinal Brancadoro has arrived at Paris. This ecclesiastic is said to have on former occasions frequently filled the office of Nuncio from the Papal Court; and his present visit to Paris is thought to have for its object the speedy termination

Genl. Mac. August, 1817.

of all matters yet unsettled with regard to the Gallican Church.

The King of Prussia arrived at Paris, on Saturday the 16th inst. in the afternoon, and the Duke of Wellington in the evening. The former, travelling as Count Rappin, came in the most private manner; one carriage containing himself and the whole of his suite. On the 17th, the King, accompanied by the Count de Goltz, his Minister at the Court of France, was introduced to the French Monarch at the Thuilleries, and afterwards to Monsieur, the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, and the Duke and Duchess de Berry. The two Sovereigns dined together in the evening. The King strictly preserves the character of a private gentleman.

It appears, by a decision of the Minister at War, approved by the King, that a certain number of that numerous and formidable corps, the half-pay officers of the old French army, are henceforth to be attached to the different corps d'armée; and one half the commissions which fall vacant in future are to be distributed amongst them.

A letter from Cambray of the 19th inst. assures us, it is no longer doubtful that the Army of Occupation will be reduced one-fifth at the beginning of Autumn.

The French Ministry of Marine have sent out a frigate, with scientific men, to survey the navigation of the Turkish Archipelago.

A private letter from Paris states, that although the Duke of Orleans, in obedience to the King's wishes, lives in apparent retirement, with his family, at Neuilly, yet he comes to Paris every Monday morning, on which day he regularly holds a levee. This is attended by most of the French Marshals, and not a few ex-Authorities in the Civil Department.

The trial has commenced of a band of conspirators, who called themselves Knights of the Sleeping Lion. The indictment charges them with associating for the purpose of overturning the Government, every person initiated taking an oath of fidelity

fidelity to Buonaparte and his family. Holleville, the Leader of the Society, is described as a cousin of Buonaparte; but this is in all likelihood an assumed relationship.

One of the Paris Papers, in a kind of demi-official article, presents a most favourable account of the present financial situation of France. It states, that the Government has been able to meet every demand upon it, including even a large unforeseen expenditure, which the rigour of the seasons has rendered indispensable; and that such altogether has been the order and economy observed in the Treasury, that *only half of the Loan* voted by the Chambers has as yet been expended. "The negotiations," it is added, "which are now carrying on, are for the supply of the other half of the Loan;" and not, as has been erroneously supposed, for any new Loan occasioned by any new necessity on the part of the French Government.

It appears, that a serious disturbance took place on the 18th ult. at St. Genies, at the execution of a Capt. Oudin, who was shot for a former insurrection (see p. 73). The detachment of soldiers drawn out to shoot the unfortunate offender wheeled about, and refused to fire. The officer who commanded them has been dismissed the service, as well as his men, with the additional punishment of being ordered before a Court Martial.

Tremendous storms have ravaged several parts of France; particularly in the neighbourhood of Soissons, at Busancy, Rosieres, Septmont, and Embrief. An appeal to public charity has been made for the ruined inhabitants of all these places.

The perpetual motion, so long sought for in vain, is now sought through the medium of galvanism. A French physician has in his cabinet two galvanic piles, 16 inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy beam. The continual oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum, which has never stopped for the last three years. The physician is now endeavouring to give to this movement an isochronism which may render it more useful.

The body of Madame De Stael has been opened, and this operation has falsified the opinions given by her physicians. In her anatomy they have remarked the extraordinary dimension of the brain. A cast has been taken of her head. Madame De Stael, in her will, authorises her son and daughter to make public her marriage with M. De Rocca, which took place long since, and to introduce to their families the son who was the issue of that marriage.

LALANDE AND MADAME DE STAEL.—M. Lalande dined one day at the house of Rocamier, the banker: he was seated be-

tween the celebrated beauty Madame Rocamier, and Madame de Stael, equally distinguished for her wit. Wishing to say something pretty to the ladies, the Astronomer exclaimed — "How happy I am to be thus placed between wit and beauty!" — "Yes, M. Lalande," sarcastically replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either!"

NETHERLANDS.

Rigorous orders are given to drive the French Buonapartists out of the Netherlands; Cambaceres, Syeyes, and the artist David, only are excepted.

Accounts from Flanders relate chiefly to the abundant and fine harvest now reaping in that country.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The French Papers have brought us a copy of a Bull addressed by the Pope to the King of Spain, authorising him to levy a subsidy on the Spanish Ecclesiastics. This document has been obtained in furtherance of the new projects of Finance of the Minister Garay; and, if acquiesced in by the Spanish Clergy, will transfer thirty millions of reals from the Church coffers to those of the State.

It is asserted, that Arguelles, one of the most distinguished Members of the Cortes, who had been exiled, has not only been pardoned, but has been promoted to high office. Two of his colleagues also are expected to be set at liberty.

By accounts from Madrid, it appears, that Don Martin Garay, the Minister of Finance, proposed, as a part of his financial plan, the granting of a general amnesty for all political offences; with a view to tranquillize the country, and obtain credit, in order to supply the wants of the State; and on the 30th of May last, by order of the King, it was referred to the Supreme Council of Finance, to consider the expediency of such a measure, and whether it should be granted with or without exceptions. The Council of Finance, on the 7th of June, made a report to the King, in which they give a decided opinion, that the amnesty ought to be an entire oblivion of all the political offences committed during the convulsions that have agitated Spain.

A Letter from Perpignan, dated July 18, says, "On the arrival of General Lacy at Majorca, his sentence was read to him, and he was shot on the morning of the 5th. He died with equal composure and firmness." — Letters from Madrid of the first respectability state, on the other hand, that General Lacy has not been executed; but that his sentence has been commuted into perpetual imprisonment in the Castle of Majorca, through the intercession of the Queen.

Recent intelligence from Madrid serves very strongly to elucidate the line of policy pursued

pursued by the Spanish Government, and the views which it entertains. The Cabinet of Madrid, conscious of the utter inability of Spain, by means of her own unassisted efforts, to recover her former dominion on the Continent of America, has been making every possible endeavour to interest the powers of Europe in her cause, and to induce them to embark in the former project of re-subjugating her former Colonies. It is now stated in the Spanish Papers, that "the most amicable arrangements exist with Brazil, the United States, England, Austria; and that the greater part of these Courts offer their assistance in reducing the Insurgent Colonies!" — That the "greater part" of these Courts have offered such assistance few persons will believe; but it has for some time past been generally rumoured, that Spain has purchased the interference of Russia in the contest between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Letters from Lisbon state, that murmurs and discontents are spreading more widely every day among the Portuguese people. This disorder of the public mind is not thought likely to be appeased by the protracted and indefinite absence of the King, or by the perpetual drains of men and money which are required for the service of the new Brazilian Empire. The spirit of dissatisfaction has, it is said, found its way into the Portuguese Army, more especially among the troops under orders to embark for South America.

ITALY.

The Princess of Wales left Rome on the 2d inst. to repair to Bologna.

The Arch-Duchess Marie Leopoldine, Princess of Brazil, left Florence on the 8th for Leghorn, where the Portuguese fleet destined to convey her to Rio Janeiro is stationed. Prince Metternich had reached Leghorn before the Princess, to give her away, in the capacity of Imperial Commissary.

An article from Leghorn states, that the Commodore of the American squadron which has been for some time past lying in that port has been on a journey to Florence; the sole object of which was, to negotiate the purchase of the Island of Elba for the American Government. The fact of such an application having been made is not unlikely; but of its success there is little probability.

The Austrian troops have at length quitted Naples; but, previous to their leaving, payment was made of all the sums due to Austria for the expenses of the war, by which Naples had been recovered. — How different this from the liberality of England under the guidance of Lord Castlereagh! Although the King of Naples had been, for years, subsidized by England, as possessors of the Island of Sicily,

in which English troops protected him; yet, when his fleet was restored to him, and salvage was due for that service, England paid all the money, that there might not be the slightest blemish on our character for generosity.

The old King of Sardinia has assumed the habits and regulations of St. Ignatius, and given himself up entirely to exercises of piety.

GERMANY.

The German Papers say, that the young Buonaparte is educating for the Catholic Church; with a view, no doubt, to extinguish all hopes of another dynasty starting up to pester Europe.

A proposition, for imposing a duty upon the importation of English manufactures at Leipsic, has been recently rejected, as prejudicial to that freedom of trade, without which Leipsic cannot exist as a grand depot of merchandise for the North of Europe.

Private letters from the South of Germany inform us, that the harvest has been so abundant, as to make wheat unsaleable at any price.

The Grand National Theatre at Berlin has been destroyed by fire. The cause is believed to have been wilful. Twelve suspected persons have been arrested. The fire broke out during a rehearsal, and one of the performers lost his life. The building was 244 feet long, 155 broad, and 155 high within the walls.

An atrocious instance of speculation has recently occupied the attention of the public authorities throughout Prussia. The King had benevolently set apart a considerable fund for the supply of grain in his Rhenish Provinces, where fears were entertained of famine. The persons who had contracted for the purchase and distribution of this grain, finding that in the market of Amsterdam the article bore an exorbitant price, sold their whole stock to certain Dutch speculators; so that the relief designed by the King for his subjects was intercepted by this base proceeding, and the privations of the people on the Rhenish frontier were aggravated to a painful and alarming pitch.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN POLAND.

We learn from Lemberg, that their Imperial Majesties went on the 16th ult. to Brody, whence they returned on the 17th. The Emperor on the 18th, visited the University, the Library, and the other Institutions for public education. On the 19th, his Majesty visited the Religious Establishments and the Hospitals; every where he left memorials of his care and his munificence. On the evening of the 18th, their Majesties were present at the representation of a Polish piece of M. Kaminski. The entertainment concluded with Polish couplets and verses, in honour of the Sovereigns.

Vienna,

Vienna, Aug. 2. — According to the latest news, their Imperial Majesties will leave the capital of Galicia, to-morrow, for Csernowitz and Hermanstadt.

SWEDEN.

Report says, that Prince Oscar, of Sweden, is to marry a German Princess; and it is asserted in letters from Norway, that a General and Extraordinary Diet of that kingdom will be opened by the Prince Royal in person, about the end of next September; when his Royal Highness will declare his son the future Viceroy of Norway.

While the commercial towns of Sweden are suffering by the interference of their Government to prevent the importation of foreign goods, it appears from the *Hamburg papers*, that this injudicious prohibition, the secondary effect of which is the prevention of exportation also, is highly approved by some politicians in the interior.

According to a table describing the civil state of Sweden, 344 children at the breast were, during the year 1814, smothered by their mothers or nurses while asleep; and in the following year, 369 died through this kind of imprudence.

The *Hamburg papers* inform us, that at Stockholm two persons have been sentenced to death for drinking the health of Gustavus V.; but it was not expected to be carried into execution.

The Ex-King of Sweden has removed from Frankfort to Hanau, where it was supposed he would fix his residence.

RUSSIA.

There is a report which has however found some countenance from the foreign papers, that Russia, in her cold and remote capital, has felt so warmly for the affairs of Spain and the Spanish colonies, that, under a public arrangement, she has engaged to furnish a powerful naval and military armament for the subjugation of the insurgent provinces in South America. This story, idle and romantic as it is, had for a time a considerable effect on the Stock Exchange. It is on this account, and this account only, that the rumour receives our notice; for no person connected with the Baltic trade, and especially with the Eastern Baltic, supposes that it merits the least attention whatever. Russia is in no condition to advance money, in order to fulfil any such engagements; and Spain is least of all capable of supplying funds to Alexander, to assist in any such design. The Exchange of St. Petersburg has remained in a condition that has disappointed all the speculations of those who calculated on its advance; and the persons who deposited their money in the Russian Bank, in the indulgence of the flattering hope of its improvement, enjoy none of the promised advantages, and are

getting their money home by every expedient which avarice and ingenuity can contrive. It is acknowledged in an Official Ukase, published under the Imperial name, that the Loan which is sought by the Russian Minister of Finance, and indeed with little prospect of success, is not to be contracted with any view of foreign enterprises, and least of all to trans-Atlantic experiments; but, if possible, to restore the expiring credit of the Russian paper, which, in its present state, threatens the utter annihilation of the national confidence in the public engagements.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a Decree to regulate the creation of Nobility in Poland, and prevent that honour from being conferred except as a reward for public services; and requiring that a certain fortune shall belong to those who lay claim to it.

TURKEY.

It seems quite confirmed, that the Ottoman Porte has formally recognized the Supremacy of England over the Ionian Isles; and that a Turkish Commissioner has already repaired to them.

A conspiracy is stated in the *Vienna accounts* to have been discovered at Constantinople, which was to have been carried into execution by the Janissaries. The Aga of that body was in consequence arrested and conveyed to a fort in the neighbourhood of the capital, where his death took place very soon afterwards. It is added, that the Janissaries will in consequence lose some of their privileges.

By letters from Constantinople it appears, that a contagious distemper, resembling the plague, has carried off the Ambassador from Buchara and several of his people. Another letter from the same city says:—"For these two days past a report has been in circulation, that a revolt has broken out in Cairo, and that the Governor Mehmed Aly Pacha has been taken prisoner by the revolted inhabitants."

An article from Vienna, dated the 10th August, contains the following particulars of the death of the celebrated Czerny-Georges, ancient Chief of the Servian insurrection. He had repaired to Semendria under a fictitious name, and was concealed by one of his friends. His intention was, to recover a treasure of 50,000 ducats which he had buried before he quitted Servia, and with which he wished to remove to Russia. But his host was cowardly or wicked enough to betray him to the Pacha of Belgrade, who went to Semendria with an escort of Janissaries, arrested Czerny-Georges, and a Greek who accompanied him, cut off their heads, and sent them on the 27th of July, by a Tartar, to the Porte. This event will increase the fermentation which was before pre-

prevalent in Servia. It is not thought that tranquillity can be maintained there; but we have yet no account of any actual disturbances.

ASIA.

The Madras Gazette of the 15th March announces a melancholy accident which occurred in Colombo harbour on the 27th of January. By the upsetting of a boat belonging to the *Iphigenia* frigate, in which were a party of officers who had dined with the officers of the ship, seven lives were lost—Ensigns Campbell, Coane, and Hanwell, of the 73d regt. Lieut. Sanders, of the *Iphigenia*, two seamen, and one boy.

Dispatches have been received, overland, from the Governor of Bombay, dated March 22, communicating the important intelligence of the capture, by the British Army, of the fortress of Hattarass, situate in the heart of the Doab, on the road from Agra to Coel, about 20 miles South-east of the latter place, and supposed to have been garrisoned by 10,000 men. The circumstances which led to this event were as follow:—The Zemindar, or proprietor of the fort, had often obstructed the course of justice by giving refuge to robbers and assassins who had fled from the Company's districts; and he had for some time made Hattarass the resort of all men of bold and abandoned character, with the view of strengthening his means of defence, or of becoming formidable to his neighbourhood. He had also manifested a spirit of encroachment towards the British; and, by taking possession of this strong fortress, his hostile designs became obvious. Remonstrances and explanations proving unsatisfactory, recourse was had to more effectual measures, by prompt and vigorous military operations. Our army, composed of British and native troops, took the field under the command of Colonel Marshal, an officer of high military reputation. Arrived before the place, he summoned it to surrender; but the enemy, confiding in his strength and means of defence, refused to capitulate. It was then determined to carry it by storm: a heavy bombardment was commenced; and the Congreve rockets were used with terrible effect; one of them falling on the magazine occasioned a dreadful explosion, which destroyed great numbers of the garrison. Our loss by the fire of the enemy was inconsiderable: Lieut. Courtland was the only officer wounded.

The recent accounts from India intimate the probability of another Mahratta war. The facilities afforded by Scindiah to the aggressions of the Pindarrees upon the British territories, are the alleged causes of the contemplated hostilities.

AFRICA.

The Dey of Tripoli has presented the Prince Regent of Great Britain with such

remains of antiquity as are moveable at Lebyda, which is famous for being the site of Carthage. The Weymouth storeship, Mr. Turner commanding, is now on her voyage thither, for the purpose of receiving and carrying to England those antient monuments, which are represented as highly curious, and illustrative of that once splendid capital. It is stated, that the Dey has offered protection, as far as his authority extends, to any European who is willing to attempt the journey from Tripoli to Tombouctou.

AMERICA.—&c.

The President, Monro, is on a tour through the United States. Some of the descriptions of the tour are so fulsome and ridiculous, that they would not disgrace the columns of Journalists devoted to the panegyrick of the most despotic Monarch.

Accounts have been received by the *Jean*, arrived at Annan, from the emigrants who sailed from Scotland the latter end of last spring for America. These unfortunate men found themselves miserably disappointed in their expectations: artificers in wood or iron were the only tradesmen in any request; little or no demand for labourers in husbandry, hewing or squaring of wood being the only source of extended permanent employment for any considerable part of the year: the season for it is now rapidly expiring, and a long winter coming on with hardly any resource but charity.

Halifax Papers and letters state, that vessels were almost daily arriving in Canada, with emigrants from Great Britain; within three weeks, no less than 1000 individuals had landed, and proceeded onward to the lands allotted to them by Government.

The *Baltimore Patriot* says—"The British vessel *Angelica* lately foundered while on her passage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, and all on board perished. Among these unfortunate persons were, John James Armstrong, esq. late American Consul at Teneriffe, and his family, consisting of Mrs. Armstrong, seven children, two nephews, and servants.

Letters, said to have been received by commercial houses, report the death of Peyton, Christophe's rival at St. Domingo; and that he has been succeeded by a General nearly 80 years of age.

Dispatches from General Murillo recount the proceedings of the Royal Army to the 19th of April, and assert that the Independent forces had been completely discomfited. The capture of Barcelona is repeated; with the horrible addition, that after the surrender 1000 prisoners were put to the sword. Bolivar, however, soon rallied his forces, and is acknowledged to have met with great success.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 23. During a tremendous thunder-storm, the lightning set fire to the timber-yard of Mr. Benj. Hobbs, at *Red-bridge*, near Southampton; and four large store-houses were consumed before the flames could be subdued.

June 24. The *Tavistock Canal*, forming a communication between the town of Tavistock and the river Tamar, was opened this day. It was commenced in the year 1803, and has cost about 70,000*l.* The Duke of Bedford, who is the proprietor of one-eighth of the concern, has very liberally contributed to its support, by giving to the Company the whole of the land through which the canal is cut. Though its level is about 280 feet above that of the Tamar, it runs for a mile and three quarters in a tunnel cut under Morwell Down, 450 feet from the summit of the hill.

June 28. A dreadful fire at *Halberton*, near Tiverton, totally destroyed 17 dwellings (being one-third of the village), mostly belonging to poor people, who are, with their helpless children, thus deprived of a place of shelter.

July 12. The Phoenix corn steam mill in Bridgewater-street, *Liverpool*, was burned to the ground. The damage is estimated at about 5000*l.* and the premises were insured to very nearly that amount.

July 25. The estate and mansion, with 900 acres of land and tithes of 3000, called *Branches*, situated at *Cowlinge*, in Suffolk, was sold for the sum of 35,100*l.* More than double the money had been offered for the same by the Trustees for Lord Nelson, but was afterwards declined.

Aug. 3. As Mr. Robert Richards (aged 29) only son of Capt. D. Richards, commander of H. M. Post-office packet, the *Auckland*, on the Milford and Waterford station, was attempting to hook the guy tackle, he lost his balance, and fell overboard near the entrance of Waterford harbour, the packet then running for Milford with the mail, at the rate of eight knots an hour, and was drowned. Capt. Richards, an old and skilful seaman, made every effort to save his son; but the vital spark was extinct before the body was picked up.

July 26. The Provost of King's, attended by two Examiners of his own College, arrived at Eton this day, at two o'clock. The meeting between the Reverend Heads of both Colleges, took place in the Lower School, from which they proceeded to the grand entrance of the College, where they were addressed in a complimentary Latin Oration by the Captain of the School. The two Provosts greeted each other with a holy kiss, and then went to dinner. At five o'clock they attended speeches in the Upper School, which may well be considered as most promising specimens of future oratory at the Pulpit,

the Senate, and the Bar. The Sermon was preached by the Provost of Eton, Dr. Goodall, and was admirably suited to the occasion. Monday commenced with the speeches again, attended by a numerous audience of rank, fashion, beauty, high talents, and learning. The Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Bolton, and other persons of distinction, were present, and the company in general were highly gratified. The speeches were altogether in the highest degree creditable to the respective speakers. On Tuesday, came on the examination of the thirteen Senior King's Scholars, who succeed, as vacancies occur, to King's College.

A very fine piece of Mosaic pavement, about 12 feet square, has been discovered on digging in a field near *Farnham*.

An extraordinary experiment has lately been made with complete success at *Plymouth Dock-yard*—that of hauling up a line of battle ship on one of the building slips. The apparatus being fixed, on a given signal the immense fabric began to advance on the plane, about eight or ten inches at a time, as the purchases acted; and in the short period of *forty-one minutes* from the time of first heaving, a body, weighing upwards of *one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four tons*, was conveyed to its destined situation. In this operation, we may clearly perceive what is possible to be done by the inclined plane, the wheel and axis, and the pulley, in unison with 1400 men and 14 capstans.

A Cornish Newspaper relates the following praiseworthy example of persevering industry, and of the benefit of attaching small pieces of ground to cottages:—Peter Skewes resides at *Blackwater*, in the parish of St. Agnes; he holds a small tenement consisting of about an acre and three quarters of land, the soil of which is naturally sterile. This is divided into two nearly equal plots. One of these he plants with potatoes, the other he tills to wheat; and so on alternately, every year one of his little fields producing potatoes, and the other wheat. By proper attention in the cultivation, he has, on an average, 80 Cornish bushels of potatoes, and nine of wheat, each season. He keeps two donkies which graze on the neighbouring common during the summer, and are partly fed with the straw of his wheat in the winter; with these he carries coals, &c. for his neighbours, and collects manure for his ground. The refuse potatoes, &c. enable him to feed a pig, which, with fish purchased in the season, affords all that is required for food, in addition to the produce of his fields and little garden. In this way has Peter Skewes passed the last seven years, and supported a wife and a family, now consisting of *six children*, not only without parish aid, but with a degree of comfort and

and independence of which there are not many examples in his situation in life;—he never wants the means of satisfying any demands that are made upon him, whether for parochial assessment, or for supplying the wants of his family.

The public curiosity has been much excited by the starting of a *Bath and Bristol Coach*, on an entirely new construction, invented by Capt. Wyke, and built, under his instructions by Messrs. Fuller, of Bristol and of Bath. The great object in view was complete safety, which is effected in an eminent degree. It consists of two apartments—the fore part is a close octagon body; the hinder part, which is for outside passengers, is open at the sides, but has a covering, supported by four iron pillars at the corners—the luggage is carried in the seats of each compartment, and the springs on which the bodies are supported are composed of a single piece of steel, thereby considerably reducing the weight of the carriage. It is on the whole a most elegant vehicle, and it is to be hoped will meet with that support, which the ingenuity of the plan, and the humane object of preventing accidents, amply entitle the proprietor to expect.

The *Forest of Dean* is now being replanted, in order to the production of future oak trees for the service of the State; the last time of its plantation was in the reign of Charles II.

Earl Grosvenor is likely to obtain an addition of at least 20,000*l.* a year to his already large income, by the recent discovery of a large lead mine on a part of his Lordship's estate in North Wales. The ore is not 300 feet from the surface of the earth.

A National School is building at *Lancaster*, which Matthew Pope, esq. of Whitehaven, has endowed by a gift of 2000*l.* He has also endowed two others, one with 3000*l.* and another with 2000*l.*

A Correspondent of the *Lancaster Gazette* holds up to the imitation of the opulent, the benevolent example of Miss Mason, of Edge Hill, near *Liverpool*. This lady, at her sole expence, supports a Sunday school of about 60 boys and 40 girls at Cockerham, and a similar establishment at Maghull, seven miles from *Liverpool*. She has likewise a daily school and a resident teacher annexed to her estate at Edge Hill, where from 40 to 50 poor girls are prepared for their entrance into life; and when at the age of 14, she interests herself in procuring them situations.

A chain bridge is just finished at *Dryburgh*, for the convenience of foot passengers, across the river Tweed. The appearance of this bridge is uncommonly light and elegant, and, connected with the fine scenery of *Dryburgh*, it is beautiful and interesting. It consists of a platform

of wood, supported by chains suspended from pillars on each side of the river, at the height of 18 feet above low water, and has no support under it. The passage is easy and level, and has very little vibration. The span between the points of suspension is 261 feet, being the greatest span of any bridge in the kingdom.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Aug. 2.—His Majesty has been generally in good health and tranquil spirits during the last month, though perhaps less uniformly than for some months preceding. His Majesty's disorder has suffered no alteration.

The publick have not, for some time past, been put in possession of any particulars respecting our venerable and afflicted Monarch beyond the formal announcement in the monthly bulletins; the following article is extracted from a Sunday Newspaper: "It has been reported, and we believe partially credited, that his Majesty has lost his hearing as well as his sight; but we are happy to state that there is no truth in the report. Indeed, as if Providence kindly intended to compensate for the loss of vision, his Majesty's sense of hearing is not merely quick, but it has become, if we may be allowed to use the term, *discriminative*. When his Majesty is in a composed state of mind, he can readily distinguish, and tell by their footsteps, the name of any one who is approaching or passing him. As but few are allowed to see him, he generally amuses himself, as they approach, by calling to them by name. His Majesty's habits have not, in consequence of infirmity or old age, undergone material change. His Majesty, as usual, rises early—breakfasts at eight, or soon after—dines at one—continues partial to mutton and beef; and when in a tranquil state, he orders what his dinner-table shall be furnished with. The principal page is in constant attendance, as also the subaltern assistants of the medical men. A sunk walk has been made adjoining the King's suite of rooms; but latterly his Majesty, it is said, has declined walking there, alledging, that it would be no gratification to him, as he is deprived of sight. The rooms that his Majesty and attendants occupy consist of 13, and they are extremely well ventilated. When the Queen is at Windsor, her Majesty, attended by Dr. J. Willis, generally visits her Consort about ten in the morning."

Monday, July 7.

"An Act to abolish the Punishment of Public Whipping on Female Offenders," which received the Royal assent this day, enacts, "That from and after the

the passing of this Act, judgment shall not be given and awarded, against any female or females convicted of any offence, that such female offender or offenders do suffer the punishment of being publicly whipped; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. Also, that in all cases where the punishment of public whipping on female offenders has hitherto formed the whole or part of the judgment to be pronounced, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom such offender shall be tried, to pass such sentence of confinement to hard labour in the common gaol or house of correction, in lieu of the sentence of being publicly whipped, as to the said Court shall seem most proper."

Friday, Aug. 2.

Lieut. Claxton, R. N. received from the hands of Mr. Pettigrew, the medal awarded to him by the Royal Humane Society, for his gallant and praiseworthy exertions in snatching from a watery grave, at different and recent periods, several brave seamen, who must have perished but for his intrepidity in swimming after them. It is pleasing to see such merit not altogether unrewarded.

In the course of the last five years there has been paid into the Chamber of London, by forty-six persons, who have been excused serving the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, no less than 20,413*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The new Custom House, just finished from the designs of David Laing, esq. is 489 feet in length and 107 in breadth. The grand front faces the river, and is of Portland stone; its centre is perfectly plain, except above the windows, where runs an entablature which is ornamented with basso and alto relievo figures placed in two compartments; the one containing allegorical representations of the commerce and industry of the country; the other delineating the costume and character of the various nations with whom we traffick. These different groupes are upwards of five feet high, seem well executed, and are surmounted by the recumbent figures of Industry and Plenty sustaining an hour-dial. The ground floor of the centre part of the front offers a noble projection, characterizing the entrance to the king's warehouse, and forming at the same time an appropriate base to the Royal arms, which are supported by the attributes of Old Ocean and Commerce. Six columns of the Ionic Order embellish each wing, and effectually prevent that total simplicity of style which in so extended an edifice would otherwise destroy its own effect. Under the pillars in the centre is a passage leading to the

opposite street, and which, we believe, is intended for a carriage-way. The East and West ends of the building are faced with stone; the North side is of brick, with stone dressings. The Long Room is 190 feet in length by 66 in width, and is divided by eight massive piers into three compartments, the centre dome being the loftiest: it is ventilated through each dome, and both ceiling and wall are tinted and drawn to represent stone. Excepting, however, a little decoration on the former, nothing like ornament is attempted in this spacious apartment. All the passages, lobbies, &c. are paved with stone, and groined in brickwork. On the ground, as on the one and two pair floors, the communication between the wings and the body of the house is divided by iron doors, which run on wheels in the middle of the walls, and are moved by a windlass; these doors are closed at night, and would effectually prevent the communication of fire beyond their boundaries. In addition to these salutary precautions, several fire-proof rooms have been constructed, where books and papers are deposited every evening, and removed every morning to the respective offices. The entrances are numerous, but the two principal are facing Thames-street: they lead to halls not remarkably spacious, and these again to the principal staircases, which, with a double flight of steps, conduct to lobbies placed at each end of the Long Room, where desks are fixed for the convenience of persons having occasion to frequent the establishment. These lobbies are lighted by vertical lantern lights, of which the ceilings are perforated in octangular compartments, and glazed with stained glass. On viewing the whole of this edifice we feel but one regret, which is, that it could not have had the advantage of a greater space of ground facing the river, for, like its sister building in Dublin, it stands on the very edge of the water, whence only indeed it can be seen to advantage. A wharf about 40 feet in width is now constructing, which, in addition to what already exists, will make on the whole a frontage of nearly 60 feet.

It is a very curious result of some experiments which have been made upon the River Thames, that the water of the river, properly speaking, does not actually flow into the sea, or mix with the sea-water, on the approach of the tide, but is absolutely carried up and down with the turn of alternate tides, for an indefinite period. This is conjectured to be the real efficient cause of what is termed the extreme softness of the Thames water.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA, LYCEUM.

July 26. *The Wizard, or, The Brown Man of the Moor*; a Melo-dramatic Romance, by Mr. Arnold; the Musick by Mr. Horn.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 30. *Teasing made Easy*; a Comedy, in three Acts, by Mr. Jamieson; the Musick by Mr. Bishop.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Earl Bathurst, a Knight of the Garter.
Mr. Planta, Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 8. The Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Lord Bishop of Oxford, admitted Warden of All Souls College, *vice* Isham.

Rev. Thomas Silver, D. C. L. fellow of St. John's College, Dr. Rawlinson's Professor of the Anglo-Saxon language, *vice* Rev. Charles Dyson, M. A. fellow of Corpus Christi College, who has vacated by a lapse of five years since his election.

W. Courtenay, M. P. one of the Masters in Chancery, *vice* Steele, deceased.

Hon. Mr. Eden (son of Lord Henley, and grandson of the Lord Chancellor Northington) a Commissioner of Bankrupts, *vice* Courtenay.

Mr. Shadwell, of the Chancery Bar, Counsel to Queen Anne's Bounty, *vice* Courtenay.

William Custance, esq. Receiver-general of the Land Revenues for the Counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Lincoln.

Thomas Pemberton, esq. barrister at law, Recorder of Wenlock.

W. A. A. White, esq. one of the Magistrates at Queen-square Police-office, *vice* Plestow.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. F. Holcombe, M. A. Brinkley R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Cook, deceased.

Rev. J. S. Pratt, Maxey V. co. Northampton, *vice* Loftus, deceased.

Rev. Creasy Drew, B. A. East Winch V. Norfolk.

Rev. Benjamin Philpot, M. A. Walpole Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. D. Lewis, Monington-upon-Wye R. co. Hereford.

Rev. J. G. Ward, Chelmsford R. Essex, *vice* Morgan.

Rev. T. Wartnaby, Knossington R. Leic.

Rev. R. H. Langrishe, Donas R.

Rev. T. Reeve, Roydon R. Suffolk, *vice* Cautley.

Rev. J. Llewellyn, of Llangathen V. Caermarthenshire.

Rev. W. Huntley, Eastington R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. C. Pugh, Foxton V. co. Leic.

GENT. MAG. August, 1817,

Rev. J. Townley, Stradset R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Rous, Laverton R. Somerset.

Rev. F. S. Wall, Stoke St. Milbro' V. Salop.

Rev. Mr. Winnington, Clifton-upon-Teame V. Herefordshire.

Rev. J. Sparrow, Hemlock R. Devon.

Rev. John Davies, Llanrhydiau V. Glamorganshire.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At St. Helena, the wife of Rev. B. J. Vernon, a daughter.

June 28. At Clifton, Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a son and heir.

July 7. Hon. Mrs. Peter Latouche, of Dublin, a dau.—15. The Duchess of Modena, of a Princess.—At Lacken, near Brussels, Lady Thurlow, a son.—17. At Whitwell House, Yorkshire, the wife of Rev. Danson Richardson Currer, a son.—20. At Shipton Court, co. Oxford, the lady of Sir John Chandos Reade, bart, a dau.—21. At Burford, the wife of George Newmarch, esq. a son and heir.—23. At the Priory near Dublin, Lady Manners, of a son, still-born.—24. At the Earl of Beborough's, Roehampton, Lady Barbara Ponsonby, a dau.—25. At Southorpe Lodge, Driffild, the wife of Richard Dunn, esq. a son and heir.—27. The lady of the Hon. Lord Cringletie, a son.—29. In Audley-square, the wife of Lieut.-col. Brownrigg, a son.

Lately.—At her father's (the Earl of Hardwicke), in St. James's-square, Lady Caroline Cocks, a dau.—In Crawford-street, Mrs. Charles Bertrem, a son and heir.—At Canterbury, the wife of Captain Campbell, 9th Lancers, a dau.—At Hilsborough, the wife of the Archdeacon of Down, a dau.—At Southampton, the wife of Capt. F. Thomas, R. N. a son.—At Dawlish, Hon. Mrs. Lysaght, a son.—At Brignau, co. York, Hon. Mrs. Kilvington, a son.—At Brussels, Lady Charlotte Gould, a dau.—At Geneva, Hon. Mrs. Heneage, a daughter.

August 5. At Pewsey, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. J. Pleydell Bonverie, a son.—At Hendon, the wife of W. W. Prescott, esq. a dau.—7. In Seymour-place, May-fair, the wife of James Alexander, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Bowscar, Cumberland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Youngson, of a son and heir.—10. The wife of R. Mee Raikes, esq. a dau.—11. In Finsbury-square, the wife of Francis Desanges, esq. Sheriff elect for London and Middlesex, a son.—In Upper Wimpole-street, Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, a son.—12. In St. James's-square, the wife of John Thornton, esq. a dau.—15. At Preshaw-house, Hants, Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Long, a son.—18. At Hallow Park, Worcestershire, the lady of Samuel Wall, esq. a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 27. At Madras, Capt. John Mayne, of the East India Company's ship *Batavia*, to Mrs. J. E. White, widow of Capt. J. White, Assistant Commissary-general on that establishment.

March 24. At Madras, Rev. W. A. Keating, M. A. Chaplain to the garrison of Fort St. George, to Margaret Wray, third daughter of T. Lewis, esq. of Deau Lodge, Ealing, Middlesex.

June 9. At Malta, Captain Mainwaring, 10th foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen. to Charlotte Murray, second dau. of Rear Adm. Sir C. Penrose, K. C. B.

July 1. At Rome, at the Prussian Ambassador's Palace, M. Bunsen, to Frances, eldest daughter of Benjamin Waddington, esq. of Lanover, co. Monmouth.

8. Henry Iveson, esq. of Blackbank, co. York, to Jessie, third dau. of Sir Archibald Grant, bart. of Monymusk, Aberdeen.

17. W. J. Denne, esq. of Doctors Commons, eldest son of R. Denne, esq. of Winchelsea, to Mary Jane, daughter of Major Orme, of Fitzroy-square.

Rev. Richard Greaves, of Standish, co. Lancaster, to Sophia, daughter of William Wilson, esq. of Worton-house, co. Oxford.

By special licence, Visc. Strangford, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Bourke, bart. and relict of Nicholas Browne, esq. of Mount Hazle, co. Galway.

George Greaves, esq. eldest son of G. B. Greaves, esq. of Page-hall, co. York, to Anna Maria Rooke, only daughter of Jos. Henley, esq. of Waterperry-house, Oxon.

21. Robert Gun, esq. of Mount Kennedy, Wicklow, to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of A. H. Foulkes, esq.

22. Thomas Wyatt, esq. son of C. Wyatt, esq. M. P. of Foley-house, Portland-place, to Eliza, only daughter of Henry Coxwell, esq. of Millfield-house near Highgate.

At Bath, Major-gen. Sir John Buchan, K. C. T. S. to Laura, only daughter of Col. Mark Wilks, of Kirby, Isle of Man.

24. Goodenough Hayter, esq. of the Priory, Lewisham, to Emma, eldest dau. of George Chilton, esq. of Chancery-lane.

William M'Leod Bannatyne, esq. of Bath, third son of the late Gen. Bannatyne, to Miss Young, only child of Capt. Young.

At Leyton, Essex, Rev. N. Cotton, Rector of Thornby, to Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cotton, esq. Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

26. Capt. William Johnson Campbell, to Anna Maria, only dau. of the late Sir F. Vincent, bart. of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. At Madron, Cornwall, Capt. Giddy, R. N. to Miss Scobell, daughter of Rev. George Pender Scobell, Vicar of Sancreed and St. Just.

28. John Ruxton, esq. 24th Lt. Drag. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Col. Patrick Hay, of Nutwood, Surrey.

29. Rev. Richard J. Meade, son of Thomas Meade, esq. of Chatley Lodge, Somerset, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late George Arnold Arnold, esq.

Frederick William Wollaston, esq. of Shenton-hall, co. Leicester, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Sir H. Strachey, bart. of Sutton-court, Somerset.

31. The Duke of Saxe Cobourg, brother of Prince Leopold, to, the Princess Louisa, of Saxe Gotha.

At Canterbury, Rev. Henry Turner Dryden, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Julius Hutchinson, of Woodhall Park, Herts.

Lately. Visc. Ebrington, to Lady Susan Ryder, eldest dau. of the Earl of Harrowby.

Maj. P. Lewis Grant, to Anne, dau. of George Powney, esq. of Grosvenor-square.

Capt. F. Colvill, 3d Guards, son of the late R. Colvill, esq. of Newton-Colvill, Cambridgeshire, to Mary, third dau. of J. H. Leigh, esq. M. P. of Aldestrop, Glouc.

At Gloucester, Major Evans, 33d Reg. to Frances, youngest daughter of the late James Halliwell, esq. of Broomfield, Lanc.

At St. Omer's, Joseph Farrer, esq. 18th Hussars, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late General Burn.

At Knutsford, Rev. George Shiffner, son of George Shiffner, esq. M. P. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. C. Johnson, Rector of Wilmslow, Cheshire.

At Thornton, near Skipton, Hornby Roughsedge, esq. of Bentham-house, to M. E. Hodgson, grand-dau. of the Hon. R. Hetherington, President of Tortola, &c.

At Limerick, John Wallace Hamilton, to the Hon. Georgiana Vereker, youngest daughter of Visc. Gort.

At Tarbert, John Burke, esq. of Glin, and late of Tiermore, to Miss Sommerville, daughter of Mr. S. of the Royal Artillery at Tarbert Island.

Rev. Christopher Winter, Chaplain at the Presidency of Port Marlborough, Sumatra, to Mrs. Croslewaite, late of Cambridge, and widow of Rev. Joseph C.

Aug. 2. At Bath, Horace Twiss, of the Inner Temple, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Anne Lawrentia, only daughter of Colonel Serle, of Montague-place, &c.

Capt. Harrison, Royal Marine Artillery, to Martha, eldest daughter of Robert Sepings, esq. surveyor of the Navy.

Robert Thompson, esq. of Maine, co. Louth, eldest son of Acheron Thompson, of Newry, co. Down, to Frances Maria D'Anvers, of Spanish-place, Manchester-sq.

19. At Caddington, by the Rev. J. Lee-worthy, the Rev. James Jenkins, B. A. of Harpenden, Herts, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, to Emma, third dau. of W. Thompson, esq. of Caddington, Herts.

23. Mr. William Thompson Turtle, Surgeon, of Buntingford, Herts, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Bonner, of Fleet-street.

O B I T U A R Y.

MADAME DE STAEL HOLSTEIN.

[From "The Day and New Times."]

Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker was the daughter of James Necker, a Swiss, whose financial career contributed probably more than any other cause to accomplish the overthrow of the French monarch, and of Susan Cerrood, of whom we knew little till she became the wife of Necker, except that she was the daughter of a Protestant Clergyman in Switzerland, admired by Gibbon during his residence in that country, and at one time a governess in the family of De Vermeux. Anne-Louise was born at Paris in the year 1766, and, displaying what her parents might well consider to be precocity of talent, was educated entirely under their immediate inspection. The incipient fame of her father seems to have grown with her growth; and she must have been about 12 years of age, when, in consequence of his eulogy on Colbert (for which he was crowned by the Academy), and other publications, he was raised to the office of Director of the Finances. Necker, though of humble birth, being the son of a tutor in the college of Geneva, had previously realized a large fortune as a partner in the Parisian banking-house of Tellusson and Co. in which he originally set out as a clerk. His success as a private individual was taken as an augury of success as a public minister, which was miserably disappointed by the result. It is unnecessary to follow the fortune of the father through the fluctuations of his ministerial life; now dismissed, and now recalled; now the staunch advocate for royalty, and now the friend of the people; now "*the adored Minister*," and now the abhorred peculator; now borne in triumph from Basle to Paris on the shoulders of an enthusiastic nation, and now flying from Paris to Geneva amid the curses of an enraged populace. These things were common in France! Neither does it enter into our design to dwell upon the literary attainments of the mother, her charities, and philanthropy. Suffice it to record, that while Necker published political pamphlets, views of finance, and statements of administration, his spouse was no less devoted to works of benevolence; as is honourably testified by her "*Essay on precipitate Burials*," "*Observations on the Founding of Hospitals*," and "*Thoughts on Divorce*."

Our only reason for touching on the progenitors of Mademoiselle Necker, is to account for her early predilection for literary pursuits. She was educated for an Author. Her first perceptions were directed to Science and Literature. Her infant ideas were associated with the intelligence of Marmontel, Diderot, Buf-

fon, St. Lambert, Thomas, and all the learned of Paris, who formed the circles of her mother. Her talents were cultivated, her taste was modelled, the bent of her mind was given, her opinions were confirmed; in short, her intellect was formed in this school; and the philosophy then prevalent in France, too often concealing dark principles under brilliant wit, and lapsing from the light of reason into the perplexities of abstract metaphysics, became the dominating principle in her nature, and imparted the tone to all her writings and life. As love of change and ambition were the ruling passions of her father, so were sentimental refinement and metaphysical confusion the besetting sins of her more amiable parent; and a disorganizing, experimental philosophy, was the object of inquiry with nearly all those associated with her "young idea" and "tender thought."

To these sources may be traced almost every feature which marks the faculties, or distinguishes the writings, of Madame de Stael. The events of the Revolution only drew them forth; they were implanted ere it commenced.

Mademoiselle Necker was little more than 14 years of age when, in pursuit of his ambitious projects, her father published the memorable "Account rendered to the King of his Administration," which created so strong a sensation throughout France, and led to the resignation of the author's official situation in 1781. He then retired to Copet, a barony in Switzerland, which he had purchased; and six years elapsed before he re-appeared, permanently, on the public stage at Paris. In 1787 we find him in that capital attacking Calonne; and the years 1788 and 1789 constitute the era which so intimately connected his history with the destinies of France, and the annals of Europe.

It was during one of the occasional visits of the Necker family to Paris, prior to 1787, that Eric Magnus, Baron de Stael, by birth a Swede, was introduced to their acquaintance by Count de Creutz, the Swedish Ambassador. He was young and handsome, and succeeded in pleasing Mademoiselle Necker, who consented to become his wife. Count de Creutz was shortly after recalled to Stockholm to be placed at the head of the Foreign Department, and Baron de Stael was appointed his successor. Thus dignified, and with the further recommendation of being a Protestant, his marriage was not delayed; and the rich heiress, to the chagrin of many French suitors, became Baroness de Stael Holstein. We believe, however, that this union did not prove to be one of the most felicitous. The lady was wealthy, young, and though not handsome, agree-

agreeable and attractive; she was rather under the middle size, yet graceful in her deportment and manners; her eyes were brilliant and expressive, and the whole character of her countenance betokened acuteness of intellect, and talent beyond the common order. But she inherited to the utmost particle from her father his restless passion for distinction; and derived from the society in which she had lived not a little of that pedantry and philosophical jargon which was their foible and bane. Aiming more at literary fame than at domestic happiness, she was negligent in dress, and laboured in conversation; more greedy of applause from a coterie, than solicitous about a husband's regard; more anxious to play "Sir Oracle" in public, than to fulfil the sweet duties of woman in private; the wife was cold, and the blue stocking ardent; she spoke in apophthegms to admiring fashion, but delighted no husband with the charms of affectionate conversation; to be brilliant was preferred to being beloved; and to produce an effect upon the many was sacrificed the higher enjoyment of being adored by the few. The Baron de Stael was a man, on the contrary, of remarkable simplicity of habit and singleness of heart. The opposite nature of their dispositions could not fail soon to affect connubial harmony; and though four children were the issue of this marriage, and what are called public appearances were maintained till the death of the Baron, it is generally understood that there was little of communication between him and his lady beyond the legal ties of their state.

In August 1787, Madame de Stael was delivered of her first daughter, and immediately after accompanied her father in his exile, which was of short duration. Her other children were two sons and a daughter. Two only survive her. One of her sons lost his life in a duel.

The year 1789 is designated as the epoch at which Madame de Stael embarked upon the stormy sea of Literature, by the publication of her "Letters on the Writings and Character of J. J. Rousseau." But previous to this period she was well known to the Parisian world by the composition of several slight dramatic pieces, which were performed by private amateurs; by three short novels published afterwards, 1795, at Lausanne; and by a tragedy founded on the story of Lady Jane Grey, which obtained considerable circulation among her friends and admirers. Her reputation was therefore no secret when her first public appeal was made. The letters on Rousseau met with great success; and the budding fame of the writer was attended with all the éclat usual among our continental neighbours. This triumph was, however, abridged and

embittered by the critical and rapid advance of the Revolution. On the 11th of July M. Necker was involved more desperately in its vortex. While seated at dinner with a party of friends, the Secretary of State for the Naval Department waited upon him to intimate his banishment from the territory of France. Madame de Stael, whose whole life has been erratic, accompanied her parents in their hurried exile. A new political turn recalled them by the time they reached Frankfurt, and Necker was once more reinstated in the administration, in which he remained fifteen months, and was then driven from office for ever to the retirement of Copet, where he died on the 9th of April, 1804.

Madame de Stael, who had gone to Copet in 1790, returned in the following year to Paris, and took an active part in the intrigues of that eventful period. At this time she formed or matured intimacies with Talleyrand, Sieyès, La Fayette, Narbonne, the ungrateful Lameths, Barnave, Vergniaud, and other characters distinguished for the parts they played in the Constituent, Legislative, and other bodies, whose operations nourished the germ of Discontent into the tree of Liberty. As the wife of an ambassador she was protected from the first violent shocks of revolution; but the bloody ascendancy of Robespierre rendered all protection vain, and in 1793 the Baron and Baroness de Stael found it expedient to fly together to Copet. The Duke of Sudermania, Regent of Sweden, having acknowledged the Republick, Mons. de Stael was appointed ambassador, and in 1795 returned with his lady to Paris. About this date she published her "Thoughts on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt," and is believed to have exercised a powerful influence over the manœuvres which distracted the Governments of several ensuing years, especially as connected with the Directory. Legendre, the butcher, who, on the 22d of June, 1795, began to declaim against the "spirit of moderation" which he said was gaining ground, more than once denounced Madame de Stael and her party, as directing the political intrigues of that time.

A domestic calamity varied the public tenor of her existence. She was summoned to attend the death-bed of her mother, to soothe whose affliction, it is stated, she was playing on a musical instrument a few moments only before she expired. On this melancholy occasion Madame de Stael flew to her pen for consolation; a resource to which she appears always to have applied when pressed by care or grief, or smarting under the charges which party did not fail to heap upon her, or soured by the animadversions

sions of critics, to which she was uncommonly sensitive. At Lausanne she composed the first part of the Essay "On the Influence of the Passions upon the Happiness of Individuals and Nations," which was published at Paris in 1796, and the second part in 1797.—This production is reckoned one of her best, and was translated in 1798 into English; a language in which the writer was well versed, as, indeed, she was in English Literature generally, far beyond the usual acquirements of a foreigner.

Madame de Stael was with her father when the French troops invaded Switzerland; and though he had been placed on the Emigrant list by Robespierre, and consequently exposed to death wherever the troops came, his daughter's influence with the Directory was sufficient to secure him, not only safety, but respect, and the erasure of his name from this sanguinary roll. She then returned to Paris and to her husband; but in a few months, either tired by the persecutions to which she was exposed, or prompted by some other motive, hastened back to the repose of Copet. In 1798 the dangerous illness of the Baron de Stael recalled her to Paris, where she received his last sigh, and soon left the Metropolis for Switzerland. After this period she published an essay "On the Influence of Literature upon Society," which may be considered as a continuation of the two last-mentioned works. In 1800, Buonaparte, in passing through Geneva, had the curiosity to visit M. Necker; and, according to rumour, Madame de Stael took this opportunity to read him a long dissertation on the course he ought to pursue for the prosperity of France. The First Consul, it is added, who did not relish the political plans of ladies, listened to her very patiently, and in the end coolly inquired, "who educated her children?"

The well-known novel of "Delphine," written during this retirement, was printed at Geneva in 1802, and excited great attention in England, France, and Germany, where it has been translated, attacked, criticised, and praised, according to the humour of the parties. The author published a defence of her Work.

In 1803 she revisited Paris, and formed that connexion with M. Benjamin Constant, a Swiss of considerable literary attainments, which lasted to the day of her death. Whether for past or present offences is not easy to tell, but Napoleon was not slow in banishing her to the distance of 40 leagues from the capital. Report says that on this occasion the Lady told him: "You are giving me a cruel celebrity; I shall occupy a line in your history." This sentence is so ambiguous that we shall not venture to pronounce

whether it was a defiance or a compliment. Madame de Stael first went to Auxerre, which she left for Rouen, and with an intention to settle in the valley of Montmorency, in search, as she gave out, of more agreeable Society. But Rouen and Montmorency were within the 40 leagues; and Buonaparte was not accustomed to have his prohibitions infringed upon. She was ordered to withdraw, and, in company with her daughter, and protector, M. Constant, journeyed to Frankfurt, and thence to Prussia, where she applied herself to the cultivation of German Literature. From Berlin, in 1804, she hastened to Copet, on receiving intelligence of her father's danger; but he died before she reached the place. A mortality in her family invariably consigned our subject to the occupation of the study. At Geneva, in the year 1805, issued the "Manuscripts of M. Necker, published by his daughter."

Still further to divert her mind, she next travelled into Italy, and collected materials for, perhaps, her most celebrated work, "Corinna, or Italy," which has been translated into many languages. Having returned to Geneva, Madame de Stael amused herself with appearing upon the stage in 1806, and performed in tragedy with considerable skill. There is a drama from her pen called "Secret Sentiment." She has also given to the world a work entitled "Germany," embodying her observations on that country. It has provoked some controversy.—"Letters and Reflections of the Prince de Ligne," in two volumes; an "Essay on Suicide," and several minor publications, as well as many contributions to the periodical press in Geneva, Paris, and elsewhere, complete the catalogue of her productions.

Madame de Stael has twice visited England, formerly during the revolutionary conflict, when she resided in a small Gothic house at Richmond, which is visible from the river above the bridge; and again about three years ago. During her stay in London she was much courted by persons of the highest rank, and of all parties. Some of her *bon mots* are in circulation; but we neither can vouch for their authenticity, nor have we left ourselves space for their repetition.

The party in France with which she was most intimately connected at the time of her decease, is that known by the name of the "Constitutionnel." The *Mercur*, we have reason to believe, recorded the latest of her opinions, and the last tracings of her prolific pen.

We refrain entirely from discussing the merits or demerits of her life and writings. These merits assuredly raise her to a foremost rank among the female authors of our age; and these demerits, whether springing

springing from "susceptibility of being misled," as urged by her father, from the pernicious inculcations of modern philosophy, or from — But we will not proceed; her earthly account is just closed, and her frailties, with her sorrows, alike repose in trembling hope, awaiting the decision of an immortal tribunal.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND (*see p. 83.*)

His Grace early adopted the military profession, and served under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in the Seven Years war. On the commencement of hostilities between the mother country and her colonies, he was sent to America, where he commanded at the battle of Lexington in 1775, and essentially contributed, in November of the following year, to the reduction of Fort Washington near New York. Soon after his return to England this Nobleman was fixed upon as a fit person to be placed at the head of the commission appointed to negotiate with the Colonies; but this service he is said to have declined, because the ministers refused his application for one of the blue ribbands which then happened to be vacant. After this he for some time represented the city of Westminster in Parliament, till, on the demise of his father in 1786, he succeeded to the family honours and estates. His Grace has not since been actively engaged in public affairs. A state of ill health has more than once induced him to seek relief in the more genial climate of Lisbon; and for the last 20 years he has been a martyr to the gout. His time and attention have been chiefly employed in continuing and completing the improvements begun by his father in the princely mansions of Northumberland House, Slon House, and Alnwick Castle in Northumberland, where, on his extensive domains, upwards of a million of timber and other trees were annually planted for many successive years. The large income of his Grace, estimated at not less than 80,000*l.* per annum, was expended in these useful pursuits, and in keeping up the antient feudal splendour in the castle of the Percies. During the late war with France he raised, from among his tenantry in the county from which he derived his title, a corps of 1500 men, under the denomination of the Percy Yeomanry, the whole being clothed, appointed, paid, and maintained by himself; Government finding arms and accoutrements alone. To his tenants he was a most excellent landlord; and the monument just erected by them in honour of him, will transmit to posterity the memory of his kindness and indulgence, and of their gratitude. One custom which he introduced among them cannot be too

highly praised or too extensively imitated; it was that of providing for the industrious binds of every large farm, by giving them a cottage and ten acres of land, which proves an encouragement to labour in youth, and a security against want in old age.—In ready money his Grace was for many years considered the most wealthy man in England; which he often employed in rescuing industrious families from ruin.

His Grace has left a will executed in 1809, and proved in Doctors' Commons by the present Duke, who is joint executor with the Duchess Dowager; and by which he leaves 20,000*l.* to each of his junior children, independent of what they may derive under his Grace's marriage settlement. The estate of Stanwick is bequeathed to his second son, now Lord Prudhoe, chargeable with 2000*l.* a year to the Duchess Dowager, exclusively of any other jointure. The personal property is sworn to as under 700,000*l.*; which, it is believed, is the largest amount of that description known since the imposition of the existing duties. The next in amount was the late Duke of Norfolk's.

REV. T. GOODINGE, LL.D.

Vol. LXXXVI. II. p. 94. The present article should have appeared many months ago. Dr. Goodinge ought not to have sunk into his grave without some record. But many who were indebted to him for their education will, even now, be glad to peruse a few brief memorials of their able and learned preceptor. He was born in or about 1746, and, as is believed, in London, where his father * practised as a barrister, but removed to Gloucester in 1752, and this, his only son, received his education at the College school there. In April 1763 he became a resident member of Trinity College, Oxford, where he continued till January 1765, when, "at the sadly too early age of 19," as he expresses it, in some memoranda which he left behind him, he became assistant to the Rev. Mr. Townshend, in the College school of Salisbury. He quitted this situation in the following November, and resided with his mother at Gloucester till the beginning of 1768, when he was appointed head master of the College school, Worcester, which he raised, from a very declining condition, to great respectability. In 1769 he took the degree of B. A. and was ordained deacon by Bishop Johnson. In December 1771 he became rector of Bredicot, co. Worcester, on the presentation of the dean and chapter. In December 1773, he married Miss

* The Rev. Wallinger Goodinge, vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, co. Wilts, was elder brother of the Doctor's father.

Maria Hale, a very amiable woman, daughter of Robert Hale, esq. of Marylebone. In 1775 he resigned his situation at Worcester, and removed to the neighbouring village of Bevere, where he opened a private academy with great success, having under his care the sons of most of the principal gentry of that county. In 1778 he became M. A. and LL. D. the former at Cambridge, the latter at Oxford. In the following year, having been appointed head master of the grammar school, Leeds (which he also raised from a state of great depression to very considerable repute), he removed thither. In June 1788 he took possession of the rectory of Hutton, co. Somerset, to which he had been presented by a relation 14 years before, but from which he had been hitherto excluded by a suit concerning the advowson. In January 1789, on the death of the truly excellent Dr. Adams, of Pembroke College, he was presented to the valuable rectory of Counde, co. Salop: whereupon he resigned the school of Leeds, and after attempting to reside on his living, from which he was much unfitted by his previous habits, became, for the remainder of his days, an inhabitant (and while he enjoyed his health, one who added much to its society) of the town of Shrewsbury, within a few miles of his living, the service of which he rarely intermitted, as long as he was able to perform it. In September 1810, he lost his wife, by a lingering and cruel disease: and followed her to the grave July 17, 1816.

Dr. G. was a man of accurate and varied information, which he knew well how to communicate: admirably versed in the classics, profoundly skilled in the Greek tongue, and not less so in biblical literature. His valuable library of Exegetical Divinity was sold by Mr. Sotheby last spring: his extensive Botanical Collection was disposed of some years before his death. He had made considerable progress in a translation of Lycophron, with a Commentary on that obscure writer, which is still extant in MS.; but he laid aside this arduous undertaking, for which he was excellently qualified, on the appearance of Mr. Meen's publication*. Dr. Goodinge was an impressive and powerful preacher; and when his eyes failed, as they began to do about ten years before his decease, was enabled, by a very copious and well-arranged mind, to address his congregation, greatly to their satisfaction, without notes. His conversation derived much additional interest, from a peculiarity of manner, which will be long remembered by those who enjoyed his acquaintance.—*Shrewsbury, Aug. 8, 1817.*

* See Part i. p. 86.

DEATHS.

1816, **A**T Stirling, aged 84, the Rev. April 18. James Milnes, formerly chaplain to the 25th and 87th regiments in Germany, during the Seven Years' War, and afterwards many years minister of the Dissenting congregation at Sandwich in Kent.

Sept. 2. At Batavia, Capt. John Watt, who was on the eve of his return to Britain. And on the 15th April following, his brother, William Watt, esq. who had reached the Cape of Good Hope on his return-home.

Sept. 16. In a hurricane, on his passage from St. Bartholomew's to Grenada, in his 32d year, Mr. James Wise, of St. Croix, eldest son of Mr. J. B. Wise, of Maidenhead Thicket.

Nov. 10. In a calm seclusion from the busy world, in the pleasant hamlet of Woodside, Caddington, Bedfordshire, aged 76, Mrs. Anne Wilkins, relict of Mr. Francis W. who had for many years very regularly occupied a considerable farm called Parley in that neighbourhood, and who died April 8, 1809, aged 77. Mrs. Wilkins was a woman of superior intellect; a good wife, an affectionate mother, and a cordial friend; and possessed, as she well deserved, the sincere esteem of those who could best appreciate her genuine worth.

Dec. 25. At Kurnaul, Cornet Henry St. Hill White, of the 2d regiment of Native Cavalry.

1817, Jan. 19. At Calcutta, William Myers, esq.

Jan. 28. At Mangalore, Lieut. W. J. Jackson, of the 12th regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

Jan. 31. At Calcutta, aged 26, R. D. Cadell, esq. assistant assay master in the Calcutta Mint.

Feb. 28. At Madras, in his 45th year, of water on the chest, Lieut.-col. William Lewis, of the 2d Native Cavalry, after a service of 25 years.—He was eldest son of the late celebrated W. T. Lewis, esq. formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

May 26. At Rio Janeiro, Thomas Simmonds, esq.

May 28. At St. Croix, aged 38, Capt. Matthew Stothard.

June 2. James Heddon, esq. late Vendue Master of the Island of Tobago.

June 5. At Kingston, Jamaica, Robert Smart, esq.

June 9. At the Bay of Honduras, Mr. George Lenox, formerly of Liverpool.

June 14. Aged 25, Anna Harrietta, eldest daughter of James Graham, esq. of Richardby, near Carlisle.

June 18. At Cambray, in her 43d year, Susanna, daughter of the late Wm. Irvine, esq. of Roscommon, and wife of Capt. Gittick, of the Staff Corps of Cavalry.

valry. This lady accompanied her husband in all the various and different countries in which he had been employed on service with his regiment, from the commencement of the French Revolution to the end of the Peninsular War in 1814.

June 21. In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 25, James Fulten, esq. of Lisburn, Ireland.

June 22. At the house of John Steel, esq. Kingston, Jamaica, Richard Savage Thornton Munkhouse, eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. M. Vicar of Wakefield.

In his 20th year, William Hampden, son of Mr. William Pilling, of Mitfield. He resided at Wakefield, and had gone with some of his companions to bathe in the river, when, having advanced a few steps into the water, he unfortunately slipped into a deep place, and sunk. His elder brother met a like fate some years ago.

June 23. Aged 73, Mrs. Liversage, of Thornhill Lees.

June 28. At the Parsonage, Kirk-Hammerton, Rev. J. T. Nicolson, resident Curate of that parish.

June 30. At his lodgings in Bull-street, Birmingham, in his 85th year, Mr. Thomas Richards, Drawing-master. He was brought up to enamel-painting, which he followed many years with great credit. Being esteemed a good draughtsman, he was solicited to instruct some young gentlemen in the Art of Drawing, as private pupils; this led him soon afterwards to adopt teaching Drawing as his profession, which he practised till the time of his death. He was a cheerful pleasant companion, and having read much, and, in so long a life, conversed with men eminent in science and literature, he had accumulated a large fund of anecdote and information.

At Madeira (where he had gone on account of ill health, occasioned by the wounds which he received while in command of the *Avon*), Capt. the Hon. James Arbuthnot, R. N.

June ... At Morant Bay, Jamaica, Mr. Hill, the once celebrated singer at Covent-Garden, and other Metropolitan Theatres.

July 8. At Edinburgh, Alexander, son of Captain Watson, R. N.

Aged 74, Martha, wife of Rich. Routh, of Manchester; a woman of distinguished piety, and for many years a Minister among the Quakers; in which service she had travelled much, both in this country and America.

July 13. At Edinburgh, David, youngest son of Capt. Watson, R. N.

July 14. Near Wolviston, Durham, aged 104, Mrs. Mary Stephenson, widow of the late B. Stephenson. The mother of the deceased died at the age of 108, a sister at 107, another sister at 105, and a brother at the age of 97. No other fa-

mily, perhaps, ever produced so many remarkable instances of longevity.

July 15. At Shrewsbury, Susan, wife of Robert Waring Darwin, M. D. and eldest daughter of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Etruria, co. Stafford.

July 17. Robert Crowe, sen. esq.—In 1797, Mr. Crowe was elected M. P. for the Borough of Philipstown, under the patronage of an exalted Nobleman; but, finding his patron an advocate for the Union, he vacated his seat. In early life he was the intimate companion of the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox.

July 18. At Kensington, aged 67, T. F. Halford, esq. late of Richmond.

At Winchester, Miss Jane Austen, youngest daughter of Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hants, authoress of "Emma," "Mansfield Park," "Pride and Prejudice," and "Sense and Sensibility."

July 19. At the Glebe House, Kilmore, diocese of Armagh, Richard Bourne, A. M. Rector of that parish, and many years minister of St. Werburgh's, Dublin.

At Paris, M. Biderman, a merchant, whose name is well known in the commercial world by his large and hazardous speculations.

July 20. In his 84th year, Mr. Robert Willes, of Chelsham-Court, Surrey.

July 23. Edward Anwyl, esq. of Brynadda, Clerk of the Peace of the county of Merioneth.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of the late Robert Macky, esq. formerly of Marden, Herts.

At Eyton, Salop, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Eyton, esq. and daughter of the late Major-gen. D. Campbell, of the East India Company's service.

At Boulogne sur Mer, aged 16, whilst bathing, in the presence of his school companions and the Usher, the eldest son of Mr. C. Howard, of Sutton Farm, near York.

July 24. At his apartments in Earl-street, Red Lion-square, Mr. Alexander M'Laurin, Commander of the ship *Tobago*.

At Hodsack Priory, Yorkshire, Lieut.-col. Mellish, equerry to the Prince Regent; a gentleman of great celebrity on the turf. The remains of this well-known gentleman were interred at the village of Blythe, the place of his former residence. All his valuable breed of dogs, horses, and cattle, are to be sold; and his house at Hodsack Priory to be let.

July 25. At Ewood-hall, near Halifax, aged 78, Rev. John Fawcett, D. D.

At Chichester, the wife of Dr. Parson, of Doctors Commons.

July 26. Grace Jane, youngest daughter of Alexander Boswell, esq. of Auchinleck, M. P.

George Whitehead, esq. of Weston-house, near Bath.

Rev. Robert Roberts, M. A. Vicar of Llanrhadr, in the Vale of Clwyd, North Wales; a most friendly good man.

July 27. At Heytesbury-house, in his 70th year, Sir Wm.-Peirce-Ashe A'Court, bart. Sir William was many years in the army, and in the last war was Lieut.-col. of the 2d regiment of Wiltshire militia. He was elected M. P. for Heytesbury, in the room of his father; re-elected in 1784 and 1790; soon after which he retired from Parliament; but was again elected in 1806. He married, 1. Catharine, daughter of Lieut.-col. John Bradford, by whom he had no issue; 2. Letitia, daughter of Henry Wyndham, of Salisbury, esq. by whom he had issue, William, Envoy Extraordinary at Palermo (who succeeds to the title); Charles Ashe, Capt. 31st foot; and five daughters.

At Lamer, Herts, aged 62, C. D. Garrard, esq.

At Brussels, in his 62d year, Mr. John Denie, formerly of Bath.

July 28. Samuel Bulkeley Hatchett, esq. second son of Bulkeley Hatchett, esq. of Ellesmere.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, Mrs. Norris, eldest daughter of Mrs. Kirchoffer, of Russell-place, and authoress of several interesting novels.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Helen Scott, wife of Dr. Rutherford, late minister of Muirkirk.

July 29. At Higham Hills, Walthamstow, in his 79th year, John Harman, esq.

Aged 87, John Swain, esq. of Upper Mitcham.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Vigors, relict of Lieut.-gen. Urban Vigors.

July 30. At Waltham, aged 23, Miss Mary Gilbert.

In Villiers-street, in his 79th year, Major Shairp, late of the Royal Marines.

At Stonedean, Bucks, Mrs. Molloy, relict of the late Charles Molloy, esq. of Stonedean.

At Exeter, aged 75, William Todd, esq. formerly of the South Sea House.

At the house of Dr. Whaley, his brother-in-law, at Ripon, aged about 33, Andrew Boutflower, M. D. late of Hull. — During the three or four years which he practised at that place he manifested such a degree of medical skill, and such warm solicitude for the welfare of his patients, however humble their situation in life, and whether private patients or those of the Dispensary (of which he was one of the original and most active promoters, and for some time the only Physician,) as could not fail to excite a more than common feeling in his favour, even among those who were not personally interested in his behalf. Seldom has any member of a profession, eminent for numbering in its ranks men of the most active and disinterested benevolence, gone to the grave

Genl. Mag. August, 1817,

more sincerely esteemed and deeply regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. The brilliancy of his conversational powers, and the extent of his general knowledge, although of no ordinary nature, were far less estimable than the kindness of heart, the unfeigned benevolence, the truly Christian feeling, by which he was actuated on all occasions. His removal from this earthly scene at so early an age, and in the midst of a career of extensive usefulness, is one of those impressive and mysterious instances of the conduct of Divine Providence, which, however incomprehensible, lead those to "reverence and adore," who, like the deceased, receive with humility the light, and embrace with faith the doctrines of Revelation.

July 31. In Upper Brook-street, Benjamin Hall, esq. of Hensol Castle, M. P. for the county of Glamorgan.

At Pimlico, aged 27, Mr. C. Bassett, royal military surveyor, &c.

Mrs. Tempest, of Little Grove, East Barnet, widow of the late J. Tempest, esq. of Winyard, Durham, M. P.

At Cheltenham, James Steers, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Mr. Watts, a riding officer at Rottingdean. — He shot himself by accident as he was drawing out the contents of his pistol in order to clean it.

Aged 21, Stephen Wright, M. D. — He had gone to bathe between Leith and Portobello, and was seen to fall almost immediately upon his entering the water, it is supposed from the effects of a paralytic affection. His body was carried to the Seafield Baths, and medical assistance procured from Leith as soon as possible, but the usual methods employed to restore suspended animation proved ineffectual.

July... Rt. Rev. John Flynn, Roman Catholic Bishop of Achonry.

At Orly, near Paris, the noted Lieut.-gen. Thouvenot.

Lately — In London, Harriet, wife of E. Turner, esq. of Challow Park, Wantage.

Sarah Hearn, aged 100 years and seven months. She was buried in St. John's Church-yard, Westminster. Thomas, her husband, who had been married to her upwards of half a century, followed her to the grave at the advanced age of 95; he enjoys his health, and walks firmly.

Aged 8 years, Hon. William Rice, second son of Lord Dynevor.

At Enfield, in his 18th year, Mr. Chas. Bowtell. — His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel; and it is a remarkable circumstance that his father died about two years since from a similar cause.

Cheshire — At Newton, aged 91, the relict of Thomas Ravenscroft, esq. of Leftwich Hall.

At

At Altringham, Mrs. Mary Worthington, widow of Isaac Worthington, esq.

Cornwall — At Launceston, Lieut.-col. Hugh Holland.

At Bodmin, aged 74, John Colwell, M.D. *Cumberland* — At Martindale, aged 58, Rev. Henry Johnson, upwards of 30 years perpetual curate of that place.

Devon — At Exeter, Mrs. Rhodes, widow of Rev. Geo. Rhodes, vicar of Colyton. At Dunsland, A. Bickford, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 90, Mr. Scammell. He has left £30,000 to one of his sons, a surgeon at Plymouth.

Mrs. M. Smith, mother of Rev. C. Smith, of Appledore.

Dorset — At Poole, Richard Wade, esq.

Essex — At Inworth Hall, the wife of Mr. Robert Sach.

At Borley Hall, Mr. Henry Mason Coker. *Gloucestershire* — At Horsely, aged 72, the relict of Rev. Benjamin Francis, A.M.

At Marshfield, Mr. William Goulding, for many years steward to Sir C. Codrington, bart. of Dodington.

At Painswick, in her 88th year, Mrs. M. Winter, relict of Rev. C. Winter.

Hants — At Ryde, Frances, second daughter of the late Thomas Coulthard, esq. of Brockham House.

Herefordshire — At Woolhope, in his 18th year, John, youngest son of Rev. Richard Hodges.

Aged 61, Mary, wife of Bridgewater Meredith, esq. of Kingston.

Kent — At Deptford, Mr. John Bird, late mathematical master at Uppingham school.

At Lewisham, Mr. Daniel Freeman, formerly of Bermondsey.

Lancashire — In consequence of a fall from his horse, Rev. Jonathan Farrar, curate of Aughton.

At Bolton, aged 77, the widow of Rev. Richard Kay.

At Biggin, aged 78, John Surtees, esq.

At Forton Lodge, aged 25, Miss Edmonson, niece of Thomas Edmonson, esq. of Grassyard Hall.

At Manchester, aged 64, Mr. John Taylor. He was educated at the Dissenting Academy at Daventry, under the late Dr. Ashworth, and afterwards resided in the same establishment several years as Classical Tutor, which office his extensive learning fully qualified him to fill. He was subsequently stationed several years at Walmsley Chapel, in Lancashire, and at Ilminster, in Somersetshire, as the minister of the congregations of Unitarian Dissenters in those places, at both of which he was highly and deservedly respected. During his residence at Ilminster, a change took place in his religious sentiments, and he proved his conscientious sincerity, by immediately resigning his situation. Some time afterwards he

joined the Society of Friends, and for 16 or 17 years presided over the school belonging to that body at Manchester. This office a severe paralytic attack obliged him to relinquish in 1811.

Lincolnshire — At Culverthorpe Hall, Charles, youngest son of the late Sir John Thorold, bart.

At Boston, in his 67th year, Rev. Samuel Partridge, M.A. F.A.S. vicar of that parish upwards of 32 years; also vicar of Wigtoft cum Quadring; and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck. He was born at Salthill, where his mother kept the principal inn. After receiving his education at Eton, he was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship and took his master's degree in 1775. This respectable Divine published the following works: — "A Charge given to the Grand Jury of the Hundreds of Kirton and Skirbeck, concerning the Standard Measure of Corn, and Seditious Publications, with an Admonition to the Keepers of Inns and Alehouses, 1793," 8vo. — "Sermons altered from French Writers, 1805-1809," 2 vols. 8vo. — "Religion essential to the Temporal Happiness of a Nation, a Sermon, 1805," 8vo. — "Prudence, a Sermon addressed to Young Clergymen, 1806," 12mo. — "The Rich, Ministers of Divine Providence, a Sermon for the Benefit of the County Hospital, Lincoln, 1807," 8vo. — "Three Discourses preached at Boston, 1808," 12mo. — "Charges given to Grand Juries at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, 1809," 12mo. — "A Sermon preached to the Holland and Boston Local Militia, 1809," 8vo. — "A Sermon on the Jubilee, or the 50th Year of His Majesty's Reign, 1809," 8vo. — "A Short Account of the late Inundation in the Neighbourhood of Boston, 1811," 12mo. — "Remarks upon, and proposed Improvements in, the Bill respecting Parish Registers, 1812," 8vo.

In his 80th year, Rev. Thomas Easton, vicar of Grantham, Great Gonerby, and Bracely.

Norfolk — At Coltishall, aged 21, Georgiana, daughter of the late George Thompson, esq. of Yarmouth.

Northamptonshire — At Thornhaugh, Jane, youngest daughter of Rev. W. Wing.

Northumberland — At South Preston, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Alexander Campbell.

Notts — At Holme Pierrepont, Nathaniel Stubbings, esq.

Rutland — Sarah, eldest daughter of Rev. Richard Twopenny, rector of Little Casterton.

Salop — At Cleobury, aged 83, Mrs. Stanton, relict of James Stanton, esq. of Hopton Wafers.

Somerset

Somerset — At Bath, Sarah, wife of Rev. James Charles Clark, rector of Colwall.

At Bath, the relict of Rev. Richard Edwards.

At Bath, Rev. B. Davies, D.D. formerly an eminent Dissenting minister, but who had for several years, on account of his age and infirmities, lived in retirement.

At Shepton Mallett, aged 108, Mrs. Betty Orlidge, who lived to see her grandson's grand-daughter, five generations being then living in that town.

At Clifton, in his 63d year, Mr. George Matthewman.

Suffolk — At Bury, aged 55, Mr. Thomas Foster. He was one of the capital burgesses of the corporation, and had twice served the office of chief magistrate.

Sussex — At Steyning, aged 80, Richard Comber, esq.

At Hurst - Pierpoint, aged 80, Mrs. Clark, relict of Dr. Clark, late Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Rochester.

At Chichester, suddenly, Rev. J. Moore, M. A. Vicar of the Cathedral, Rector of Racton, and Sequestrator of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Martin.

Wills — In his 86th year, Mr. Daniel Beckingsale, of Salisbury.

Worcestershire — At Upton on Severn, aged 86, Elizabeth Brooke, relict of Rev. James Brooke, rector of Pirton and Croome, and Hill Croome.

At Barbourne Terrace, near Worcester, aged 70, Rev. Thomas Ashford.

Yorkshire — At New Malton, aged 50, the wife of Rev. Jonathan Parkin.

At Halifax, Mrs. Preston, only sister of the late Samuel Waterhouse, esq. of Sappin Grove.

At Sawley, near Ripon, Mrs. Sarah Maude, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Maude, esq. of Burley.

At Leeds Castle, aged 81, Mrs. Anna Susannah Martin, only surviving sister of General Martin.

WALES. — At Llandegai, Carmarthenshire, in his 80th year, Mr. William Williams, author of "Observations on the Snowden Mountains," and of many useful and amusing publications in the Welsh language. Mr. Williams had been for many years one of the Agents of the Penryn estate. He in 1752 was the humble means of inducing the late Lord Penryn to "form the wise and benevolent resolution of opening a spacious slate-quarry," at Cae Braich-y-cein, in the parish of Llandegai. When his health began to decline, the reward of his long and faithful services was a handsome annuity.

At Southerndown Cottage, Glamorganshire, in his 71st year, Rev. Dr. Estlin.

IRELAND. — At Limerick, William L. Sayers, esq. M. D.

In Dublin, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Dr. H.

At Ballycar (Clare), Anne, daughter of the late George Colpoys, esq.

In Dublin, in his 68th year, John G. Battier, esq. formerly Major in the 5th foot, commanded by the late Duke of Northumberland.

At Dublin, in her 85th year, Mrs. Bury, aunt to the Earl of Charleville.

At Oatfield-house, co. Galway, John Longworth, esq.

SCOTLAND. — At Inveresk-house, the lady of Sir James G. Baird, bart.

ABROAD. — At Paris, in the hospital for pauper lunatics of Salpêtrière, where he had lived unpitied and unknown for many years, aged 57, the famous Theroigne de Mericourt, one of the regicides, and the most blood thirsty of the heroes of the Revolution. He repented sincerely of his horrible crimes, and imposed upon himself the dreadful penance of pouring a bucket of cold water upon his bed of straw every night: nothing but the most robust health could have enabled him to endure this punishment. He had but few lucid intervals, and those filled up by the most heart-rending lamentations.

At Agen, aged 50, Madame Toussaint Louverture, widow of the celebrated Black General.

At Philadelphia, after a short illness, supposed about 80 years of age, Mr. Thomas M'Kean, formerly Representative in the Continental Congress, one of the Signers of American Independence, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and nine years Governor of that State. It was said by Lord Mansfield, "that the judicial decisions of Chief Justice M'Kean did honour to his head and heart."

In the West Indies, Charles Hamilton, esq. of the Leasowes, Shropshire.

At the capture of Barcelona, Col. Chamberlayne, who was serving in the Patriot Army in South America. He has left a widow, daughter of J. Haynes, esq. of Portsmouth Dock-yard, and two children.

Aug. 1. On Ditton Common, Surrey, Samuel Johnson, esq. in the 70th year of his age, and the 53d year of his service of the Hon. East India Company, 33 of which he filled the office of examiner of India correspondence with ability and integrity, equalled only by his modest worth. In his death the Company have lost an able and valued servant, and his office a kind and benevolent chief, whose memory will be long cherished by his widow with the deepest affliction and regret, and by his friends and connexions with love and respect. Mr. Johnson in early life was one of the choristers of St. Paul's Cathedral, under Mr. Savage. On quitting the school at the age of 17, he entered into the service of the East India Company.

In his 69th year, Alexander Murray Shields, esq. of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

At

At Beccles, Suffolk, in her 30th year, the wife of Lieut. William Alexander Anderson.

At Artherstone, Colonel Duncan Mac Pherson, of Cluny.

At St. Catherine's, near Dublin, in his 88th year, Right Hon. David Latouche, many years one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and for 40 years a Member of the Parliament of Ireland. He was the senior partner in the great banking-house of Latouche and Co., Dublin. His eldest son, Col. D. Latouche, late Member for Carlisle, died about two years ago, leaving a large family. His eldest daughter, also dead, was married to the late Earl of Lanesborough, brother of Lady Mary Ponsonby. He had several other children (sons and daughters) who survive him. The Dublin papers warmly record his "spotless integrity, unsullied honour, and enlarged benevolence."

Aug. 2. At Newington, in his 48th year, Mr. T. S. Sterry. He was knocked down about two months ago in Blackfriars-road, by some person unknown; by which his leg was so severely fractured as to occasion his death.

In his 80th year, Archibald Paxton, esq. of Buckingham-street, York-buildings; and Wexham-place, Herts.

Anne Frances, wife of Rev. T. Pettat, of Southrop-house, Gloucestershire, and eldest daughter of the late J. Clark, esq. of Welton-place, Northamptonshire.

At Clifton, Mary Anne, third daughter of the late Capt. Edmund Prust.

At Drimmie-cottage, near Blairgowrie, aged 75, William Chalmers, esq. town-clerk of Dundee. Besides holding other situations of trust, he had been principal clerk of the burgh of Dundee for 45 years, and keeper of the register of sasines, and clerk of the peace for the county of Forfar, for many years past.

At Ballywalter, Ireland, aged 66, Mrs. Cairns, relict of the late Surgeon Cairns, of Donaghadee.

Aug. 3. At Canonbury, aged 49, Sarah, widow of the late R. Hewitt, esq. of Muswell-hill, and daughter of the late Rev. John Henchman, of Deddington, Oxfordshire.

At Reigate, Anna Maria, widow of the late Josef de Mendoza Rios, esq. a gentleman distinguished for his arithmetical calculations, and officially employed upon a most important discovery in bringing the longitude to a fixed and invariable point. The error of one figure in some millions of numbers so completely disconcerted his mind, that in a fit of intellectual despondency, he retired to his chamber, and hung himself. (See vol. LXXXVI. i. 372.) The affliction of his widow upon this dreadful event, settled into a melancholy despondency. Last week, she car-

nestly requested to leave town for Brighton, and expressed a wish to die there, and to be interred in the same grave with her husband. In the hope that a change of air would be of benefit to her mental health, her friends agreed, and the journey was undertaken; she reached Reigate, and died. The remains of this lady are removed to Brighton, in order to be interred in the grave of her unfortunate husband.

At Salisbury, the wife of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. late M. P. for Wilts.

At an advanced age, Rev. John Barnes, Rector of Tendering.

At Knockham, parish of Kirkhill, aged 102 years, J. Fraser. He fought under the banners of the Chief of the Clan at Culloden, and on many other occasions; he has always been a careful sober man; he could, till within the last two years, dance a Highland reel with as much spirit as a man of 30 years of age, had a very extensive memory, and would rehearse many anecdotes regarding his Chief's exploits.

Aug. 4. Aged 78, Mrs. Mary Collins, relict of Mr. Thomas Collins, late of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Charles Apreece, esq. of Gray's-inn, son of the late Captain Apreece, of Pentonville.

At Wandswoth, in her 74th year, Mrs. Philippa Gee, daughter of the late Richard Gee, esq. of Orpington, Kent.

At Hereford, aged 82, Mrs. Cam, relict of the late Dr. Cam, Receiver-general for that county; a lady whose unaffected manners and goodness of heart had justly endeared her to all who knew her.

Aug. 5. In Beaumont-street, aged 67, Robert Burnett Jones, esq.

At the house of his sister, Mrs. Holroyd, Cann-hall, Wanstead, aged 42, Mr. John Lofthouse.

At Falmouth, Captain C. Kempthorne Quash, R. N.

At Wolsely-hall, Staffordshire, Sir William Wolsely, bart. He was walking in the shrubberies by his house, when he fell down, and expired before he could be taken into his room. He was born Aug. 24, 1740; succeeded his father Sir William in 1779; married in 1765, Miss Chambers, of Wimbledon, Surrey, by whom (who died July 16, 1811) he had issue two sons and two daughters. His eldest son (now Sir C. Wolsely, bart.) is resident at Lyons, in the South of France. His second son, the Rev. Robert Wolsely, died in 1815. (See vol. LXXXV. ii. 476.)

At Edinburgh, John Gillespie, esq. of Sunny-side Lodge, Lanarkshire.

Aug. 6. At her house, near the Tower, in her 61st year, the wife of T. R. Snow, esq.

Rachael,

Rachael, youngest sister of the late Richard Nelmes, esq. of Bradley-house, Gloucestershire.

In the Cathedral Close, Norwich, in his 55th year, Frank Sayers, M. D. Of this gentleman, whose talents were favourably known in the literary world, and whose virtues were highly appreciated by a numerous circle of friends, some further account will appear in our Magazine of next month.

At Greenhead, Glasgow, aged 82, William Caldwell, esq. late of Yard-foot, Lochwinnoch.

At Passy, near Paris, Francis Gregory, esq. Solicitor, of Dublin. He had just arrived on his way to the South of France, whither he was going for the benefit of his health.

Aug. 7. At Dorking, in her 48th year, Catharine, wife of Rev. Samuel Hoole, Minister of Poplar, and Chaplain to the East India Company.

At Hove-ton St. John, Thomas Blofield, esq. a Deputy-lieutenant, and one of the Chairmen of the Quarter-sessions of the Peace for the county of Norfolk, a Barrister of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and formerly one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London.

In the Crescent, Bath, aged 93, W. Baldwin, esq. one of the first inhabitants, and for half a century a constant resident in that magnificent building.

At Newport, the wife of Capt. J. Taylor, of Breca (Waterford). She was the eldest daughter of A. G. Creagh, esq. of Laurentinum (Cork), by Isabella, sister to the late Col. Bagwell, M. P. for county Tipperary.

Aug. 8. At Teddington, Henry Huguenin, esq.

Frauces, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir John Brisco, bart.

At Sidmouth, in her 23d year, Helen, wife of Rev. Benjamin Sandford, Vicar of Farningham, Kent.

At Bathford, in her 82d year, Mrs. Nott, of Bath, widow of the late Capt. J. N. P. Nott, R. N.

At Knottingley, near Ferrybridge, in his 89th year, Mr. C. Abbott, comedian, well known for the last 50 years in the counties of York and Lincoln.

At Spixworth Parsonage, Norfolk, in her 30th year, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. G. Howes, and fourth daughter of Robert Fellowes, esq. of Shotesham.

At Easingwold, Yorkshire, aged 88, Rev. William Whytehead, formerly of Sydney College, Cambridge, vicar of Atwick and Mappleton, in the East Riding.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Anne Laurie, relict of Rev. Robert Ure, Minister of Airth.

At Hayfield by Kinross, aged 84, Mrs. Syme, relict of D. Syme, esq. of Cartmore.

Aged 73, Rt. Hon. Henri Benedict Jules de Betizy, Lord Bishop of Uzes in France.

At Commercy, aged 100, M. Delacourt, a State-pensioner of France.

Aug. 9. In Upper Grosvenor-street, in his 86th year, John Clements, esq.

At Edmonton, in her 67th year, Elizabeth, wife of Silvester Lowden, esq. formerly of Houndsditch.

At Kensington, in his 80th year, Rev. John Marsland; he was more than 25 years Minister of the Catholic Chapel at Gosport.

Eleanor, wife of John Anderton, esq. of Common Hill House, near Worcester.

At Elsham-hall, Lincolnshire, Frances Anne, eldest daughter of William Thompson Corbett, esq.

At Inverary, Mr. George Pirie, surgeon. Aug. 10. In Upper Berkeley-street, Lieut.-col. the Hon. W. Grey, fourth son of the late, and brother of the present Earl Grey.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, Mary, wife of Rev. Joshua Greville, Curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, and Vicar of Duston, Northamptonshire.

William Griffiths, esq. late of Jamaica.

Aug. 11. In Upper Gower-street, Mrs. Richard Townsend.

In Cardigan-place, Kennington, aged 68, Mrs. Willett, widow of Rev. Waring Willett, minor canon of Westminster.

At his mother's, the Dowager Lady Burgoyne, in Oxford-street, Major-gen. Sir Montagu Roger Burgoyne, bart. of Sutton Park, co. Bedford. He succeeded his father Sir John in 1786; married, Nov. 1, 1794, Catherine, only daughter of John Burton, of Owlerton, co. York, esq. by whom he had issue two sons, John Montagu and Montagu George, and four daughters.

Aug. 12. Amy, wife of Mr. P. Browne, of the Kent-road, and second daughter of the late S. Rolles, esq. of Poole, Dorset.

In her 95th year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. John Hughes, of Haverfordwest, and grand aunt to Richard Meyler, esq. M. P. for Winchester. Eminent for piety, benevolence, and charity, her continual aim throughout a long and useful life was to do good, and her death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

At Midhurst, in the prime of life, Joshua Whiting, esq. pursuer in the Royal Navy.

Aug. 13. In Hanover-square, aged 74, Harry Darby, esq.

The Rev. Bladon Downing, LL.B. rector of Quainton, Bucks, perpetual curate of Nonington with Womenswold in Kent, and rector of Overton, a *sinecure* in Hampshire. Mr. Downing was formerly chaplain to George late Earl of Guildford, through whose interest, it is presumed, he obtained the living of Overton, and also the rectory of Bladon, in Somersetshire, both in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester; and about 20 years ago effected

fecting an exchange of the latter benefice for the rectory of Quainton with the Rev. Wadham Pigott, the present incumbent of Bleadon, and who was presented to the living of Quainton about the year 1776, on the cession of Jeffrey Ekins, sometime rector of Morpeth, in Northumberland, who died D. D. Deau of Carlisle, and rector of Sedgfield. Dr. Ekins having been instituted to the rectory of Quainton on the resignation of his father, who was the patron, and who himself had, in 1732, succeeded the Rev. Benjamin Archer, B. D.; it is remarkable that only two rectors of this parish, namely, Mr. Archer, and the last incumbent, have died within the long period of 125 years. The rectory of Quainton was formerly held by Dr. Richard Brett, one of the Translators of the Bible in the reign of King James, of whose monument, still remaining in the chancel of the parish church, some account shall be communicated in a future Number.

Aged 78, William Gray, esq. of Crewkerne, banker.

At Rochdale, in his 49th year, Rev. William Horton, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, third son of the late Joshua Horton, esq.

Aug. 14. At Bradford, Yorkshire, aged 76, Joseph Priestley, esq. He was the superintendent and principal agent of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which situation he held from its commencement in 1769, and although tempted by offers of more lucrative stations, he devoted his whole life most zealously and most faithfully to its service and interests. From his great ability, his inflexible integrity, and a rigid, determined, and faithful discharge of his

duty, he enjoyed the implicit confidence of the very numerous and respectable body of proprietors; and united, as he was, with the early projectors (long since departed) of that great and unrivalled work, he was justly regarded as its surviving parent. As his amiable and unassuming conduct, his sincere and unostentatious friendship, and all his many great private virtues, have been long felt and enjoyed, so they will be long remembered by his family and his friends. His superior knowledge, his minute and clear discrimination, his profound judgment, matured by his great and extensive acquirements in literature, in mathematics, in philosophy, and in science in general, placed him in a superior rank of society; and in him the world has lost a great and a good man.

Aug. 15. The wife of Mr. Mackarness, of Great Ormound street, Queen-square.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73, William Huson, esq.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Hogg, wife of Capt. Adam Hogg, of the East India Company's Military Establishment at Bombay.

Aged 52, B. Cherry, esq. solicitor, 21 years town-clerk of Hertford.

At Sandgate, Kent, having arrived from France only a few days, the wife of Rear-admiral Clements.

Aug. 16. In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Anna Maria Blenman, widow of J. Blenman, esq. late Solicitor-general of the Island of Barbadoes.

Aug. 17. At Newington-green, aged 65, Robert Lane, esq.

Aug. 18. The wife of Joseph Nollkens, esq. R. A. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1817.
July	"	"	"		
27	61	66	55	29, 62	showery
28	60	66	50	, 80	showery
29	60	67	38	, 70	showery
30	60	68	53	, 72	fair
31	58	66	54	, 71	showery
A. 1	57	69	55	, 75	showery
2	55	69	59	, 89	fair
3	55	66	55	, 70	fair
4	59	68	56	, 72	fair
5	58	67	59	, 95	fair
6	60	72	58	30, 00	fair
7	58	73	57	29, 79	fair
8	59	65	55	, 50	showery
9	60	68	53	, 70	showery
10	57	68	56	, 80	showery
11	59	65	60	, 65	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1817.
Aug.	"	"	"		
12	58	60	58	29, 45	showery
13	59	66	59	, 51	showery
14	62	68	57	, 67	cloudy
15	60	68	55	, 78	fair
16	60	69	56	, 75	fair
17	58	62	55	, 80	stormy
18	57	65	60	, 92	cloudy
19	60	66	60	, 68	showery
20	60	68	55	, 60	fair
21	55	58	52	, 80	stormy
22	54	60	53	30, 06	fair
23	51	64	56	29, 90	fair
24	56	60	56	, 56	showery
25	59	57	52	, 16	rain
26	55	62	53	, 01	stormy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 22, to August 26, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		146				
Males - 1251	2423	Males - 817	1712		5 and 10	77	60 and 70	132	70 and 80	99			
Females - 1172		Females 895			10 and 20	62	70 and 80	99	80 and 90	56			
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	141	30 and 40	161	40 and 50	173	100	2	
					30 and 40	161	40 and 50	173	100	-	12		
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.				40 and 50	173	100	-	12					

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.																			
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans											
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
Middlesex	85	0	42	0	37	5	32	8	48	4	Essex	69	1	39	0	34	0	29	9	48	0								
Surrey	92	0	54	0	39	0	36	4	45	6	Kent	68	8	00	0	39	8	31	8	42	0								
Hertford	74	8	52	0	37	0	34	4	47	9	Sussex	91	9	00	0	00	0	34	0	00	0								
Bedford	82	1	00	0	40	9	38	3	48	0	Suffolk	81	3	00	0	34	7	34	0	40	9								
Huntingd.	82	9	00	0	00	0	30	8	40	6	Camb.	67	7	00	0	00	0	20	6	41	0								
Northamp.	83	6	00	0	41	0	29	5	39	0	Norfolk	84	6	00	0	39	2	30	1	37	10								
Rutland	69	0	00	0	35	6	32	0	44	0	Lincoln	74	2	56	0	33	8	30	1	41	0								
Leicester	79	6	00	0	42	8	35	4	53	6	York	74	6	52	8	34	0	31	10	48	3								
Nottingham	84	10	61	0	45	0	33	10	53	10	Durham	73	8	68	0	00	0	38	6	00	0								
Derby	77	0	00	0	00	0	38	2	56	0	Northum.	64	8	46	7	41	0	41	3	00	0								
Stafford	78	3	00	0	46	0	42	4	66	2	Cumberl.	67	9	62	8	52	3	47	11	00	0								
Salop	87	1	43	8	00	0	34	6	00	0	Westmor.	74	6	74	0	54	4	48	6	00	0								
Hereford	90	7	57	6	52	7	34	9	50	8	Lancaster	78	5	00	0	45	8	39	8	61	4								
Worcester	93	1	00	0	45	1	34	1	47	11	Chester	70	9	00	0	35	8	35	0	00	0								
Warwick	95	0	00	0	47	4	37	0	61	1	Flint	76	10	00	0	49	8	34	2	00	0								
Wilts	79	4	00	0	42	3	35	8	65	2	Denbigh	84	2	00	0	36	7	35	2	00	0								
Berks	88	2	00	0	36	2	34	0	45	2	Anglesea	65	0	00	0	60	0	32	0	00	0								
Oxford	86	8	00	0	37	9	32	9	56	0	Carnarv.	97	8	00	0	58	0	38	8	00	0								
Bucks	89	4	00	0	43	6	36	0	47	1	Merioneth	104	8	00	0	57	4	40	3	00	0								
Brecon	89	6	60	9	56	0	00	0	00	0	Cardigan	110	0	00	0	56	0	24	0	00	0								
Montgom.	99	2	00	0	52	9	33	10	00	0	Pembroke	91	7	00	0	55	7	28	0	00	0								
Kadnor	93	0	00	0	51	9	36	10	00	0	Carmart.	116	0	00	0	57	4	00	0	00	0								
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glanorg.										109	9	00	0	49	4	36	0	00	0
										Gloucester.										97	11	00	0	42	4	38	0	46	3
										Somerset										100	5	00	0	44	0	33	6	48	0
										Monm.										116	2	00	0	51	2	00	0	00	0
										Devon										103	5	00	0	46	9	31	4	00	0
										Cornwall										89	3	00	0	48	0	34	8	00	0
										Dorset										84	9	00	0	44	6	31	0	00	0
										Hants										85	0	00	0	41	4	31	6	46	6

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 25, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 16, 40s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 20, 52s. 10d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 25 :

Kent Bags	16l.	0s. to 20l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets	16l.	0s. to 22l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	15l.	0s. to 18l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	16l.	0s. to 22l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	16l.	0s. to 25l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	00l.	0s. to 30l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 7s. 6d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 5l. 7s. 6d. Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 13s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s. 0d. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 2s. 6d. Straw 1l. 13s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, August 25. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs. -

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market	August 25 :
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2.350. Calves 300.
Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	22.460. Pigs 220.

COALS, August 25 : Newcastle 37s. 0d. to 44s. 3d. Sunderland 38s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 2d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in August 1817 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1400*l*. div. 60*l*. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1770*l*. div. 44*l*. per annum.—Oxford, 495*l*. 31*l*. per annum.—Grand Junction, 190*l*.—Chesterfield, 102*l*. div. 5*l*.—Monmouth, 102*l*. 10*l*. ex Dividend, 3*l*. half year.—Ellesmere, 60*l*. ex Dividend 2*l*.—Kennet and Aron, 20*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 5*l*. 5*l*.—West India Docks, 200*l*. Div. 10*l*.—London ditto, 70*l*. Div. 3*l*.—Royal Exchange Assurance, 232*l*. Div. 10*l*.—Sun Fire ditto, 208*l*. Div. 8*l*. 10*l*.—Globe, 122*l*.—Albion, 42*l*.—Rock, 3*l*. 8*l*.—East London Water-Works, 66*l*.—Grand Junction ditto, 40*l*.—Gas Lights, 2*l*. div.—Southwark Bridge Old Shares, 31*l*. for 75*l*. paid.—New Ditto, paid up, 49*l*.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1817.

Days	Bank	Red. 3 per C.	3 per C.	4 per C.	5 per C.	B. Long	Irish 5	Imp.	Imp.	India	So. Sea	Per C.	India	E. Bills	E. Bills
1	Stock.	79½	78½	96½	109½	20½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
2	281½	79½	79½	96½	104	20½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
3	Sunday	79½	79½	96½	104	20½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
4	281	79½	79½	96½	104	20½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
5	281	79½	79½	96½	104	20½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
6	281	79½	79½	96½	104	20½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
7	282½	80½	80½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
8	282½	81½	80½	98½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
9	Sunday	81½	80½	98½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
10	284	81½	81½	99½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
11	Holiday	81½	81½	99½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
12	283½	81½	81½	99½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
13	283	81½	81½	99½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
14	283	81½	81½	99½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
15	Holiday	81½	81½	99½	105½	21½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
16	282	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
17	282	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
18	282½	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
19	282½	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
20	282	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
21	281	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
22	281	80½	79½	97½	105½	20½	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
23	Sunday	81	80	98½	105½	21	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
24	282	81	80½	98½	106	21	106	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
25	281½	81½	80½	98½	105	21½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
26	281½	81½	80½	98½	105	21½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
27	281½	81½	80½	98½	105	21½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
28	281½	81½	80½	98½	105	21½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
29	281½	81½	80½	98½	105	21½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
30	281½	81½	80½	98½	105	21½	105	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.
31	Sunday	80½	80	98½	105½	21	105½	79½	17	296	86½	111	28 pr.	25 pr.	25 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond: Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 Other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



Cornw. 2—Dorset 2
Cumb. 2—Dorset.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford—Hall 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. March. 6
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk—Norwich
N. Wales—Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stampl. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Waken.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, Ireland 37
Scotland 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2

SEPTEMBER, 1817. CONTAINING

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Index Indicatorius—Minor Correspondence	194
Strictures on the Plan of Mr. Owen	195
Rev. Sam. Partridge.—Sir Wm. Wolsley	198
Mr. Carter on the Monument of Dagobert	199
Epitaphs from Prestwold Church, co. Leic. ib.	
The Degree of D.C.L. in Oxford University	200
Oratory, or Stone Pulpit, at Shrewsbury	201
Method of tinting Water-colour Drawings	202
Longevity of Musicians and Sculptors	203
A Contemplative Ramble	204
Obituary of eminent Persons 1714—1731	206
Clifford Family.—Fotherby.—Dr. Disney	208
Etching of Annie Wilson.—Roslin Chapel	209
Portrait of Dr. Young?—S. Richardson	210
COUNTRY HISTORY—Huntingdon	210
Kent	213
Uvedale Family.—On Worming of Dogs	218
Dr. Pearson on Portable Life-saving Food	219
Account of a Visit to the Field of Waterloo	221
Origin of the Gothic Style of Architecture	224
Winchester Cathedral.—Sepulchral Brasses	225
The Pope's Bulls against Bible Societies	226
St. Matth. Gospel.—Sick-bed Recollections	228
M. Bonnet on Nature of Future Happiness	229
French Protestants?—Archdeacon Barlowe	230
Lord Amherst's Embassy to China	231

Review of New Publications.

Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History	233
History of Guernsey, by William Berry	236
The Ægis of England, by Maurice Evans	238
New System of Practical Political Economy	242
A Supplement to "Junius identified"	243
Sexagenarian, or Recollections of a Lit. Life	245
Chemical Amusement, by Fredrick Accum	247
Elements of Conchology, by Thomas Brown	248
Spanish Dictionary.—Maxims of Neatness	249
Arnault's 'Germanicus,' translated by Bernel	ib.
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE	250
SELECT POETRY, for September 1817	253

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in the late Session of Parliament	257
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences	265
Country News 270.—Domestic Occurrences	272
Theatrical Register, Promotions, Preferm.	273
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons	274
Memoir of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth	275
— of Colonel Mellish	ib.
— of Rev. Dr. Estlin	277
— of William Marriott, Esq.	278
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons	281
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c.	287
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks	288

Embellished with a Perspective View of the ORATORY, or 'STONE PULPIT, in the ABBEY GARDENS at SHREWSBURY; and with an Etching of ANNIE WILSON, the Guide at Roslin Chapel.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London; where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

To the list of Seats in the County of Devon, in Part I. p. 25, E. B. adds :

Strawberry Hill, near Columpton, Earl Mountrath.

Woodbine Hill, near Honiton, (late) Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K. B.

Grange, William Drewe, esq.

Ashfield, Hon. Mrs. Julia Valenza Head, sister of Lord Somerville.

Eggland, Mrs. Thomasin Anne Elliott.

Ivedon, Philip Gidney, esq.

Weston Cottage, Sam. Stevens, esq. M. P.

Tracey House, Harry-Baines Lott, esq.

D. Y. notices the following omission among the Seats in *Herts*, p. 110 :

King's Walden Bury and Park, William Hale, esq. (who in 1790 was a Candidate for the County, and whose Family is both ancient and respectable.)

VERAX, noticing the subject of an Eulogy in page 4, observes, that he was "son to the Laundress to a Noble Secretary when he was at the University" [no disgrace to either]; and that the real cause why he did not reside upon his Rectory was the animosity excited by litigation respecting Tithe [in which, probably, there were *faults on both sides*].

We thank G. for his kind offer; but decline engraving his Coins. They are already in Mr. Ruding's valuable work; where also the Coins inquired after by A CONSTANT READER are engraved and described.—To this Work we refer all similar inquirers.

We are obliged to LEXICON, but "The British Apollo" is not an uncommon book.

N. remarks, "There is a prevailing idea, that a Law exists by which *second* cousins are forbidden to marry; but none to prohibit the marriage of *first* cousins: and the reason given for the prohibition in one case and not in the other, is, that it was not thought needful to forbid what, on account of the nearness of kin, no one would think of doing. We find no prohibition in the Prayer-book to cousins of any degree; but, as many, both *first* and *second* cousins, marry with at least a *doubt* upon their mind as to the lawfulness of what they are doing; and as others more scrupulous refrain from what they *fear* may be wrong; it would be rendering no trifling service to the Community, if some one of your Correspondents conversant in the Law would take the trouble to set the matter in a clear light, both as it regards the Law of God and the Law of the Land."

D. Y. asks, in what year of the last Century Sir Philip Hall, of Upton, in the Parish of Westham, was High Sheriff of that County, and whether he received the honour of Knighthood during his Sheriffalty.

The Letters of our friends V. and H. W. and of Mr. HAWES, shall appear in our next.

If CATUS is really serious, which we can scarcely believe, he will undoubtedly thank us for suppressing his Letter.

We are requested by a Friend to make inquiry respecting a Legacy which it is supposed was left many years ago to the late *Elizabeth Canning*, but never received. Who was the person that left the Legacy, if such was bequeathed? When was there an Advertisement for the nearest of kin to come and claim it? and has such an Advertisement appeared within these four years? There is reason to suppose such an Advertisement appeared many years ago, and it has been said that one also *lately* appeared. *Elizabeth Canning's* affair with *Mary Squires* excited much interest in 1753 and 1754. It is understood that Elizabeth Canning died at Weatherfield in Connecticut, New England, in 1773.

SCRUTATOR says, "In Mark Noble's Genealogy of the Sovereigns of Europe, it is mentioned that King George the First was, towards the latter part of his life, so convinced of the innocence of his Wife, whom he left in confinement in Germany, that he sent for her to come to England and share his royal honours, but she declined it. Can any of your Correspondents, or Mr. Noble himself, give any authority for this assertion, or throw light upon the circumstance of the Queen's innocence being established?"

SCRUTATOR also says, "In Banks's Dormant and Extinct Baronage, Vol. II. p. 273, under the title of Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, it is mentioned that 15 Nov. 1 Ric. III. the Earl entered into covenants with that King, to take his daughter Katherine Plantagenet to wife before Michaelmas next ensuing, &c. 'but, the Lady dying in early years, the Marriage did not take effect.' In a note Mr. Banks observes that this is the only mention of any daughter of Richard III. I should be gratified by any information that would illustrate this circumstance. I have seen a Grant by King Richard on the third of March, in the first year of his reign, of an Annuity of 400 marks to William Earl of Huntingdon, and 'Katherine Plantagenet his wife,' during the life of Thomas Lord Stanley; and another Grant, 18 March, in his second year, to the same parties, of an Annuity of 152l. 10s. 10d. until the King should grant to them and their heirs lands of like annual value; though these grants do not call her the King's daughter."

SIGISMUND asks for an account of the origin of Clerical Hats, or, as they are commonly called, *Shovel Hats*, together with the supposed reasons why some of the Clergy wear them, and others not.

Mr.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1817.

MR. OWEN.

[The following strictures on the Plan of this benevolent Projector are extracted from a respectable Provincial Newspaper.]

THIS gentleman not being able to interest the Ministry in his projects, and having failed also to produce sufficient effect upon the publick by the press, has had recourse to two public meetings, at the City of London Tavern, in order to engage a competent number of coadjutors to bring his theory to the test of experiment. His object appears to have been, first, to state his principles and plan; secondly, to obtain the sanction of a popular meeting to its excellence and practicability; thirdly, to obtain a Committee to carry it into experimental effect, and then to apply the influence thus obtained to produce subscriptions to furnish the requisite capital. In both meetings the Projector was foiled; for he had the misfortune to be opposed by two classes of men, equally difficult for him to manage. He met opponents in men of a less imaginative and more comprehensive character than himself, who confuted his first principles; and, of course, beat down the glittering superstructure he had raised to dazzle the publick. He was met also by men of feebler mind than himself, who, though equally visionary in their particular way, were not half so honest; and finding parliamentary reform, and invectives against government, no part of the new scheme, with characteristic mob violence, fell like thunder upon the poor innocent theorist, and broke up his meetings in disorder. Mr. Owen's crime with the first class was, that he was too much a visionary: with the second, that he was not visionary enough; that he did not consider radical changes in government necessary;

that he had not found out, that taxation was the cause of the misery of the poor; that he proposed rather to begin to reform the people than the government;—and wished to give the populace principles rather than politics; that he set them to work, and not to riot; and that his system was one of subordination, and not disorder. Thus, for the present, has ended this long-talked-of novelty; which, however, has been treated with too much indulgence by some, and with too much hostility by others.

The chief feature in Mr. Owen's Plan is, the establishment of manufacturing and agricultural villages, where the poor shall be employed, comfortably subsisted, and virtuously educated and governed. Now, in the principles which this plan implicates, there is much to approve. It supposes a benevolent regard for the poor, respect for virtue as the basis of happiness and order, and industry as the means of subsistence and improvement. If we place the system of the radical reformers by the side of this, they have little cause to laugh at Mr. Owen. Surely, he may meet them at least with confidence before every wise and thinking man. He does not, like them, begin with sapping the foundations of public virtue, by preaching up insurrection and murder; he does not dislocate the frame of society, by teaching the poor that they have a right to the property of the rich; he does not encourage idleness, by making every poor man a political declaimer, aspiring to the honours of the hero of the factious club, and the orator of the ale-bench, to the neglect of his family, and the pursuits of honest industry. There is nothing demoralizing, at least directly so, and there is nothing revolutionary. Mr. Owen, for them, therefore, may keep his countenance.

On the other hand, one cannot but be surprised, however we may admire some of the principles laid down by Mr. Owen, that the plan erected upon them should ever have received so much countenance from any, as to induce him to make the attempt to interest the publick in it. Mr. Owen's main assumption, that "population does not press upon subsistence," was ably exposed by Major Torrens; and the contrary principle being impugned, all the miseries which affect the operative classes in the present system of society must gradually invade his Utopian establishments, and bring them upon the operation of the same laws. The fact, we apprehend, cannot be disproved, that population advances more rapidly than production. It is in vain to contend against it: every plan for the amelioration of society ought to hold it in contemplation; and though partially its operation has been distressing, is now felt to be so, and will often in future ages and places be so felt, yet, upon the whole, society has received, and will receive, the greatest benefits from it. It may be felt as an hardship in our condition in particular places and at different times; but it is a principle which is ever working, in the general scale of human society, the most important results. From the necessity thus created, the most useful inventions and the improvements in agriculture have sprung. The full energies of man, physical and mental, could not have been so fully developed; our population would not have extended so diffusively through the earth. It is this principle, constantly operating, which originates and maintains the colonization of desert or savage countries with an enlightened population from old and improved states; which circulates the knowledge, arts, and power of one part of the earth through the other; and which will bring every part of the earth under cultivation, and cover it with a cultivated and exalted society. — If any speculatist should ask, what, then, will be the result? it is enough for him to know that neither he nor his children will live to see it. — Equally objectionable is the manner in which the plan is held out to public favour by the relief it would give to the Poor-rates. The

legitimate object of these rates is to afford relief to the aged, infirm, and sick poor, in the first place, and then to the industrious poor willing to labour, and yet not able to obtain it, or an adequate remuneration for it. This we consider one of our noblest civil institutions; and we know of nothing arising out of it as a matter of question, except to guard against abuses, and to equalize the common burthen. Poor-rates, however, can never become burthensome generally, except when the industrious poor cannot find adequate employment. But unnatural and systematic attempts to afford that employ permanently must ever fail, because they are unnatural and systematic. It must ever be the interest of capitalists to employ the industrious when their labour will afford a profit, which profit is regulated by the demand. In this way the Poor-rates are naturally relieved; but when the national commerce languishes, and the demand is lowered, whether agriculture and manufactures be carried on in the settlements proposed by Mr. Owen, or on their present plan, the poor become alike needy, and must lean upon Parish-rates, or something analogous. This must be true generally; but we are willing to allow, that, on a small scale, the Poor-rates may often be relieved by benevolent or even avaricious enterprise, taking some new direction. This will be soonest effected by the pressure of the Poor-rates; for, the necessity being felt, all the resources which are available to multiply productive and profitable employments will be put into requisition. The project of cottage farms seems deserving of attention in this view; all improvement in morals and knowledge will have this effect; many of Mr. Owen's hints are worthy of consideration; but all these are totally distinct from a general plan of covering the country with settlements, and surrendering its resources into the hands of Companies of Monopolists.

The Plan is wholly objectionable on another ground. These settlements must, of course, generally, be in the hands of Companies. Now, when was business well managed by a Company? In every case there is either great neglect and indolence, or injurious monopoly. Such a scheme too,

too, we conceive, would depress talent, and destroy variety of genius. It would give a systematic and monotonous tone to feeling and habit; it might destroy, as Mr. Owen supposes, many old prejudices, but it would give rise to new ones: and above all, we agree with the objection of some of the Reformers themselves, it would destroy the political independence of the people; and introduce a system of coercion and slavery, which would change and abase our National character.

For ourselves, we think that society is progressing. The diffusion of knowledge, the operation of Sunday and other Schools among the Poor, the diffusion of the principles of Religion by the circulation of the Scriptures, are all in activity counteracting the principles of Jacobinism and Infidelity, raising the standard of morals, and regulating manners. The operation may be too slow for men of sanguine habits; they may fancy that air-balloon schemes may bring us more swiftly to our object; but we confess that we love the beaten track, the often-tried experiment; we suspect all novelties, and account it a good rather than an evil that even truth makes slow progress; because that is a pledge that she will not suddenly retrograde.

MR. URBAN, *Theobalds, Sept. 1.*

WITH all becoming deference for the wisdom, patriotism, and benevolence, of the Citizens of London, I cannot avoid expressing my surprize and concern that the wildest and most visionary Plan which ever entered into the mind of a sober man to conceive—that of Mr. Owen, respecting the Employment of the Poor, should have been made the subject of their serious and grave discussion. A single moment's reflection must surely have been sufficient, to discover the infatuation which alone could suggest so chimerical a scheme: and I can conceive no kind of excuse for such a meeting as that which was lately held to debate upon it, besides the desire of *making speeches*. Some good folks, and some too amongst the busy Citizens of London, Mr. Urban, are so fond of hearing themselves talk, that house and family, and shop and customers, weigh lighter

than a feather when brought in competition with the *cacoëthes loquendi*. Indeed I cannot help thinking that it is quite as reasonable to refer the distresses of these hard times to the malignant influence of this unfortunately prevalent evil, as to any of the specific causes to which they are commonly attributed. I wish that that great Patriot and Orator Major Cartwright would but take the matter into his serious consideration; and with a little assistance from a certain City Orator, who was very conspicuous on the above-mentioned occasion, he would soon be convinced, and able to convince such another meeting as that which was holden a few days ago—that such a perpetual inclination to debate upon every subject, good, bad, and indifferent, *is ten times more prejudicial, both to public and individual interests*, than any defects in the representation of the people of England in Parliament.

But, whether such a conclusion follow or not, I would beg leave to recommend to those who may in future, through love either “of strife or debate,” be inclined to signalize themselves in talking largely about nonsense, to reflect, that although trifling upon some subjects is not only excusable, but pleasant, there is one which ought never to be trifled with, yea, two, the Christian Religion and Sincerity. What shall we say then to those who heard Mr. Owen's *tirade* upon the *errors and mischiefs* which he declared to be inseparable from the Dispensation under which we have the happiness to live, and his avowal of a *desire and design* to wipe away all those ancient prejudices, in which, according to his opinion, the greater part of the civilized world has been enchained for eighteen hundred years? —to those who, with professions of piety, morality, religion, and patriotism, for ever in their mouths, complimented Mr. Owen upon the *design and the motive of his undertaking*, and lament that it is *impracticable*! —You and I, Mr. Urban, have passed through too many years, not to know by experience, that such a flimsy disguise as that of pretended philanthropy has often covered the most mischievous schemes: and you will join with me in lamenting that, in spite of such experience, any scions of that rank weed, which was planted by

Arius

Arius or Socinus perhaps, and watered by Bolingbroke, Voltaire, and Tom Paine, should be fostered or encouraged under any mistaken notion respecting its nature or qualities.

When Reformists boldly avow that they build their schemes upon the prospect of loosening the sacred bonds of society, by undermining that rock of hope, which as men and Christians is our best and surest anchorage—it certainly becomes us not to trifle, not to compliment, not to hesitate; but boldly, decidedly, and unequivocally, to condemn both the motive and the method. And this may certainly be done without City meetings or long speeches.

Yours, &c.

ECCLISIATICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Reading, Sept. 4.*

YOU have been misled, p. 186, by the *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors*, in a very inaccurate account of my friend Partridge, of Boston, who was a native of Lincolnshire, and no more related to Mrs. Partridge of Salt-hill, or her husband, than you are. Having by me a sketch of dates, relating to himself, which he sent me in 1807, I hasten to send you a more correct account.

R. N.

Samuel Partridge was born at Lincoln, in the Parish of St. Swithin, July 25, 1750, probably therefore July 14, New Style. If then he died after that day, he was in his sixty-eighth year. His parents were both natives of Lincolnshire, and of genteel rank. He was never at Eton, nor at any other public School, except the Grammar School of Lincoln. In 1768 he was entered a Commoner at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and it was not till 1775 that he was chosen a Demy of Magdalen. In 1772 he took his Bachelor's degree in Arts, and in 1775 was elected a Fellow of that College, and in the same year took his Master's degree. He had other previous preferments, but did not become Vicar of Boston till 1785. It is true, therefore, that he was 32 years Vicar; and he was nearly as long in the commission of the peace. In 1797 he had also the Vicarage of Wigtoft cum Quadring, from the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln; which living he held with Boston. He was married twice, but his

first wife left no surviving children. By his second wife, whom he lost in 1797, he had four children, still living, a son and three daughters.

His works, I believe, are rightly enumerated; with the exception of his Critical Articles in the British Critic, to which he was a voluntary and very useful contributor, from its origin to the close of the first series; never receiving any remuneration for his labour. In writing for that Review, he was expressing and circulating, in a manner calculated for general utility, his very sound principles in Church and State; and therefore he considered the patriotic exertion as its own reward. "*Laber ipse Voluptas*." So testifies of him, one who long knew, and always highly esteemed his talents and worth.

R. N.

Mr. URBAN, *44, Charing Cross, Sept. 15.*

BEING a constant reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, I was sorry to find in that of last Month, p. 186, a very erroneous statement respecting the late Sir William Wolseley's family; and, though I have lost a much valued parent in his death, I am happy for your information to state that my Mother is still living; and instead of my father only having had two sons and two daughters, he had five sons, three of whom are still living, Charles, the present Baronet, Henry, and William-Edward; William, the eldest son, died when only nine years of age, and Robert, as stated in your Magazine; and seven daughters, viz. Charlotte and Sophia died when very young, and Susannah, when 19 years of age, and four still living, viz. Maria, Charlotte, Caroline, and Cecilia; the three last are married; the first to Major-gen. Brown; the second to Robert Haig, esq. of Edinburgh; and the third to the Rev. Mr. Prowett, nephew to the Bishop of Norwich. My eldest brother married, first, the daughter of Thomas Clifford, esq. of Tixal Hall, Staffordshire, who died in the year 1811; and in 1812 he married again Anne the sister of Anthony Wright, esq. of Suffolk. For my own marriage I refer you to the Scotch Peerage, Earl of Dysart. My brother, William Edward, is a Bachelor. I have taken the liberty of giving you this

this statement, being well convinced that *all Editors* are happy when they have an opportunity of rectifying any mistakes that may occur in their Publications*. HENRY WOLSELEY.

[It is not without a painful feeling of regret that we give insertion to the last communication of an Old Friend, whose zeal in the cause of antient English Architecture is well known to our Readers. Although we cannot approve of the acrimony which sometimes marked his Correspondence, we had a high respect for his talents as a draftsman, and his skill in architectural antiquities, but above all for his integrity, and disinterested perseverance in whatever he considered to be correct and just. See our present Month's Obituary, p. 285. EDIT.]

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

THE corrections of L'HOMME DES CHAMPS' p. 31. are of a sample with Mr. J. S. Hawkins's visitation of "Fifty" Churches, which he informs us (vol. LXXXIV. Part i. p. 555) he "recollected to have seen;" though, had he in reality been in "*one*," he probably would have trumpeted out the name. Perhaps this *Monsieur* is my old friend under a new guise, or else he never would have so barefacedly set up to defend a question without the least authority in his hands, when I have an exact copy of the original document itself before me. I repeat, that Dagobert's monument was placed (according to the view) on the South side of the choir, and that a small altar projected from it, &c. It was no shrine, but a mere table with a small embellishment above: the dimensions of the whole, by proportioning it to the surrounding figures, not more than 12 feet by 9 feet. There was no intention to insinuate that this small altar made the least part of the high altar. Examining well my drawing, it appears as an occasional appendage for the purpose of celebrating some peculiar festival in honour of the Saint, or for the repose of the soul of Dagobert; therefore placed of course by the memorial of the latter. The space in projection of said table does not in any sort hide the scenery of the high altar; therefore my description still, I presume, holds in force. Small altar tables made a certain portion, beyond all doubt, of monumental chapels

(ranged on each side the nave, choir, &c.), and were situated internally at their Eastern ends; giving their embellishment to monuments alone, are set up at the external West extremity thereof†. Proofs of such practice still remain at Wells, Bath, Westminster, Tewksbury, St. Alban's, Hexham (here an altar table is absolutely visible), Winchester, &c. &c. I being fully confirmed in all this, what becomes of my Gallic corrector's "corrections," in my supposing such minute enrichment made up in the least degree the mass of an high altar?

The term *Cope* at this day is generally understood to be the outside habit of a Catholic priest when officiating, and so used by me.—Whether "elevating the host," or otherwise, is correct, is a matter of indifference.—I must still, and I hope ever shall, retain the "intense warmth of my imagination," and the idea of the "immense overlayings and settings forth of altars and screens."

I have with much satisfaction gone over the Rev. Mr. Fosbrooke's new edition of "Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England;" and note that he speaks of small altars disposed about our churches with curtains to draw round them, &c.—"Horn," I always imagined, as Mr. F. informs us, filled-in the perforations to our earliest windows, so as to afford the light required.—"Auchorets" and their cells; something of this kind at Eastern end of South aisle of choir, at St. Alban's. At Gloucester Cathedral the crypt retains two or three cells, but extremely difficult of access, having stone seats and other objects, as noticed by Mr. Fosbrooke.

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hathern, Sept. 13.*

THE following pathetic lines are inscribed on an elegant little monument, by Bacon, embellished with an appropriate bas relief, which has recently been placed in Prestwold Church, co. Leicester, in memory of one of the Heroes of Waterloo, noticed in your vol. LXXXV. i. 645; and may not be unacceptable to those who are so fortunate as to possess the History of this County.

† It is to be observed the table in "correction" is so disposed as to face the West, whereby those at devotion turn to the East as usual.

* We are particularly so. EDIT.

"To the Memory of Robert Christopher Packe, Major of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, who was killed at the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, aged 32 years.

His Remains lie buried on the Field; and his Parents have raised this commemorative Marble.

Tho' manly Virtue, wither'd in the bloom,
Has sunk for ever to an early tomb,
We will not mourn for him, that rais'd
his hand

To guard the blessings of his native land,
And seal'd, observant of his Country's
claim,

A life of Honour with a death of Fame.
Pride of thy Parents, gallant Spirit,
rest!

In life belov'd, and in thy end how blest!
When wild Ambition wav'd his banners
high, [to die;
Fearless, and foremost thou hast dar'd
And nobly won, on England's brightest
day,

A Victor-wreath that shall not fade
away!"

I subjoin two other Epitaphs from the same Church, which have been placed there since the publication of Mr. Nichols's History of the County. One of them is for the worthy old Gentleman noticed in vol. LXXXI. ii. 288; the other for a Sister of the Hero above recorded.

"To the Memory of
John Noon, Esq.
of Burton on the Wolds, co. Leicester,
who died August 25, A.D. 1811,
aged 70 years.

Also to Anne his Wife,
who died December 10, A.D. 1806,
aged 52 years.

This Tablet is gratefully inscribed
by Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq."

"In Memory of
Frances,
Wife of Robert Andrews, Jun. Esq.
of Harleston Park, in the County of
Northampton.

She was married on the 16th of May, 1799,
and died on the 13th of October, 1800,
in the 26th year of her age.

In the same Vault are deposited
the remains of her infant son Robert.

She was the eldest daughter of
Charles James Packe, Esq.
by Catharine Clifton, his Wife.

Her amiable disposition
rendered her most deservedly lamented
by her family and friends,
and by a most affectionate Husband,
who has caused this Monument
to be erected."

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.
AS innovations, either in Church
or State, are extremely danger-
ous, I cannot see, without great con-
cern, the confusion which is likely to
follow upon a change, of no great im-
portance in itself perhaps, in the mode
of conferring Degrees in the Univer-
sity of Oxford.

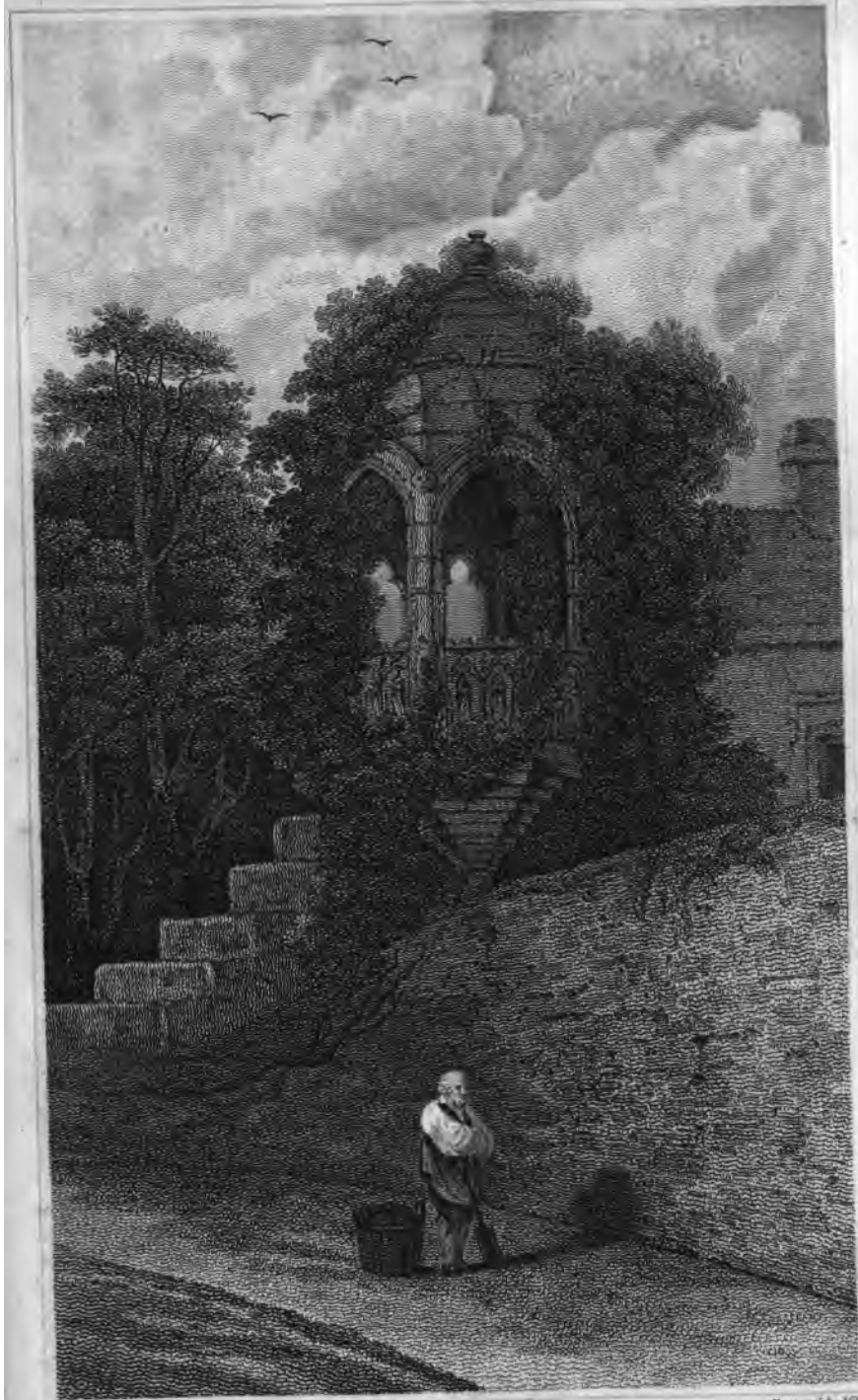
I think that it was some time ago
announced by that learned body,
that in future the superior degree
in one of the faculties was to be
that of Doctor of Civil Law, instead
of LL.D. as had been the practice in
times past. So far all was well. It
was, probably, a matter of perfect
indifference to Marshal Prince Blucher,
whether he were a Doctor of
Civil or Canon Law (though some
pouster might perhaps doubt it); but
it surely could never be intended by
such a regulation that those who had
already graduated, should be deprived
of their antient academical honours:
and yet I perceive that the venerable
Bishops of Durham and Winchester
have been shorn of part of their titles,
and now stand D.C.L. as if they had
graduated but yesterday. I very
much question the right of the Univer-
sity thus to change a title once
conferred; and it appears the more
extraordinary, that in so many in-
stances (reference being made to their
Annual Calendar) they should appear
to have done so; and yet that the
Regent, the Chancellor of the Univer-
sity, and the Duke of York, should
still remain at the head of the re-
splendent catalogue with LL.D. at-
tached to their respective titles.

Consistency is so much to be ad-
mired, and the reverse so much to
be deprecated, especially in such a
quarter, that I hope some better
excuse can be made for this appa-
rent absurdity, than that it has
arisen from the influence of fashion;
like the laying aside of full-bot-
tomed wigs for those jockey sub-
stitutes in which the Judges indulge
themselves, and which, if the rage
for innovation should extend from
the heads of Houses to the Episco-
pal Bench, may, ere long, present
us with natty crops and bob scratches
as accompaniments to the Lawn and
the Mitre.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to add,
that I am an old-fashioned fellow,
and formerly

LL. D.
Mr.





Engraved by J. Francis. Publisher in Water Colours to H.R.H. the Duchess of York.

Designed by A. G. B.

AN ORATORY AT ST PETER'S, SHREWSBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 30.*

THE accompanying View of an Oratory, or Stone Pulpit, in the Abbey-gardens at Shrewsbury (*see Plate I.*) will be best illustrated by the following extracts from "Some Account of the ancient and present State of Shrewsbury," published anonymously in 1810, but now known to be the production of the Rev. Hugh Owen, A.M. F.S.A.; a Work which, though humble in appearance, reflects the highest credit on its Author, as an intelligent Antiquary*.

"The remain of this ancient Abbey that merits most attention, perhaps, is a beautiful little structure on the South side of the garden: its plan is octagon, six feet in diameter. Some broken steps, which did not belong to it originally, lead through a narrow flat arched door on the East, to the inside. The South part stands upon a fragment of the ruins. The corresponding side projects considerably from the wall, resting upon a single corbel, terminating in a head. From this point it gradually swells, bound with a multitude of delicate ribbed mouldings, until it forms the basement under the floor. An obtuse dome of stone-work is suspended over the whole, at about eight feet from the base, supported on six narrow pointed arches, rising from pillars similar to the mullions of windows. One of the remaining sides of the octagon is a solid blank wall, and in the other is the door. The roof within is vaulted on eight ribs, which spring from the wall, immediately under the cavity of the dome. At their crossing in the centre is a boss, bearing a representation of the crucifixion, considerably relieved. The spaces between the divisions of the three Northern arches, four feet above the bottom, are filled up with stone pannels, over which they are entirely open; a circumstance which, by admitting the light, is productive of a beautiful effect. On the centre pannel are two small figures in elegant tabernacles; in one of these is the figure of an angel, in the other that of a woman whom he is addressing: the whole seems intended to represent the Annunciation. The right hand pannel is embellished with images of St. Peter and St. Paul, bearing their respective symbols, with similar enrichments; and that on the left has two figures in mo-

nastic habits, one of them a female, probably St. Wenefrid, the other a monk: the height of every figure is 18 inches. The arches on the Southern side are without ornaments, and are now quite open two feet from the floor. The beauty of this singular fragment, which is conceived to be not older than the time of Henry VII. is much heightened by the luxuriant ivy that mantles it, and the mellow tint of its stone, which is grey; whilst all the other remains of the Abbey are of a heavy deep red.

"Few subjects, so diminutive, have more excited the conjecture of the Antiquary, or the admiration of the Artist. It is generally denominated an Oratory; and is so called by Mr. Pennant, but without any good reason: The Romish Oratories were closets, or little private apartments in a large house or castle, usually adjoining a bedchamber, with a small altar and book-stand for private devotion, to which this building has no resemblance.

"As among our numerous conventual antiquities there does not seem to exist any thing exactly similar, it is not easy to ascertain its specific use. That it was raised for the purpose of public speaking, its form appears to indicate, for almost every ancient stone pulpit within a church that remains with us, projects thus from the wall, as the beautiful ones at Worcester, Wolverhampton, and Nantwich; and hence it has been called a preaching-cross, such as were common in monasteries, standing in the open air, of which we have a fine specimen in the convent of the black friars at Hereford. That building, which is an hexagon, and open on every side, was probably surrounded by the cloisters, where a large concourse of people might attend, under cover, to the preaching of the friars, who greatly affected addressing the multitude from these kind of pulpits. There seems, however, to be one essential difference between such structures, and that in question; the preaching-cross was a completely* insulated building, but the pulpit at Shrewsbury, evidently connected with, and formed a part of some other. The dome, also, does not appear calculated for the support of a crucifix of the magnitude of those with which the building at Hereford, and similar structures, were crowned. It is imagined, and perhaps

* This Work is reviewed in vol. LXXX. ii. pp. 458, 550. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1817.*

* "The pulpit in the first quadrangle of Magdalen College, Oxford, though it has no cross, is, it must be owned, in some degree an exception to this rule."

A CONTEMPLATIVE RAMBLE.

I HAVE often thought that there is great sublimity as well as beauty in a serene Summer's evening, after the sun has sunk below our hemisphere. A profound tranquillity seems to pervade the face of universal Nature; the sultry heats of the day have given place to the shades of approaching night, which heightens the solemn aspect with which the face of Nature seems encircled. Distended with a secret joy, the eye bounds over the scene which rises before it, and marks the varied objects which present themselves:—the woods, unruffled by the breeze, point their variegated foliage towards Heaven in silent majesty;—the herds recumbent, or unconsciously grazing;—the fields cloathed in a mantle of verdant green;—the deep roar of the distant cataract, aided by the soft murmuring of a neighbouring rill, combine in tranquillizing the mind, and inspiring a devotional frame.

Lost in contemplative emotions the eye wanders on, and finds no limit to its range, until the whole country within the reach of its vision lies pictured before it, variegated under a thousand different forms and imposing appearances.—Inspired with sensations of gratitude and delight, the spectator raises his eye towards Heaven, and considers the vaulted firmament now darkening with the dusky hue of evening. The Western sky still glowing with the bright lines of departing day, offers a vast and unbounded expanse to his imagination; and the stars incredibly remote, as they successively appear darting their faint beams upon the giddy sight, heighten the grandeur and sublimity of the scene; and seem as if lighted up in some unknown universe, by some power foreign to that which created these elements. These gradually and imperceptibly increase upon the spectator, until at length the whole concave of Heaven glitters with the light of ten thousand fires, and pour its wide effulgence around the solitary individual; whose thoughts, lost in immensity, are wandering amidst new worlds, and remain quite unconscious of the dim spot upon which he treads.

On such an evening, feeling in a

contemplative frame of mind, averse to the noise and bustle which always mark the busy haunts of men, I sought in retirement that relief which solitude is often wont to give. Emerging from the village, I quickly passed the Church-yard which marks its extent, and ruminating on the various objects which rose about me, walked unconsciously on, until I found myself in a spacious field, beautiful in its various scenery, and highly calculated for the retreat of the individual for whom solitude has charms. A grove of majestic beeches on one hand reared their lofty heads in sullen state towards Heaven, beneath whose shade, at the foot of a declivity, flowed in gentle, but deep murmurs, a river which served as its boundary; before me rose a double row of venerable elms, which extended as far as the eye could reach, whilst on the other, the country presented an open aspect to a considerable extent.

The moon was now rising, and had chased away the dark shades of evening, which had previously began to close fast around me, and to envelope the face of Nature; the hum of the distant village, with the occasional tinkling of the sheep-bell, broke at intervals on my ear; and the soothing murmurs of the neighbouring river powerfully aided the solemnity of the landscape which exhibited itself on either side. Tranquillized with a secret emotion bordering upon awe, I lifted my eyes towards Heaven, and surveyed the trembling vault sparkling with lights sunk in illimitable ether. The moon, emerged from the horizon, presently shone with resplendent majesty, and in silent pomp poured the broad effulgence of her light over the race of mortals which people this terrestrial globe; the generality of whom, immersed in sordid pursuits, absorbed with the trivial events of the passing hour, remain heedless of the unbounded prospect, and the exhilarating views which dilate the soul, unclogged with the fetters of earth. I fixed my eyes on her disk—indescribable emotions of pleasure and of awe took possession of my frame. I remained lost in contemplation, whilst a rising train of ideas successively occupied the mind. Various have been the speculations, endless the conjectures,

tures, which have agitated the learned concerning yon bright orb of night: her circumference, her surface, the mean of her distance, her relative situation with regard to other bodies, the laws by which her revolutions are governed and circumscribed:—all have been determined with the most persevering care, and with all the precision of which objects so remote from human observation can possibly admit. Geometry has measured her, the telescopic art has been applied in its most powerful effect in order to ascertain her magnitude, the nature of her existence, and what are her probable contents; and yet how little do we know of her actual state and dependencies! Whether she be inhabited, is a question which all the mathematicians, astronomers, and men of science which ever existed are unable to determine, and which the profoundest inquiry, the most acute research, and the loftiest speculation, from the creation to the present day, have not afforded us certain and infallible ground whereon to decide. But though Science has not afforded us proofs, she has, by unfolding vast discoveries, given a colour to numberless conjectures, and left sufficient room, by reasoning from analogy, to suspect it to be formed for purposes not inferior to those of our own planet.

Our finite vision, accelerated by artificial aid, has determined it to be spherical, a vast globe,—diversified in a manner nearly resembling our earth; into land and water, mountains intersected with valleys, watered probably with rivers and fountains, and vegetating with the same proportionable degree of luxuriance which attends the planet on which we live. These are strong presumptions of its being the abode of animated and intellectual beings. But if inhabited, by whom? What are the beings destined to people a territory which has ever remained so inaccessible to human knowledge? Doubtless by a race of mortals, doomed, like ourselves, to exist in an imperfect state of finite energies and mental vision; chained like ourselves to the surface of that revolving sphere around which they vegetate: but possibly of a different conformation in their material frame, and endowed with far higher capa-

cities; although finite, they may exist less vulnerable by the numerous ills which must ever attend mortal life, and wholly ignorant of the petty vexations which assail our fleeting nature. Possibly an intelligence of these unknown regions may even now be looking towards our planet, and speculating as to its probable capacity, and hazarding conjectures as to the forms, number, and intellectual state of the animated beings who inhabit it; they may speculate, and their fancy may create a thousand forms, huge, mis-shapen, unnatural; and while imagination is thus at work, they may proudly assume in point of superiority, the sovereignty of the universe, and secretly adore that Providence who has enstamped his image on them alone in his wide domain of creation. Whilst these revolving ideas passed in rapid succession across the mind, wrapt in profound thought, my senses wandered unconsciously to scenes still more remote; and unmindful of the damp vapours of evening, which had begun to ascend around me, I surveyed the glittering concave of Heaven, and pursued my speculations in regions prodigiously removed from the spot of earth on which I stood. The thread of my excursive soliloquy was resumed.

“Those planets which shine with so bright and steadfast a light, may, by the same analogy, by reasonable assumptions, deducible from the same principles, be supposed to form spheres of like aspect, and an atmosphere teeming with the animating and vegetative principle of life, and inhabited by a race of mortals approximating still higher in the scale of intellectual being. Here reason may assume a widened scope of knowledge, and discernment, far beyond our utmost powers of conception. Their moral endowments may also be proportionably increased, and their nature, although still finite, rise superior to the petty calamities which have damped our highest joys, and mingle unwelcome remembrances with our most ardent and aspiring dreams of happiness. Oh! could we climb those remote spheres, and attain those towering heights of mental capacity,—that comprehensive grasp of vision which probably distinguishes these unknown creatures,
how

"To the Memory of Robert Christopher Packe, Major of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, who was killed at the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, aged 32 years.

His Remains lie buried on the Field; and his Parents have raised this commemorative Marble.

Tho' manly Virtue, wither'd in the bloom,
Has sunk for ever to an early tomb,
We will not mourn for him, that rais'd
his hand

To guard the blessings of his native Land,
And seal'd, observant of his Country's
claim,

A life of Honour with a death of Fame.

Pride of thy Parents, gallant Spirit,
rest!

In life below'd, and in thy end how blest!
When wild Ambition wav'd his banners
high, [to die;

Fearless, and foremost thou hast dar'd
And nobly won, on England's brightest
day,

A Victor-wreath that shall not fade
away!"

I subjoin two other Epitaphs from the same Church, which have been placed there since the publication of Mr. Nichols's History of the County. One of them is for the worthy old Gentleman noticed in vol. LXXXI. ii. 288; the other for a Sister of the Hero above recorded.

"To the Memory of
John Noon, Esq.
of Burton on the Wolds, co. Leicester,
who died August 25, A.D. 1811,
aged 70 years.

Also to Anne his Wife,
who died December 10, A.D. 1806,
aged 52 years.

This Tablet is gratefully inscribed
by Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq."

"In Memory of
Frances,
Wife of Robert Andrews, Jun. Esq.
of Harleston Park, in the County of
Northampton.

She was married on the 16th of May, 1799,
and died on the 13th of October, 1800,
in the 26th year of her age.

In the same Vault are deposited
the remains of her infant son Robert.

She was the eldest daughter of
Charles James Packe, Esq.

by Catharine Clifton, his Wife.

Her amiable disposition
rendered her most deservedly lamented
by her family and friends,
and by a most affectionate Husband,
who has caused this Monument
to be erected."

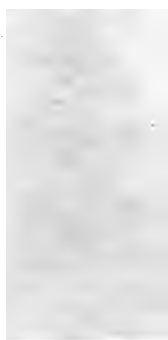
Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

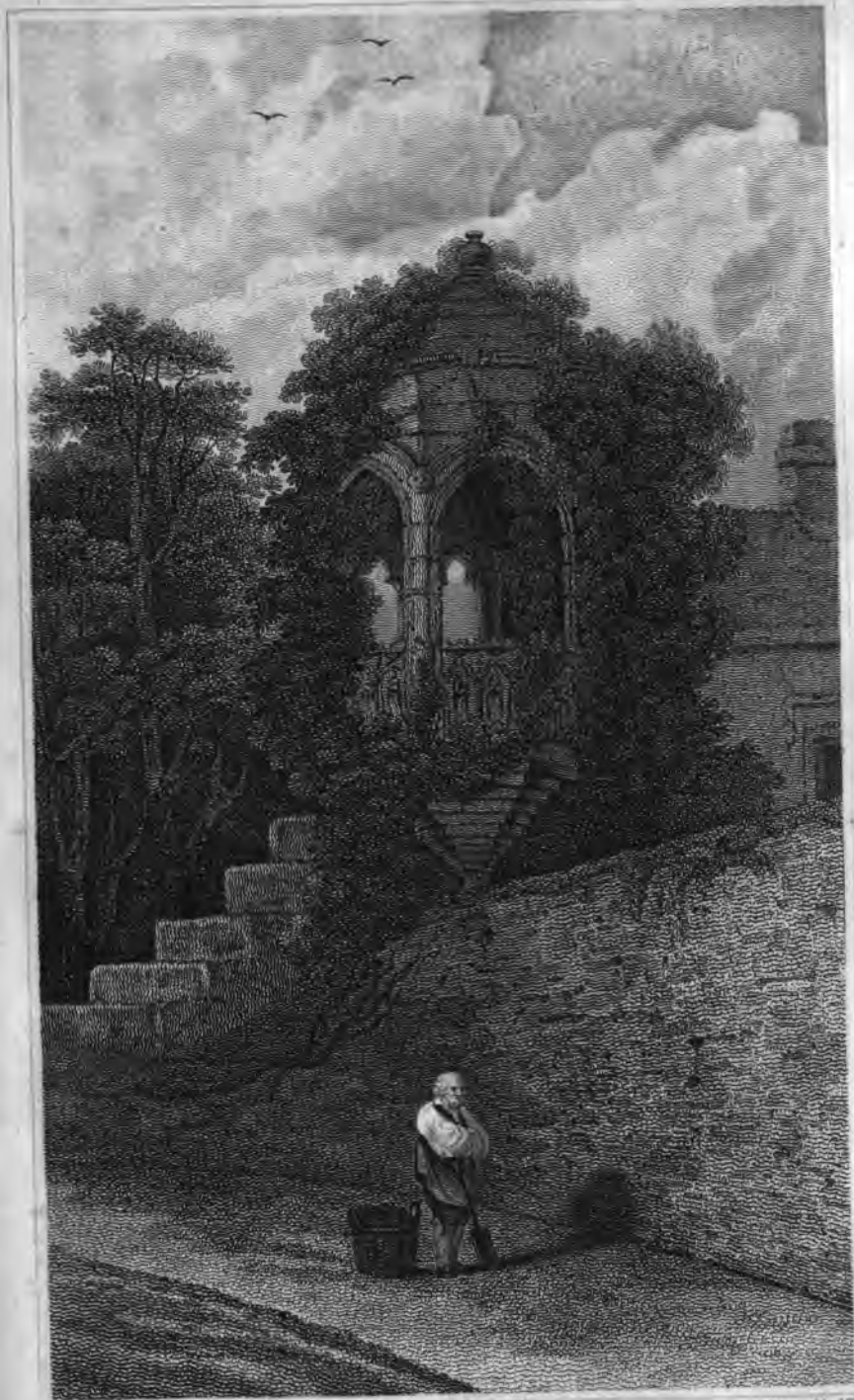
Mr. URBAN, Sept. 15.
AS innovations, either in Church or State, are extremely dangerous, I cannot see, without great concern, the confusion which is likely to follow upon a change, of no great importance in itself perhaps, in the mode of conferring Degrees in the University of Oxford.

I think that it was some time ago announced by that learned body, that in future the superior degree in one of the faculties was to be that of Doctor of *Civil Law*, instead of LL.D. as had been the practice in times past. So far all was well. It was, probably, a matter of perfect indifference to Marshal Prince Blucher, whether he were a Doctor of *Civil* or *Canon Law* (though some punster might perhaps doubt it); but it surely could never be intended by such a regulation that those who had already graduated, should be deprived of their antient academical honours: and yet I perceive that the venerable Bishops of Durham and Winchester have been shorn of part of their titles, and now stand D.C.L. as if they had graduated but yesterday. I very much question the right of the University thus to change a title once conferred; and it appears the more extraordinary, that in so many instances (reference being made to their Annual Calendar) they should appear to have done so; and yet that the Regent, the Chancellor of the University, and the Duke of York, should still remain at the head of the resplendent catalogue with LL.D. attached to their respective titles.

Consistency is so much to be admired, and the reverse so much to be deprecated, especially in such a quarter, that I hope some better excuse can be made for this apparent absurdity, than that it has arisen from the influence of fashion; like the laying aside of full-bottomed wigs for those jockey substitutes in which the Judges indulge themselves, and which, if the rage for innovation should extend from the heads of Houses to the Episcopal Bench, may, ere long, present us with natty crops and bob scratches as accompaniments to the Lawn and the Mitre.

It is unnecessary, perhaps, to add, that I am an old-fashioned fellow, and formerly LL. D.
Mr.





Drawn by L. Pochette. Published in Water Colours by A.R.H. the Dilecti of York.

Designed by M. H. H.

AN ORATORY AT ST PETER'S, SHREWSBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 30.*

THE accompanying View of an Oratory, or Stone Pulpit, in the Abbey-gardens at Shrewsbury (*see Plate I.*) will be best illustrated by the following extracts from "Some Account of the antient and present State of Shrewsbury," published anonymously in 1810, but now known to be the production of the Rev. Hugh Owen, A.M. F.S.A.; a Work which, though humble in appearance, reflects the highest credit on its Author, as an intelligent Antiquary*.

"The remain of this antient Abbey that merits most attention, perhaps, is a beautiful little structure on the South side of the garden: its plan is octagon, six feet in diameter. Some broken steps, which did not belong to it originally, lead through a narrow flat arched door on the East, to the inside. The South part stands upon a fragment of the ruins. The corresponding side projects considerably from the wall, resting upon a single corbel, terminating in a head. From this point it gradually swells, bound with a multitude of delicate ribbed mouldings, until it forms the basement under the floor. An obtuse dome of stone-work is suspended over the whole, at about eight feet from the base, supported on six narrow pointed arches, rising from pillars similar to the mullions of windows. One of the remaining sides of the octagon is a solid blank wall, and in the other is the door. The roof within is vaulted on eight ribs, which spring from the wall, immediately under the cavity of the dome. At their crossing in the centre is a boss, bearing a representation of the crucifixion, considerably relieved. The spaces between the divisions of the three Northern arches, four feet above the bottom, are filled up with stone pannels, over which they are entirely open; a circumstance which, by admitting the light, is productive of a beautiful effect. On the centre pannel are two small figures in elegant tabernacles; in one of these is the figure of an angel, in the other that of a woman whom he is addressing: the whole seems intended to represent the Annunciation. The right hand pannel is embellished with images of St. Peter and St. Paul, bearing their respective symbols, with similar enrichments; and that on the left has two figures in mo-

nastic habits, one of them a female, probably St. Wenefrid, the other a monk: the height of every figure is 18 inches. The arches on the Southern side are without ornaments, and are now quite open two feet from the floor. The beauty of this singular fragment, which is conceived to be not older than the time of Henry VII. is much heightened by the luxuriant ivy that mantles it, and the mellow tint of its stone, which is grey; whilst all the other remains of the Abbey are of a heavy deep red.

"Few subjects, so diminutive, have more excited the conjecture of the Antiquary, or the admiration of the Artist. It is generally denominated an Oratory; and is so called by Mr. Pennant, but without any good reason: The Romish Oratories were closets, or little private apartments in a large house or castle, usually adjoining a bedchamber, with a small altar and book-stand for private devotion, to which this building has no resemblance.

"As among our numerous conventual antiquities there does not seem to exist any thing exactly similar, it is not easy to ascertain its specific use. That it was raised for the purpose of public speaking, its form appears to indicate, for almost every antient stone pulpit within a church that remains with us, projects thus from the wall, as the beautiful ones at Worcester, Wolverhampton, and Nantwich; and hence it has been called a preaching-cross, such as were common in monasteries, standing in the open air, of which we have a fine specimen in the convent of the black friars at Hereford. That building, which is an hexagon, and open on every side, was probably surrounded by the cloisters, where a large concourse of people might attend, under cover, to the preaching of the friars, who greatly affected addressing the multitude from these kind of pulpits. There seems, however, to be one essential difference between such structures, and that in question; the preaching-cross was a completely* insulated building, but the pulpit at Shrewsbury, evidently connected with, and formed a part of some other. The dome, also, does not appear calculated for the support of a crucifix of the magnitude of those with which the building at Hereford, and similar structures, were crowned. It is imagined, and perhaps

* This Work is reviewed in vol. LXXX. ii. pp. 458, 550. EDIT.

GENT. MAG. September, 1817.

* "The pulpit in the first quadrangle of Magdalen College, Oxford, though it has no cross, is, it must be owned, in some degree an exception to this rule."



ANNIE WILSON.

Thomas Jervis, intitled, "The Memorial of the Just," which was preached on occasion of the death of his lamented friend, and was published some months ago. Had this fallen within the observation of your Correspondent, he would have found the tract which was the object of his enquiry mentioned in its due course, and without reserve. R. S. E.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburg, May 19.*
YOU know me better than to imagine I should be so vain as to suppose my attempts at delineating figures possess in them "much of the lustre, freshness, or spirit of Rembrandt;" or that they bear the most distant similarity to the natural attitudes of Ostade:—yet, allow me to fancy, my Figures, not so upheaped with hardinesses, the drapery not so indifferent, or that my conception of expression in the human countenance is not so wretched,—as those of a certain Amateur,—whose Etchings have been praised and compared to the beautiful Works of two of the first Artists in that particular branch,—but in my humble opinion very undeservedly—e. g. *Marie Stewart*, in the Countess of Marr's Household Book!!!

The Etching I have sent (*See Plate II.*) is an humble endeavour to entertain the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, by conveying to them an idea, with the aid of a description, of the kind of character it was my aim to represent:—this, I trust, will be admitted with the accustomed welcome my little communications have hitherto received.

Lately did I journey with some friends to Roslin, a place ranked amongst the romantic;—the situation is fair; but the deficiency of water and timber, the two grand accompaniments of Landscape;—the unvaried, shapeless rocks, with a ruin which neither can claim a romantic nor a picturesque appearance; render Roslin in a slight measure unworthy of the praises, which our Northern Minstrels so very frequently lavish upon it. The Chapel is one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of Gothic Architecture existing at this side of the Tweed;—its walls are entire, and the dark brown coloured stone of which it is con-

structed, is beautifully tinted with all the variegated blotches an incrustated vegetation can bestow. An old woman takes care of it, and shews each crypt and buttress with the greatest possible minuteness to those who are led by curiosity to gaze on the beauties that mark this Pile.

Annie Wilson recites the Latin Epitaph with apparent facility; but her pronunciation is so harsh and discordant, that to an English ear it is quite unintelligible:—if any thing in the way of interruption comes across her, she commences once more her elegant demonstration, her narrative of the Apprentice's Pillar, with "his head bearing the scar just about the brow that his master made upon it, his mother's head represented as if bewailing the death of her son, and the apprentice's maister's head, just before he was hangit," and finishes with her recitation of the Latin Epitaph. This venerable damsel, of Caledonian nativity, at first sight struck me as a curiosity: she has held this office a great number of years; and during this period, to use her own words, "has puttit three gude men anunder the yearth." Impelled by some degree of enthusiasm to rend from oblivion curiosities of whatsoever description, I made a sketch of her, which my companions pronounced with great emphasis "an admirable likeness:" would that I could say as much myself. From this Drawing I attempted the Etching, which I send with all due regard for your wonted kindness in inserting the trifles of Yours, &c. R. S.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*
IN Jan. 1816, I sent you some Letters in the Correspondence of Eminent Men with my Grandfather Joseph Highmore. I have lately found among my late Sister's papers an original note in the hand-writing of Samuel Richardson, which I now send you, as it properly belongs to that Collection, though not then discovered; and I particularly wish for your notice of it, because it tends to shew that the portrait of the truly eminent Dr. Young was a head only, that probably it was the only one for which he sat, and his aversion to the ceremony. This confirms what I have often heard my late father declare, that



ANNIE WILSON.

Thomas Jervis, intitled, "The Memorial of the Just," which was preached on occasion of the death of his lamented friend, and was published some months ago. Had this fallen within the observation of your Correspondent, he would have found the tract which was the object of his enquiry mentioned in its due course, and without reserve. R. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Edinburgh, May 19.*
 YOU know me better than to imagine I should be so vain as to suppose my attempts at delineating figures possess in them "much of the lustre, freshness, or spirit of Rembrandt;" or that they bear the most distant similarity to the natural attitudes of Ostade:—yet, allow me to fancy, my Figures, not so upheaped with hardinesses, the drapery not so indifferent, or that my conception of expression in the human countenance is not so wretched,—as those of a certain Amateur,—whose Etchings have been praised and compared to the beautiful Works of two of the first Artists in that particular branch,—but in my humble opinion very undeservedly—e. g. *Marie Stewart*, in the Countess of Marr's Household Book!!!

The Etching I have sent (*See Plate II.*) is an humble endeavour to entertain the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, by conveying to them an idea, with the aid of a description, of the kind of character it was my aim to represent:—this, I trust, will be admitted with the accustomed welcome my little communications have hitherto received.

Lately did I journey with some friends to Roslin, a place ranked amongst the romantic;—the situation is fair; but the deficiency of water and timber, the two grand accompaniments of Landscape;—the unvaried, shapeless rocks, with a ruin which neither can claim a romantic nor a picturesque appearance; render Roslin in a slight measure unworthy of the praises, which our Northern Minstrels so very frequently lavish upon it. The Chapel is one of the most beautiful and perfect specimens of Gothic Architecture existing at this side of the Tweed;—its walls are entire, and the dark brown coloured stone of which it is con-

structed, is beautifully tinted with all the variegated blotches an incrustated vegetation can bestow. An old woman takes care of it, and shews each crypt and buttress with the greatest possible minuteness to those who are led by curiosity to gaze on the beauties that mark this Pile.

Annie Wilson recites the Latin Epitaphs with apparent facility; but her pronunciation is so harsh and discordant, that to an English ear it is quite unintelligible:—if any thing in the way of interruption comes across her, she commences once more her elegant demonstration, her narrative of the Apprentice's Pillar, with "his head bearing the scar just about the brow that his master made upon it, his mother's head represented as if bewailing the death of her son, and the apprentice's master's head, just before he was hangit," and finishes with her recitation of the Latin Epitaphs. This venerable damsel, of Caledonian nativity, at first sight struck me as a curiosity: she has held this office a great number of years; and during this period, to use her own words, "has puttit three gude men anunder the yearth." Impelled by some degree of enthusiasm to rend from oblivion curiosities of whatsoever description, I made a sketch of her, which my companions pronounced with great emphasis "an admirable likeness:" would that I could say as much myself. From this Drawing I attempted the Etching, which I send with all due regard for your wonted kindness in inserting the trifles of Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 3.*

IN Jan. 1816, I sent you some Letters in the Correspondence of Eminent Men with my Grandfather Joseph Highmore. I have lately found among my late Sister's papers an original note in the hand-writing of Samuel Richardson, which I now send you, as it properly belongs to that Collection, though not then discovered; and I particularly wish for your notice of it, because it tends to shew that the portrait of the truly eminent Dr. Young was a head only, that probably it was the only one for which he sat, and his aversion to the ceremony. This confirms what I have often heard my late father declare, that

that there was but this one portrait ever taken of him; that he could not discover in whose possession it was; and that the Vignettes which have appeared at the head of some editions of his works are not genuine copies from the original painting, but merely imagined countenances. The figures of the date, and the note at the foot of the Letter, are in the hand of my late aunt, Mrs. Duncombe; and they shew the fact, that Dr. Young, and not Mr. Richardson, paid for it.

As this picture was given to Mr. Richardson, it is probable that some of his surviving family retained the possession of it after his death; and if any of them are now possessed of such a treasure, it would be a valuable acquisition to society, that they would either place it in some Public Collection, or permit an accurate Engraving to be taken from it; and it would confer upon the grandson of the Painter, and an admirer of the Writings of both the Authors, particularly of Dr. Young, a very grateful obligation, that he were favoured with their permission to visit it; and you will, Mr. Urban, add much to my veneration and esteem by affording me an introduction.

Yours, &c.

A. HIGHMORE,
33, Ely Place

To Mr. HIGHMORE.

Dear Sir,

I have obtained of Dr. Young what none of his Friends have hitherto been able to obtain—that he will sit to the pencil. The Pleasure he has received this Evening at your House, and particularly in your Conversation, has greatly contributed to his Assent. The Piece is to be mine, and I shall put a just Value upon it. It will be most suitable to the Place I design it to fill, if it be a Head only, not an Half Length. Be pleased to give me your Time, the sooner the better, least he should change his mind, or not stay in Town long enough to have it finished. He insists upon my attending him; and thinks he shall not have Patience to sit it out. I am, Sir,

yours and your young Lady's
Most obedient Serv^t.

Tuesday Night. S. RICHARDSON.

[Oct.
or
Nov^r.] 1754.

Do^r. Young pd. for it
1st. Dec^r. 1754.]

N. B. The Letter appears by Seven Plaits to have been folded together in the narrow shape which was at that time, and long afterwards, customary, for a Note. A. H.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N. E. and East, Cambridge. N. W. and West, Northampton. South, Bedford.

Greatest length 30; *greatest breadth* 23; *circumference* 100; *square* 359 miles. *Province*, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Lincoln. *Circuit*, Norfolk.

ANTIEN STATÈ AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Iceni, of whom the heroine Boadicea was Queen.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Duroloponste, Godmanches-ter or Huntingdon. Durocobriva, Dornford Ferry.

Saxon Heptarchy. Originally East Anglia, afterwards by conquest, Mercia.

Antiquities. Ramsey Abbey. Bluntisham, St. Ives, and St. Neots (tower 150 feet high) Churches. Kimbolton Castle.

Ramsey was a mitred Abbey, founded in 969, by Aylwin, totius Angliæ Aldermannus, through the persuasion of St. Oswald, Bp. of Worcester. In it were buried the founder and its sainted Abbess Elfeda. Among its relics were the cheek-bone of St. Egwin, and the cowl of St. Alphage! It contained a very valuable Hebrew library, and several of its Monks were learned Hebricians.

St. Ives derives its name from Ivo, a Persian Archbishop, said to have died and been buried there, about 600. St. Neot's obtained its appellation from the relics of St. Neot having been removed thither from Cornwall.

Kimbolton Castle, was the retirement of Catharine of Arragon after her divorce, who died there, January 8, 1536.

PRESENT

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Ouse, Nene or Nen, Cam.*Inland Navigation.* Nen and Ouse rivers.*Lakes.* Whittlesea, Ramsey, and Ugg meres.*Eminences and Views.* Alconbury hill. Bluntisham Church-yard. Holywell.*Natural Curiosities.* Hailweston and Somersham medicinal waters.*Seats.* Kimbolton Castle, Duke of Manchester, Lord Lieut. of the County.

Buckden-palace, Bp. of Lincoln.

Paxton-place, Pointer Stanley, esq.

Connington-castle, John Heathcote, esq.

Paxton-house, Richard Reynolds, esq.

Elton, Earl of Carysfort.

Ramsey, William Henry Fellowes, esq.

Gaius-hall, J. Duberley, esq.

Stirtloe, Lancelot Brown, esq.

Hinchinbrook-house, Earl of Sandwich.

Stoughton, Earl Ludlow.

Upwood-house, Sir Richard Bickerton, bart.

Overton Longueville, Earl of Aboyne. Views, The, George Sharpe, esq.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Huntingdon, 2; total 4.*Produce.* Wheat, Barley, Beans, Oats; Eels, Wild-fowl.*Manufactures.* Brewing, Yarn.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 4; *Parishes,* 107; *Market-towns,* 6; *Houses,* 7,719.*Inhabitants.* Males, 20,402; Females, 21,806. Total 42,208.*Families* employed in Agriculture, 5,361; in Trade, 2,205; in neither, 1,242: total 8,808.*Baptisms.* Males, 613; Females, 591.—*Marriages,* 357.—*Burials,* Males, 446; Females, 404.*Towns* containing not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Huntingdon (capital)	471	2,397	Godmanchester.....	408	1,779
St. Ives.....	489	2,426	Kimbolton.....	262	1,400
Ramsey.....	484	2,390	Yaxley.....	171	1,391
St. Neots.....	408	1,988			

Total, Towns, 7: Houses, 2,693: Inhabitants, 13,771.

HISTORY.

A. D. 1283, The Earldom of Huntingdon (which appertained to the Crown of Scotland from the time of Stephen) granted by Edward I. to William Clinton.**1645,** Huntingdon (August 25), taken, and the Parliamentary Captain Bennett slain by Charles I.**1648,** at St. Neots, July 7, Royalists surprised and defeated by Colonel Scroop; and their Commander, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, shortly afterwards taken prisoner at St. Ives, and conveyed to London, where he was beheaded.

BIOGRAPHY.

Beaumais, surnamed Rufus, Bp. of London, Sawtreys Beaumes (died 1128.)**Broughton,** Richard, author of "Monasticum Britannicum," Stukeley (flor. temp. Jac. I.)**COTTON,** SIR ROBERT, antiquary, Denton, 1570.**Cromwell,** Bridget, eldest daughter of Oliver, wife of Ireton, Huntingdon, 1624.**Cromwell,** Elizabeth, favourite daughter of Oliver, wife of John Claypoole, Huntingdon, 1629.**Cromwell,** Henry, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Huntingdon, 1628.**Cromwell,** Sir Oliver, generous and loyal, Hinchinbrook, 1562.**CROMWELL,** OLIVER, Regicide, Protector, Huntingdon, 1599.**CROMWELL,** RICHARD, Protector, Huntingdon, 1626.**Dixie,** Sir William, founder of Bosworth school, Lord Mayor of London, 1585, Great Catworth.**Dunton,** John, Bookseller, author of "Athenian Gazette," Graffham, 1659.**Everton,** Silvester de, Bp. of Carlisle, Everton, (died 1254.)**Fishbourn,** Richard, benefactor, Huntingdon, (died 1625.)

Huntingdon,

Huntingdon, Gregory of, Prior of Ramsey, Hebrician, Huntingdon, (died 1280.)

Huntingdon, Henry of, historian, Huntingdon, 1220.

Mapletoft, John, physician and divine, Margaret Inge, 1631.

Marshall, Stephen, first of the Smectymnians, Godmanchester (died 1655.)

Montague, Edward, Earl of Manchester, Parliamentarian General, Kimbolton, 1602.

Nicholas, Sir Ambrose, founder of alms-houses, Lord Mayor of London in 1576, Needingworth.

Perrot, Robert, nonconformist divine and author, St. Ives.

Pratt, Samuel Jackson, "The Gleaner," miscellaneous writer, St. Ives, 1749.

Ramsey, William de, Abbot of Peterborough, biographical poet (flor. temp. Edw. IV.)

St. Ives, Roger de, writer against the Lollards, St. Ives, (flor. 1400.)

St. Neots, Hugh de, commentator on St. Luke, St. Neots, (died 1340.)

Saltrey or Sawtre, Henry, writer on Purgatory, Sawtre All Saints (flor. 1140.)

Trimnell, Charles, Bp. of Winchester, Ripton Abbots, 1663.

White, Francis, Bp. of Ely, St. Neots, (died 1638.)

White, John, divine, St. Neots, (died 1615.)

Whittlesea, William de, Abp. of Canterbury, Whittlesea, (died 1375.)

Wild, Robert, nonconformist divine and poet, St. Ives, 1609.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire form one sheriffalty: the Sheriff is appointed one year from the Isle of Ely, the next year from the other part of Cambridgeshire, and the following year from this county.

In Bluntisham Church is the monument of its rector, Dr. Knight, biographer of Colet and Erasmus.

In Buckden Church lie the Bishops of Lincoln, two Barlows, Sanderson, Reynolds, and Green.

In Connington Church is the monument of the antiquary Sir Robert Cotton.

Glatton was the property of Mr. Wells, of Chatham, who built the 50 gun ship, so called, in which Capt. Trollope, on July 16, 1796, off Helvoetsluys, defeated and pursued a French squadron of six frigates, a cutter and a brig.

At Huntingdon, in April 1593, John Samwell, of Warboys, his wife, and daughter, were executed for witchcraft; and so lately as July 1719, Mary Hicks and her daughter, only 9 years of age, were executed at the same place for the same pretended crime.

At Kimbolton was buried Henry, first Earl of Manchester, Lord High Treasurer to James I.; Edward his successor, the Parliamentarian General; Robert, the first Duke, and his descendants.

Little Gidding was the religious retirement of the Ferrar family, remarkable for their learning, the purity of their lives, and the austerity of their discipline. The establishment was founded in 1625, by Mr. Nicholas Ferrar (who died there in 1637), and was repeatedly visited by Charles I.

At Ramsey, in 1666, 400 persons died of the plague, introduced by a coat made in London by a tailor who died of that disease.

At St. Ives, April 30, 1689, a great part of the town and property, to the value of 13,072*l.* was destroyed by fire.

Somersham rectory, annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, was held by that excellent Apologist for Christianity, Dr. Watson, the late Bishop of Landaff.

Stilton gives name to some excellent cheese, which was first publicly sold at the Bell Inn in that place, but it is made in a particular district in Leicestershire.

Wansford-bridge is celebrated by Drunken Barnaby, whose adventure on a haycock, swept away by a flood, whilst he was sleeping upon it, is commemorated on the sign of the principal Inn, called "Wansford in England."

At Wyton, September 28, 1795, the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox was married to Elizabeth Blane.

Byno.
KENT.

KENT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, the Thames and Essex. East, German Ocean. South, Straits of Dover and Sussex. West, Surrey.

Greatest length 66; *greatest breadth* 36; *circumference* 174; *square* 1300 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Dioceses*, Canterbury and Rochester. *Circuit*, Home.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Cantii.

Roman Province. Britannia Prima. *Stations.* Anderida, Newenden; Durbis, Dover; Durobriva, Rochester; Durolevum, Judde Hill, Newington, or Sittingbourne; Durovernum, Canterbury; Lemanis, Lymne; Noviomagus, Keston or Crayford; Regulbium, Reculver; Rutupium, Richborough; Vagniacæ, Northfleet or Southfleet.

Saxon Heptarchy. Kent.

Antiquities. Roman Ruins of Rutupium or Richborough; Kit's Coty-house Cromlech. Canterbury, CATHEDRAL, Abbey of St. Augustine, Castle, and Westgate. Rochester, Cathedral and Castle. Dover, Pharos, Castle, and St. Mary's Church. Boxley, Bradsole or St. Radigund's, and West Malling Abbeys. Davington Nunnery. Barreston, Maidstone, Minster, Patricksbourne, Reculver, Romney, and Sandwich Churches. Allington, Chilham, Cowling, Hever, Leeds, Leybourne, Saltwood, Sutton Valence, and Tunbridge Castles. Eltham Palace.

Canterbury Cathedral was founded in 597, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and Augustin the Apostle of the Anglo-Saxons, and dedicated to our Saviour. In it were buried Edward the heroic Black Prince, Henry IV, his Queen Joan of Navarre, and his second son Thomas Duke of Clarence. Among the more eminent of its Abps. that had sepulture here, but of whom no monuments remain, are, Odo, Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anselm, Langton, and Arundel. The tombs of Abps. Theobald, Peckham, Reynolds, Meopham, Stratford, Bradwardin, Sudbury, Chichele, Kemp, Bouchier, Morton, and Pole, who was the last Abp. buried in this Cathedral, still remain. The shrine in which were deposited the bones of Thomas à Becket, was of gold, ornamented with the most valuable jewels. In 1179, Lewis VII. of France came on a pilgrimage to it; and in one year, whilst the offerings at the altar of Christ were *0l. 0s. 0d.*; at the altar of the Virgin, only *4l. 1s. 8d.*; those at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket were *954l. 6s. 3d.*

St. Augustine's was a mitred Abbey, founded in 605 by Ethelbert and Augustin. In it had sepulture Ethelbert, his Queen Bertha, and most of his successors in the kingdom of Kent, with Augustin and the nine succeeding Archbishops of Canterbury.

At Canterbury was the first house of Franciscan, Grey, or Minor Friars in England; they came over in 1224.

At Mottenden was the first house of Trinitarian or Maturine Friars, who came to England the same year as the Franciscans.

At Aylesford was the first house of Carmelite or White Friars, who were brought into this kingdom by the Lords John Vesey and Richard Grey in 1240.

Rochester Cathedral was founded about 600, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, and dedicated to St. Andrew, in honour of the monastery of St. Andrew at Rome, whence Augustin and his 40 attendant Monks were sent to convert the Anglo-Saxons.

In Faversham Abbey, were interred its founder Stephen, his Queen Maud, and his son Eustace.

Eltham Palace was the residence of many of our Kings before Henry VIII. Here, in 1311, died Anthony Bec, Bp. of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem; and in 1386, Leo King of Armenia was sumptuously entertained by Richard II.

Greenwich was the frequent residence of Edward IV. (whose son Richard Duke of York was here married to Anne Mowbray, daughter of the Duke of

of Norfolk,) of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and Charles II. In 1513, Henry VIII. kept his Christmas here, and introduced the first masquerade ever seen in England; and again, in 1518, Henry kept his Christmas here with great pomp, when three Queens, his wife Catharine of Arragon, his aunt Margaret of Scotland, and his sister Mary of France, were present.

Hever Castle was the residence of Anne Boleyn before her marriage; and on the decease of her father was seized by Henry VIII. who settled it on Anne of Cleves, who died there July 15, 1557.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Bewle, Cray, Darent, Dour or Idle, Len, MEDWAY, Nailbourne, Nethergong, Ravensbourne, Rother, Scray, two Stours, Swale, THAMES, Theyse, Tuu, Wantsume.

Inland Navigation. Croydon, Grand Surrey, Shorncliffe and Rye, Thames and Medway Canals: Darent, Medway, Rother, Stour, Swale, and Thames rivers.

Eminences and Views. Shooter's-hill, 410 feet above low water at Woolwich: Greenwich Observatory and One Tree Hill: Dover Cliffs, exquisitely described by Edgar in "King Lear:" Keep of Dover Castle 465 feet above low water: Gad's Hill, near Rochester, scene of Falstaff's robbery in "Henry IV.:" High Grounds in Minster parish: Wye Down: Boughton, Boxley, Hampton, Holwood, Oldbury, Shottington, and Windmill near Gravesend, Hills.

Natural Curiosities. North and South Forelands. Dungeness. Isles of Shepey, Thanet, and Grains. Goodwin Sands. Romney and Walland Marshes. Barham Downs. Tunbridge Wells. Bromley, and Sydenham Medicinal Waters.

Public Edifices. Bromley College, for Clergymen's widows. Canterbury assembly-rooms, town-hall, barracks, gaol. Chatham lines, dock-yard, ordnance wharf, arsenal, barracks. Deal castle, barracks, naval and military hospitals. Deptford dock-yard, victualling-office, hospital for pilots. DOVER CASTLE. Dungeness and Foreland light-houses. Gillingham fort. GREENWICH NAVAL HOSPITAL, and Observatory. Maidstone shire-hall, barracks, gaol. Margate pier, assembly-rooms, sea-bathing infirmary. Morden college for decayed merchants. Ramsgate piers, Eastern nearly 2000 feet, Western 1500 feet long; assembly-rooms. Rochester-bridge of 11 arches, 560 feet long. Sandgate and Sandown castles. Sheerness fort and dock-yard. Upnor castle. Woolwich dock-yard, arsenal, military academy, artillery barracks.

Seats. The Wilderness, Marquis Camden, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Acrise, Thomas Papillon, esq.

Aylesford friars, Lady Aylesford.

Barham-court, Charles Dering, esq.

Beckenham-place, John Cator, esq.

Buckborough, J. D. Brockman, esq.

Bedgebury, Mrs. Cartier.

Belvidere, Lord Eardley.

Bethshanger-house, J. Boys, esq.

Bifrons, Edward Taylor, esq.

Blackheath, Countess of Dartmouth.

Blackheath, Lord Lyttleton.

Blackheath, late Duchess of Brunswick.

Blendon-hall, John Smith, esq.

Bounds, Earl of Darnley.

Bourne-place, Mrs. Gipps.

Bradbourne-house, Sir John Twysden, bart.

Broome-house, Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.

Cale-hill, Henry Darell, esq.

Charlton-place, Robert Foote, esq.

Charlton-house, Lady Spencer Wilson.

Chepsted-place, G. Polhill, esq.

Chevening, Earl Stanhope.

Chilham, James Wildman, esq.

Chilston, George Best, esq.

Cobham, Earl of Darnley.

Coomb-park, Lord Frederick Campbell.

Danson-hill, R. Johnson, esq.

Denton-court, Sir S. E. Brydges, bart.

East Cliff lodge, Marquis Welleley.

East Sutton-place, Rev. Sir John Filmer, bart.

Eastwell-place, George Finch Hatton, esq.

Eden-farm, Lord Auckland.

Elford's, Richard Winch, esq.

Eltham-lodge, Sir J. G. Shaw, bart.

Evington-place, Sir J. C. Honeywood, bart.

Fairlawn,

- Fairlawn, John Simpson, esq.
 Fooks Cray-place, Benjamin Harmer, esq.
 Ford-park, Edward Knight, esq.
 Fredville, John Plumptree, esq.
 Froggnall, Viscount Sydney.
 Godington, N. R. Toke, esq.
 Goodneston, Sir B. W. Brydges, bart.
 Hales-place, Sir Edward Hales, bart.
 Hall-place, Colonel Webb.
 Hayes-place, Philip Debaney, esq.
 Higham, James Hallet, esq.
 Hill-park, J. H. Barrow, esq.
 Hollingbourn house, B. D. Duppa, esq.
 Hothfield-place, Earl of Thanet.
 Howlett, Cholmeley Dering, esq.
 Hunton-court, Thomas Turner, esq.
 Ightham-court, E. James, esq.
 Iledon, George Gippis, esq.
 Ingress-park, late W. Havelock, esq.
 Kingsgate, Lord Holland.
 Kippington, F. M. Austin, esq.
 Knowle-park, Duke of Dorset.
 Knowlton, Capt. D'Aeth.
 Langley-park, Lord Gwydir.
 Lee-place, Trevor Roper, esq.
 Lee-priory, Sir S. E. Brydges, bart. K. J.
 Leeds-castle, General Martin.
 Lees-court, Lord Sondes.
 Leybourne-grange, Sir H. Hawley, bart.
 Linton-place, Sir Horace Mann, bart.
 Bullingstone-castle, Sir Thos. Dyke, bt.
 May-place, Sir H. Harpur Crewe, bart.
 Mereworth-castle, Lord le Despencer.
 Mersham-hatch, Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart.
 Montreal, Lord Amherst.
 Mote, Earl Romney.
 Mount Norris, Lord Rokeby.
 Mystole, Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart.
 Nackington-house, Rich. Milles, esq.
 Nash, General Montresor.
 North Cray, Hon. T. W. Coventry.
 Ollantigh, S. E. Sawbridge, esq.
 Otterden-place, — Wheler, esq.
 Oxenheath, Sir Wm. Geary, bart.
 Pegwell-bay, Sir Wm. Garrow.
 Penshurst, John Shelley Sydney, esq.
 Quarry-hill, James Burton, esq.
 St. Alban's-court, Wm. Hammond, esq.
 St. Clere, A. H. Evelyn, esq.
 Sandling-place, William Deeds, esq.
 Shoreham-castle, Sir Walter Stirling, bart.
 South-park, Richard Alnutt, esq.
 Stede-hill, William Baldwin, esq.
 Summer-hill, Henry Woodgate, esq.
 Surrenden, Sir Edward Dering, bart.
 Waldershare, Earl of Guildford.
 Walmer-castle, Earl of Liverpool.
 Wateringbury-place, Sir Charles Style, bart.
 West-cliff, Thomas Warre, esq.
 Woolton-court, J. Brydges, esq.
 Wyartons, Rev. Sir John Head, bart.
 Yoles, Mrs. Masters.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Canterbury, 2; Dover, 2; Hythe, 2; Maidstone, 2; Queenborough 2; Rochester 2; Romney, 2; Sandwich, 2: total 18.

Produce. Hops, introduced into cultivation in this country in 1524, and in 1528 petitioned against, as "a wicked weed." Cherries, Filberds, Apples, Asparagus; Canary, Mustard, Horticultural Plants and Roots, Corn, Wood, (Native Milton) Oysters, Fuller's Earth.

Manufactures. Paper, the first Mills in England were established at Dartford, temp. Eliz. Gunpowder, Ship-building, Ropes, Naval Stores, Copperas, Iron, Muslins, Silk, Stockings, Boxes, &c. of "Tunbridge Ware."

POPULATION.

Laths, 5, subdivided into *Hundreds*, 63, and *Liberties*, 15. *Parishes*, 414. *Market-towns*, 36. *Houses*, 63,734.

Inhabitants. Males, 183,500; Females, 189,595: total 373,095.

Families employed in Agriculture, 27,077; in Trade, 27,966; in neither, 21,192: total, 76,235.

Baptisms. Males, 6,538; Females, 6,295. — *Marriages*, 3,405. — *Burials*, Males, 5,653; Females, 4,174.

Towns having not less than 1000 inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Canterbury (cap. city)	2,199	10,200	Chatham	2,221	12,652
Rochester (city)	1,551	9,070	Deal	1,350	7,351
Maidstone (assize town)	1,745	9,443	Lewisham	1,165	6,625
Deptford	3,522	19,833	Margate	1,280	6,126
Dover	3,973	19,128	Tunbridge	2,942	5,932
Woolwich	2,446	17,054	Sheerness	840	5,318
Greenwich	2,381	16,947	Tunbridge Wells	653	4,349
					Ramsgate

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Ramsgate.....	898	4,221	Goudhurst.....	277	2,082
Folkestone.....	784	3,697	Northfleet.....	372	2,031
Faversham.....	638	3,655	Sevenoaks.....	355	1,922
Dartford.....	531	3,177	Eltham.....	294	1,813
Gravesend.....	527	3,119	Bexley.....	288	1,774
Cranbrook.....	522	2,994	Crayford.....	246	1,553
Bromley.....	479	2,965	Lenham.....	269	1,509
Tenterden.....	456	2,786	Lydd.....	305	1,504
Sandwich.....	530	2,735	Westerham.....	271	1,437
Ashford.....	422	2,532	Sittingbourn.....	238	1,362
Milton.....	401	2,470	Wye.....	223	1,322
Hythe.....	277	2,318	Malling.....	233	1,154
Total, Towns, 38; Houses, 36,104; Inhabitants, 206,160.					

HISTORY.

- 55 years before Christ, near Deal, August 26, Cæsar, with two Roman legions, after a desperate resistance, landed.
- 54 years before Christ, near Deal, Cæsar debarked with 5 legions of infantry and 2000 cavalry, without opposition.
- A. D. 43. Aulus Plautius, General of the Emperor Claudius, landed.
- 449, at Ebbs Fleet, landed Hengist and Horsa with 1500 Saxons, on the invitation of the imbecile Vortigern.
- 455, at Aylesford, first conflict between the Britons under Vortimer, and the Saxons under Hengist, in which Catigern brother of Vortimer, and Horsa brother of Hengist, were slain. Catigern was buried where Kits Coty cromlech was erected to his memory, and Horsa at Horsted, thence so named.
- 457, at Crayford, Vortimer defeated by Hengist, who by this victory obtained the sovereignty of Kent.
- 596, at Ebbs Fleet landed Augustin with forty Benedictine Monks sent by Pope Gregory I. to convert the Anglo-Saxons.
- 597, at Canterbury, Ethelbert, King of Kent, baptized by Augustin, who in one day baptized 10,000 Anglo-Saxons in the river Swale.
- 605, at Canterbury, died Augustin, "the apostle of the Anglo-Saxons" and first Abp. of Canterbury.
- 773, at Otford, Aldric King of Kent defeated by Offa King of Mercia.
- 832, in the Isle of Shepey, the Danes made their first descent on this county.
- 839, Rochester plundered, and the inhabitants slaughtered by the Danes.
- 851, at Sandwich, Danes defeated and nine of their ships taken by Athelstan.
- 852, Sandwich pillaged and Canterbury destroyed by the Danes.
- 885, Rochester successfully defended by the inhabitants against the Danes, until relieved by Alfred, who drove the invaders to their ships.
- 893, at Milton, Danes under Hastings landed.
- 930, at Faversham, a wittenagemot held by Athelstan.
- 999, Rochester pillaged, and the inhabitants murdered by the Danes.
- 1011, Canterbury taken, and 8000 persons slain by the Danes.
- 1012, at Greenwich, April 19, Alphage, Abp. of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes.
- 1014, at Sandwich, Canute on leaving England put on shore his English hostages, after cutting off their hands, ears, and noses.
- 1016, at Sandwich, Canute landed with the army which finally seated him on the English throne.
- 1016, at Gillingham, Canute defeated by Edmund Ironside.
- 1088, Rochester Castle, under Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and the partizans of Odo, Bp. of Baieux, taken after a siege of six weeks, by William Rufus.
- 1154, at Canterbury, Oct. 25, died King Stephen.
- 1170, in Canterbury Cathedral, at the foot of the altar, December 29, Abp. Thomas à Becket murdered by Reginald Fitz Urze, William de Tracey, Hugh de Moraville, and Richard Brito.
- 1172, at Canterbury, Henry II. walked barefoot to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, and was scourged by the monks of St. Augustin.

- 1213, near Dover, at a house of Knights Templars, John resigned his crown to the Pope, laying it at the feet of Pandulph the Pope's legate.
- 1215, Rochester Castle under William de Albini and the Barons, after a siege of three months, taken by John, who ordered all the common soldiers to be hanged.
- 1216, at Stonar, Lewis the Dauphin with his army debarked from his fleet of 680 vessels, and advanced to Rochester, which he took, and then proceeded to London.
- 1216, Dover Castle successfully defended by Hubert de Burgh, with a garrison of only 140 men, against Lewis the Dauphin.
- 1299, at Dover, Sept. 8, landed Margaret, sister to Philip of France, and was married at Canterbury, Sept. 10, to Edward I.
- 1381, at Dartford commenced the insurrection under Wat Tyler, who with his hammer knocked out the brains of the collector of the poll-tax. The insurgents encamped on Blackheath, whence they proceeded to London.
- 1400, on Blackheath, Henry IV. met Manuel Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople, who came to solicit assistance against Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks.
- 1416, at Dover, landed Sigismund, Emperor of Germany, to mediate a peace between England and France, and was received with great pomp on Blackheath, May 7, by Henry V.
- 1441, at Leeds Castle, Chichele, Abp. of Canterbury, presided in the process against Eleanor, wife of Humphrey "the good" Duke of Gloucester, for sorcery and witchcraft.
- 1450, at Blackheath, encamped the insurgents under Jack Cade, the pretended Mortimer; whence, on the approach of Henry VI. with 15,000 men, they retired to Seven-oaks, where they defeated and slew Sir Humphry Stafford and his brother William, who commanded a detachment of the royal army; after which Cade re-encamped on Blackheath, and then entered London.
- 1451, on Blackheath, Feb. 23, a great number of Cade's deluded followers craved pardon of the King on their knees.
- 1457, Sandwich burnt by 4000 French, under Marshal de Breeze.
- 1471, on Blackheath, Thomas Neville, the bastard Fauconbridge, encamped his army of 17,000 men, whence he advanced to Southwark, but was repulsed by the citizens in an assault on London.
- 1497, on Blackheath encamped the Cornish insurgents, where they were surprised by the Earl of Oxford, 2000 of them slain, and their leaders, James Touchet Lord Audley, Thomas Flamock a lawyer, and Michael Joseph a farrier, were taken, and shortly afterwards executed.
- 1510, at Greenwich, June 3, Henry VIII. married to Catharine of Arragon.
- 1515, at Greenwich, May 13, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, married to Mary Queen Dowager of France and sister of Henry VIII.
- 1520, at Dover, May 16, landed from Corunna, the Emperor Charles V. on a visit to Henry VIII.
- 1536, at Greenwich, May 1, Queen Anne Boleyn arrested.
- 1539, at Deal, Dec. 27, landed Anne of Cleves; at Rochester she was privately visited by Henry VIII.; on Blackheath received with great pomp by the King and citizens of London; at Greenwich married.
- 1543, at Greenwich, Henry VIII. entertained 21 Scotch Noblemen, taken prisoners at the battle of Solway Moss, and gave them their liberty without ransom.
- 1553, at Greenwich, July 6, died Edward VI.
- 1554, at Maidstone, January, commenced the insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, against the marriage of Mary with Philip II. of Spain.
- 1642, Dover Castle (August 1), surprised by only 10 or 12 parliamentarians under the command of a merchant named Drake.
- 1648, at Maidstone, Royalists under Sir John Mayney, and Sir William Breckman, defeated by General Fairfax.
- 1660, at Dover, May 26, Restoration of Charles II. who landed with his brothers the Dukes of York and Gloucester.

1667, Sheerness Fort taken, and the shipping in the Medway burnt by the Dutch fleet under Admiral de Ruyter.

1688, at Shellness, December, James II. was seized on board a small vessel bound for France, and conveyed by Capt. William Amis to Faversham.

1814, from Dover, April, Louis XVIII. of France embarked to resume the sceptre of his ancestors.

1814, at Dover, June 6, landed Alexander I. Emperor of Russia, and Frederick William III. King of Prussia, on a visit to the Prince Regent.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lowth, Aug. 7.*
UVEDALE PRICE, Esq. of Foxley, co. Hereford (whose Seat is noticed in your Magazine for July last) is descended from a Lady Uvedale, of whom he has a Portrait, which, from the style of the dress, always appeared to him to have been painted about the time of James the First. At the back of the Portrait is the following Inscription:—"The Lady Uvedale, mother to Mrs. Neale, mother to Mrs. Anne Sophia Rodd, mother to Mrs. Lucy Price, mother to Uvedale Price *."

I shall be much obliged to any of your Readers to acquaint me with any further particulars respecting the above-mentioned Lady Uvedale, and whether any one of the following persons was her husband?

Sir Edmund Uvedale of Horton, co. Dorset, who married Mary, sister of Robert, first Lord Dormer, and relict of Anthony Browne, son and heir of Viscount Montague. Sir Edmund died 1606.

Sir William Uvedale, Treasurer of the King's Privy Chamber, Sheriff of Hants 1594, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, and died 1615.

He was father of Sir William Uvedale of Wykeham, Hampshire, who died 16...

Sir Edmund Uvedale of More Cricchell, Sheriff of Dorset 1609, married Elizabeth, died 1621.

Sir William Uvedale of Horton, Sheriff of Dorset, 1626, married Elizabeth, died 1645. R. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*
EVERY friend of humanity must applaud the motive of "A Farmer in Kent," who dates his Letter from Sevenoaks, and is desirous of finding a preventive of Hydro-

* Grandfather of the present Uvedale Price, Esq. Nephew of the Bishop of Durham.

phobia in the operation of worming Dogs; but he is much mistaken when he supposes that any dependence can be placed upon that practice. It neither prevents the rabies in the animal, nor the power of communicating the disease; of which the writer of the article under consideration may satisfy himself by attention to historical relations, and to the plain and obvious fact, that, although the soreness of the mouth of a puppy that has been wormed may for a time prevent his disposition to gnaw and chew such substances as come in his way, it by no means hinders him, after a little time, from being exceedingly fierce, and when provoked or encouraged, seizing his prey with as much rapacity as if the dytta had remained in his mouth. Some dogs which have not been wormed, as well as those which have suffered the operation, also die in a stupid and seemingly melancholy state, without manifesting a disposition to run about, or to bite; and it may very reasonably be attributed to different habits and conditions of the system that such varieties appear in the progress of the disease. I believe that if the "Kentish Farmer" will take the trouble of examining what has been written on this subject by ancient as well as modern authors, he will soon be convinced, that *facts* do not militate against the rational supposition that the removal of a membrane connected with the tongue of a dog cannot possibly either change his nature, or alter the nature of any disease, to which, in common with the rest of the same species, he may be exposed. Probably it may have happened that a dog *recently* wormed, and becoming infected with rabies, may be less disposed to bite, than another dog which had not been operated upon: but, after the immediate effect of the operation has ceased, it is incredible to believe that it can have any influence in changing the symptoms

toms of a disease which evidently affects the whole system, although its propagation depends upon the inoculation of the foam or saliva of the rabid animal. If worming a Dog cannot prevent his biting when in health, neither can it be imagined to do so in disease. The Kentish Farmer knows, I presume, that the only pretext for worming Dogs is to prevent them when puppies from gnawing and destroying clothes and other things: that the disposition to do so may become habitual, will not be denied; but it properly belongs to the age of teething, at which time the operation is usually performed, and with the effect before mentioned. But for this, the definition of Dr. Samuel Johnson would be perfectly correct as well as trite. "The extraction of a substance, nobody knows what, and nobody knows why." The Kentish Farmer "advises a more particular communication" with a celebrated Physician on the subject, in order to prove the correctness of the assertion, "that a Dog that has been wormed never bites when under the influence of Rabies." Unfortunately if any doubt be entertained on the subject, there are extant abundant proofs of the contrary in various well-authenticated relations already published; and the experience of the present Summer, in the course of which several Dogs which had been wormed, have gone mad, and bitten others, must render any dependance upon that silly operation as futile with regard to the prevention of their biting, as it is in respect to its rendering them incapable of being bitten, or of receiving the infection of the disease. The extraction of the Worm, as it is commonly called, in or under the Dog's tongue, is of very remote antiquity, was known before the time of Pliny, who quotes Columella to prove that "if a whelp's tail be bitten off, and the string taken away, *neither the tail will grow again, nor will the Dog ever go mad:*" and afterwards asserts, that "there is a little Worm in the tongue, which if taken out when they are young, they never go mad, nor lose their appetite." The fallacy of this notion has long occasioned other assertions also of the ancients to be disregarded; and whoever peruses an account of the farrago of specific and empirical reme-

dies which from time to time have been offered to the world, will lament that it ever should have usurped the place of common sense, and that even amongst the learned there appears so little regard to the principles of sound pathology. Highly desirable as it certainly is, to adopt any description of preventive which has even the smallest chance of success, in a case of such importance as that which concerns the happiness of the whole human race, a legislative enactment that the operation of worming Dogs should be compulsory upon all who keep them, ought not perhaps to be objected to, if it were not liable to produce a false confidence and a fallacious hope, which might occasion the very evils which it is designed to remove. How far the Legislature might wisely employ their time in a consideration of the worse than inutilty, the danger, of keeping dogs in so great numbers as is at present the practice in this country, is another affair, which is merely hinted at by

Yours, &c. HUMANITAS.

Account of a PORTABLE LIFE-SAVING PROVISION for Persons engaged in exploring the Interior of Africa, or other hot and desert Regions.

Mr. URBAN, *Sutton Coldfield, Aug. 1.*

AFTER reading the Narrative which appeared some time since in the public prints of the melancholy manner in which the expedition up the Congo, under Capt. Tuckey, terminated, I was led to consider by what means individuals engaged in exploring hot and desert regions, might be saved from perishing by hunger and thirst. After various attempts, I have succeeded in forming a *Vegetable Compound*, that will, I think, answer this desirable end.

The ingredients are few, reducible to a small bulk, and not liable, in the state of composition, to spoil by keeping. They consist of Starch, Gum Arabic, Crystallized Citric Acid, and a small proportion of Catechu. The starch being made into a jelly with boiling water, the gum arabic and catechu (both previously reduced to powder) are mixed with it, and to the whole is added the crystallized citric acid, likewise in a pulverized state. The compound is then spread

cut

out upon a clean board or paper, and gradually dried in an oven of a moderate heat, till it becomes hard and brittle. It is of the colour of gingerbread, and may be broken into pieces of a proper size for being carried in the pocket.

The alimentary properties of this compound reside in the starch and gum arabic; which, thus combined, afford the greatest possible quantity of vegetable nutriment in the smallest possible bulk. Starch, it is well-known, is the substantial part of bread-corn; and with regard to gum arabic, it is related by Adanson, that in crossing the deserts of Africa, people have been kept alive, and enabled to continue their journey for a considerable length of time, by that substance alone. The citric acid, which is extremely grateful and refreshing, is added for the purpose of preventing thirst; lastly, the catechu (that possesses a roughness which is not disagreeable after a little use, and which corresponds to the roughness communicated by the rhatania to Port Wine) is introduced with a view to counteract the ill effects usually consequent to heat and fatigue*.

I have tried various proportions, but think the following the best:—To a pint of starch-jelly, two ounces of gum arabic, one drachm of crystallized citric acid, and half a drachm of catechu. The exsiccation must be conducted slowly, and with a gentle heat, otherwise a part of the acid will evaporate.

I calculate that two ounces of this compound will sustain life for 24 hours; but suppose that, during the exertion of travelling, four ounces are required in that space of time; then, if a person engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, or any other hot and desert country, were to carry about him 2lbs. (i.e. 32 ounces) of this provision, and were to be totally destitute of every other sort of aliment, he would be saved

from perishing by hunger and thirst, and would be enabled to prosecute his journey for eight days, by which time he would in all probability arrive at a place where food might be procured.

It will be observed that there is no animal substance whatever in this species of provision, although animal food, weight for weight, is more nourishing than vegetable food. Isinglass, ground or cut into small fragments, might be mixed with the starch jelly; but I deem the preparation to be sufficiently nutritive without that expensive addition. Animal food may be preferable in expeditions to cold climates; but for hot regions vegetable aliment is undoubtedly the best.

After all, I do not pretend to have produced that which may not be improved upon. On the contrary, I would hope that the present communication may induce other persons to turn their attention to a subject, which, in every point of view, possesses a considerable degree of interest.

RICH^d. PEARSON, M.D.

P.S. To those who may think that Sea Biscuit would answer the purpose here proposed, it may be observed that Sea Biscuit is not so portable, nor by any means so nutritive, as the provision above-described, two ounces of which I consider to be equal in alimentary power, to at least a quarter of a pound of the former; besides, people burning with thirst would have no small difficulty in swallowing Sea Biscuit, *which would require subsequent dilution with water or some other liquid*; but, by pre-supposition, neither water nor any other portable liquid would be procurable. On the other hand, they would with pleasure be constantly dissolving in their mouths an acidulous, sub-astringent substance, cooling, while it supported, *and not requiring subsequent dilution*, such as the Compound above-mentioned.

* Catechu is a vegetable extract used in medicine, possessing strengthening properties like the Peruvian bark, but by no means so unpalatable. It is particularly adapted to prevent lassitude and febrile affection, to which persons who use much bodily exercise in warm climates are liable. It fortifies the system, without producing heat and thirst, as spices and other stomachics do.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 487.)

MY last Letter closed with a train of reflections which suggested themselves on viewing the graves of my gallant Countrymen who had fallen in the ever-memorable battle of

of Waterloo, when Britain's thunder poured its just and destructive vengeance upon perfidy, treason, and usurpation, and vindicated the cause of Europe.

In contemplating the mansions of the dead, which met the eye in every direction between Mont St. Jean and La Haye Sainte, a deep and mournful silence for some minutes pervaded our whole party, and several withdrew to indulge their feelings on this sad scene in solitude. After wandering among the tombs for half an hour in solitary meditation, I came to a retired spot in a ravine, where I found the young Lady of our party, whose exquisite sensibility has been the theme of repeated panegyric, standing over a grave, and leaning upon her brother's arm, with a book in her hand. After dropping "*some natural tears*," she handed the book to me, pointing to the page where she had been reading, and where I found the following beautiful Ode of Collins, which ought to be inscribed on a Mausoleum at the National expence, in the most conspicuous part of the Field, to consecrate the memory of those brave men who have sacrificed their lives in the Cause of Britain.

"How sleep the Brave, who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod,
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping Hermit there."

From this spot we returned to the Farm House near the village of Mont St. Jean, which is famous for having been occupied during the whole time of the battle by the Farmer's wife, whose anxiety to preserve her cows, pigs, and poultry, induced her to remain there all day, shut up in a garret, while the battle was raging around her in every direction. While we were surveying this house, my honest friend the Squire came up to us, saying that it was high time to commence our Tour over the Field of Battle; and acquainting us that the rest of the party were waiting for us at Lord Wellington's Tree, where La Coste was already in attendance to be our guide.

We walked from the Farm House along a ridge which extends from Mont St. Jean to La Haye Sainte, and which is close to the road from Brussels, on the right hand, advancing to the Field of Battle. I am unable to describe the feelings by which my mind was agitated on coming to the Elm tree, that celebrated spot where the Commander-in-Chief stood surrounded by his Staff at the commencement of the Action, and where he had his principal station during the greater part of the day.

Here our feelings at the sight of the numerous graves around us were rendered more poignant by the circumstance of each one of the party being able to recollect some friend or valuable acquaintance who lay buried in the field; and families whom we had left at home overwhelmed with grief and sorrow for the loss of Husbands, Sons, and Brothers. "Come," said the Squire, in his style of honest bluntness, "let us check our feelings for the present, and proceed to business." La Coste then began to display his oratory; and, "tubing his voice and balancing his hands," he stood with his right foot foremost, pointing out to the company in rustic French the positions of the British and French Armies. I wanted no information from La Coste on that head, having in my hand Lord Wellington's dispatch, which is by far the best *vade mecum* to the field; or, to speak more accurately, the genuine text whence to detail the history of the day. The following description of the Field, as occupied by the contending Armies, is derived from that source, and exhibits a faithful picture of the whole scenery, as it appears to the eye from the eminence which Lord Wellington had selected for his station. This station formed the centre of the British position, from whence (to borrow a couplet from Addison's Campaign) our great Commander "Inspir'd repuls'd Battalions to engage, And taught the doubtful battle where to rage."

From this point is a full view on each side of the right and left wings of our Army, the former extending in the direction of Merke Braine, the latter terminating on a height above the hamlet of Ter La Haye, and communicating with Blucher in the direction of Wavre, upon which he had retired

retired after the severe and bloody conflict of the 16th of June. In front of our right centre, at a considerable distance, appeared the *Chateau*, and wood of Hougomont, the possession of which was so obstinately disputed and so gallantly maintained by our brave troops from the commencement of the battle till its triumphant close. In front of our left centre, a little way beyond Wellington's tree, at the termination of the ridge which runs parallel to the road, stood the Farm House of La Haye Sainte.—Thence the ground slopes with a gentle declivity, and again ascends to the Inn of La Belle Alliance, on the left of which appears the track of the Prussian Cavalry towards the right flank of the French Army. Beyond La Belle Alliance appeared the range of heights which had been occupied by the Enemy. The prospect from Lord Wellington's station, with all its associated train of ideas, was well calculated to fill the mind with grand emotions. "Far be from me and my friends," said one of the party, quoting a passage from Dr. Johnson's *Tour to the Hebrides*, "that frigid philosophy, which would conduct us unmoved over any spot that has been dignified by piety, bravery, or virtue;" to which my worthy friend, the Squire, subjoined, in the spirit of a true-born Englishman, *mutatis mutandis*, from the same great writer, "That Briton is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Waterloo." How did I wish at that moment for the pencil, not of a Poet of the modern school, but of "some Bard triumphant born in happier days." How did I wish at that moment for "some spark of that celestial fire," which inspired a Dryden, a Pope, or an Addison!

"Then from her roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall,
When Brass decays, when Trophies lie o'erthrown, [proud Stone,
And, mould'ring into dust, drops the
Still in my song should vanquish'd
France appear,
And bleed for ever under Britain's spear."

The position of the French, as a General Officer, a friend of the Duke of Wellington, observed to me, was evidently better adapted for attack than that of the British Army, and

curs for defence, and also for offence, in case of the assailants being repulsed, which was actually the case in every attack the Enemy made upon our line. The same officer remarked that Buonaparte committed two great faults on that day: the one was, his wasting so much time and blood in the attack upon Hougomont, and not bringing down heavy artillery against the walls of the Chateau and Garden, which would soon have demolished them; observing that, after all, his gaining possession of that garrison would not have led to any decisive result in his favour; which he evidently must have supposed, otherwise his conduct must be ascribed to infatuation. The other fault was, the impetuosity, the rapidity, and obstinacy, with which he pushed his Cavalry against our squares (resulting, no doubt, from the impatience with which his confidence of a speedy and decisive victory had inspired him) instead of trying the effects of a regular and persevering cannonade against an army who shewed a determination to stand on the defensive. But, notwithstanding all his experience in the art of war, Buonaparte had not calculated upon the unconquerable firmness, the desperate valour, and the solid bottom, of a line of British Infantry ranked in squares; and my military friend scrupled not confidently to assert, that no Continental army of double the numerical British force which Lord Wellington brought into the field, could have withstood so quick a succession of formidable assaults. I was struck with the smallness of the space on which the Battle was fought, which may account in some measure for the immense slaughter that took place. The Author of "*A Circumstantial Detail of the Battle of Waterloo*" tells us, that the ground on which the battle was fought cannot, at most, exceed two miles from North to South, including the whole space from the rear of the British position to that of the French; and that from East to West, namely from the extremity of the left to that of the right wing of the contending Armies, is scarcely a mile and a half in extent. I reserve for a future Letter my remarks on some of the most interesting events of the Battle, contenting myself for the present with a sketch of my Tour round the Field.

We

We began by taking a survey of the ground which had been occupied by the left wing of our army, where Picton had so gloriously distinguished himself. From thence we crossed to the Farm House of La Haye Sainte, and proceeded to the summit of the ridge, on which stands the far-famed Inn of La Belle Alliance, from whence, facing Lord Wellington's station, we had a bird's-eye view of the whole field of battle from South to North. On our arrival at La Belle Alliance, we ordered as good a dinner as the house could afford; and while it was preparing, we walked to Hougomont, the ruins of which we surveyed with no small interest. Here La Coste went on with great volubility, and related many curious and entertaining anecdotes of Buonaparte, the authenticity of which I had no reason to doubt. He appeared, as far as I could judge from an acquaintance of a few hours, to have a strong sense of religion upon his mind; but I have seldom met with a more bigoted Papist, or one who had a more deep-rooted horror of the Protestant Heresy. He appeared to have a considerable portion of shrewdness; nor was he devoid of humour, with which he occasionally entertained us at the expence of his *Master*, as he termed Buonaparte. I have a perfect recollection of his air and manner, when, after describing the slow pace of the Prussian Cavalry on their first appearance, he added, "*I have no doubt they came fast enough for my Master*:" nor have I forgotten the significance of his look, in alluding to the Emperor's magnificent present of a Napoleon, for the perilous services of the day. I presume, however, that he has been since amply remunerated. Each of our party gave him five francs for his attendance, for which he returned thanks most obsequiously; and if he has been rewarded in like manner by every Lady and Gentleman with whom he has conversed since then, I should conceive by this time he must be tolerably rich.

On our return to *La Belle Alliance*, we found dinner ready. The fare was homely, but the relish of it was heightened by a good appetite. The House bears a strong resemblance to an Alehouse which was once very familiar to you, Mr. Urban, as well as myself, in our Topo-

graphical rambles; I mean the *ci-devant* Dog and Gun, about half way between Leicester and Lutterworth; nor can I give you a more lively picture of our Hostess, than by calling to your recollection the figure and *maniere* of our obliging and communicative Landlady, the Mistress of an Inn called Rothley House, mid way between Leicester and Loughborough, and to which I have since given the name of *Quatre Bras*. Our dinner consisted of bacon and eggs well cooked, sausages and nice potatoes, super excellent bread and cheese; white wine, not to be commended, good brandy and water, and a delicious desert of apples and pears. Our bustling Hostess, who was full of good-humour and talk, waited upon us with the most obliging attention, and gratified our curiosity in regard to the Battle, to the best of her power; and, if I rightly recollect (for I made no memorandum of it), she informed us the Inn derived its name from a circumstance which had occurred many years ago, namely, its having been entered upon by a young couple on their marriage, who were so remarkable, the husband for his handsome figure, and the wife for her beauty, that the house got the name of *La Belle Alliance*: I have heard a different account of the origin of this name, but it has escaped my memory. However, it was a remarkable coincidence that the two illustrious Commanders of the Allied Armies should have met and embraced one another, in the moment of victory, close to the sign of *La Belle Alliance*.

The vivacity and the good-humour of our Hostess made amends for the indifferent quality of her wine, of which she had only two sorts, both equally good, and both equally bad. Observing one of our party making a wry face at the wine, she remarked, that he need not be so nice, as Lord Wellington and Blucher had drunk a bottle of it at the close of the battle, without making any complaint. She placed me after dinner in an arm chair, on which she said Blucher sat smoking his pipe before he engaged in the pursuit; Lord Wellington sitting all the while *vis-à-vis*. This piece of intelligence seemed to want confirmation. However, I smoked a pipe of excellent tobacco, accom-

panied

panied by some no less excellent *li-
gatur*, in what was called Blucher's
chair. The walls of the rooms were
filled with the names of English Pil-
grims to Waterloo, of which we swel-
led the list with our signatures. From
the Inn we took a sweep towards the
space that had been occupied by the
right wing of our Army, from whence
we returned to the hallowed spot of
the *Elm Tree*, from which I bore
away a branch. There we found our
carriages waiting for us; and from
thence we drove at night back to
Brussels, where we sat down to an
excellent supper at the *Hotel de Wel-
lington*. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Gainsburgh, Sept. 6.*
THE origin of what Warburton
terms the proper Gothic Style
of Building has exercised the inge-
nuity of all who have written upon
the subject; and has with no little
degree of plausibility been generally
referred to the peculiar notions of
the Goths when they conquered
Spain, who, in emulation of the Sa-
racens, and accustomed, during the
gloom of Paganism, to worship the
Deity in Groves, when they submit-
ted to the Christian Religion inge-
niously projected to make their
Churches resemble groves—thus at
once indulging their own prejudices,
and providing for their present con-
venience, by a cool receptacle in a
sultry climate.

However ingenious and plausible
this theory may be, still it does not
appear to be conclusive: for, with
all due deference to the authority of
such a writer as Warburton, such an
idea, if founded in early prejudices,
ought to have influenced our Saxon
ancestors in erecting the first build-
ings for the publication of the Chris-
tian doctrine, particularly when we
know that their prejudices in favour
of the sacred grove were at least as
great as those of the Gothic nations
who overran Spain.

On another account, this argument
does not appear to be conclusive, be-
cause, as it appears to me, it is im-
possible to raise a number of pillars
to the height they generally are in our
Gothic buildings, without giving them
at the same time the appearance of
a collection of trees: but this appear-
ance, which is a consequence of their

peculiar formation, can be no proof
that the origin of this style of build-
ing is to be referred to the prejudices
of the heathens. In fact, it is argu-
ing from effects instead of causes; a
mode of argument, that, however
plausible, does not follow to be there-
fore true.

That it is not to the prejudices of
the Gothic nations that this particu-
lar style of building is to be ascribed,
may be inferred from the prevalence
of a somewhat similar mode long be-
fore the period when it is supposed
by Warburton and others to have
originated. In the ruins of Palmyra,
if we may be permitted to judge
from what is left of this extraordi-
nary place, there are the remains of
some buildings, particularly that de-
signed by the name of the Temple
of the Sun, which may be regard-
ed as a prototype of the Gothic
style; but which cannot be supposed
to owe its origin to the idea which
is attempted to be established.

The form of our antient Saxon
Churches also, is no inconsiderable
argument against this supposition.
The anti-choir, as it is called, of
Southwell Cathedral, the only an-
cient Church that I have had an op-
portunity of examining, is evidently
similar in its principles to those Go-
thic buildings which are considered
as distinctively marking this early
feeling of the Pagan world. Here
the aisles are separated from the nave
by strong massy pillars; but which
rising only to the height of the nave,
want that lightness and connection of
parts afterwards introduced by the
Norman architects, and which form
one of the greatest beauties in this
style of building. The aisles of this
Church are vaulted with stone*, but
the ceiling of the nave is wood.

On these accounts I cannot but
consider the origin of this particular

* Dickinson, History, &c. of South-
well, in the view he has given of the two
arches of this choir, appears to have
fallen into an error. The middle, where
the ogives, or mouldings, cross each
other, he has represented as forming
a rose, when in fact there is nothing
of the sort—the mouldings being con-
tinued perfectly plain from one angle
to the other. This sort of ornament
does not appear to have been introduced
till long after the period when this part
of the building was erected.

style of building as much more antient than is generally supposed, and to be only an improvement suggested by more experienced and tasteful architects than those amongst our Saxon ancestors, who, instead of confining the length of the pillar to the height of the low aisles then previously in use, boldly carried them to the same height as the nave, and thus most materially improved the beauty of the fabric, both in lightness and tastiness of execution. J. B.

MR. URBAN, *Winchester, Aug. 27.*

HAVING occasion frequently to pass through this venerable Town, and possessing a small share of veneration for Antiquity; my first attention is usually directed towards the stupendous, and in many respects unrivaled, Cathedral, which forms its most interesting object. I do not presume to a competent critical knowledge in these matters; and in giving the present remarks to the publick, I am going beyond what I ever intended, and far, very far, beyond what I ever thought would be necessary, in thus alluding to the alterations which have lately taken place, and those already in progress throughout this noble structure. But, as my primary object is to notice what has been done derogatory to antient example, I will briefly mention these innovations.

Among the Monuments, that of Bp. Fox, in the South aisle, has alone been altered; which alteration is in its door: this, *last year*, remained in the state it was left by its founder—a perfect piece of exquisitely carved wood-work, unpolluted by the paint-brush; but since it has been painted and varnished of a dark brown colour, and to the eye of a man of taste is most cutting and uncouth in so uniform and matchless a piece of masonry.

But it is still more to be regretted that this most interesting part of the Cathedral should have lost one of its ornamental Chapels; that of the Holy Angels (which has been improperly called the *Weston Chapel*, from the monument of the Duke of Portland, which was placed there temp. Charles I.) in the North aisle. The screen inclosing it has been taken away, and an iron rail substituted, so that there is no appearance of its ever having been a private Oratory.

GENT. MAG. *September, 1817.*

To add to this regret, it is rumoured that the more gorgeous inclosure of Bishop Langton's corresponding Sepulchre will also be removed. If this statement be true, those who admire the works of former times must bid adieu to one of the most elaborate and exquisitely delicate specimens of oak carving in the kingdom. The effect of the whole Aisle will be destroyed, as it is in the opposite; and like that there will be a powerful glare of lights to dim the sight of those who would wish to contemplate the matchless monuments of Beaufort and Waynflete with steadiness, serenity, and a *limited* light.

The North transept is undergoing a thorough renovation, and, when completed, will be one of the finest specimens of early Saxon Architecture in the kingdom. Its aisles, which for many years have been either walled up, or used for some degraded purpose, are now resuming their pristine extent and interest; and many other inferior portions of the Fabric, which have been hidden or forgotten, now possess particular interest. Too much praise cannot be given to those who have directed these improvements.

It is to be hoped that the spirit for improvement will not overstep proper bounds, and it is wished that the above rumour may prove groundless. The cool eye of a casual observer looks deliberately and collectively; it sees what is lost to those who have the object constantly before them; and it judges with impartiality, as it is unbiassed.

Yours, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

I HAVE been in the almost constant habit of referring for amusement to your useful Miscellany, and observe that you frequently present your Readers with views of Country Churches. I earnestly wish that those who favour you with such representations would endeavour to facilitate the study of Heraldry and Genealogy, by employing their talents *within* them, and describing the numerous, and in some instances loose, Brass Plates, which have escaped the ravages of time, of the Reformation, and of the Civil Wars. I am aware that this requires great accuracy, as the character

racter in which these records are transmitted, and the abbreviations with which they abound, will sometimes embarrass and perplex the eye even of an Antiquary. But, as many of your Correspondents are well versed in the sciences to which I have above alluded, your Magazine, when enriched by such contributions, would become a valuable repository of monumental inscriptions; in which the memory of the pious, the learned, and the brave of past ages, would still survive, though their effigies should be destroyed, and even the marble which supported them should be mouldering away. I am far from wishing that *all* the formal portraits of knights, esquires, and ladies, which exist, should force themselves upon the public notice, but think that many of them would be curious and ornamental. They would enable your Readers to form a very just idea of the costume of the several ages in which they lived, and excite an high degree of interest in those who are descended from the personages they represent. Add to this, that the fair sex, in their range after novelty in fashions, might occasionally borrow a hint from the sepulchres of their female ancestors, who when living were no doubt as anxious as any of their posterity to obtain the approbation of the fine gentlemen who were their contemporaries.

With regard to the Epitaphs, I would have them accurately copied: not one should be overlooked—they are generally short, and numbers might be compressed into one page; together with the blazon of the arms which accompany them. Hoping that these suggestions may meet the eye of such as are able and willing to bring them into effect, I am, Sir,
Yours, &c. OTHO.

MR. URBAN, August 7.

ONE of your Correspondents has, in your last Supplement, p. 593, inserted some remarks on the Bulls, or Pontifical Letters, recently fulminated against the Bible Societies. Agreeing, Sir, with his first proposition, that "one of the greatest blessings appertaining to a candid and impartial press is the facility afforded to expose falsehood and detect imposition," I beg to trespass on your kindness, and to solicit his patience,

while I make a few brief observations.

Though he disclaims an intention "to enter into the heavy charge of Intolerance brought against the Church of Rome, because she *steadfastly* adheres to her *constant* discipline of refusing an indiscriminate distribution of the Holy Scriptures," he does not scruple to speak of "unjustifiable and disgraceful practices pursued by some individuals, who espouse an opposite opinion, to sustain the charge;" and he is further pleased to assume, that the "*prejudices* which *unhappily* exist in this kingdom against the tenets of the (Roman he should have added) Catholick faith," are "*groundless*." All this matter is prefatory to his complaint of Mr. Leslie Foster's Speech; and is, without doubt, meant to apply to the conduct of that honourable Gentleman, and to those individuals who are on the same side of the question.

Mr. Leslie Foster, it appears, in an Appendix to the Report of his Speech, has inserted two celebrated Bulls addressed by his Holiness Pope Pius VII. one "to the Archbishop of Gnezn, Primate of Poland," the other to "the Archbishop of Malines," or Mechlin. These documents your Correspondent has thought proper to designate as forgeries and falsehoods.

With regard to the first, that addressed to the Abp. of Gnezn, he states, that it is "evidently not of Roman origin, but of British manufacture; yet the means of detection were not so easy to satisfy the public mind as are afforded by the publication of the second." In reply to this, it is sufficient for the present to observe, that *his* opinion, not partaking of infallibility, cannot of itself decide the genuineness of the document; that, were it a forgery, nothing would be more easy of detection; that the duty of so doing devolves upon those who deny it; and that there is an abundance of intelligent men in the Romish Church, who are capable of such an exertion, and willing enough to undertake it: when this has been done, direct proof of its authenticity will not be wanting. "The public mind" is satisfied, but *not that it is a forgery*.

The second Bull he boldly asserts to be a *pulpable forgery*, because there is no Archbishop of Malines at this moment in existence; nor was
4 there

there when the Bull was issued, *i. e.* Sept. 3, 1816, the See having been vacant for some time anterior to that date. I dispute not his correctness; yet this "fatal error," as he pleases to call it, does not "completely invalidate the genuineness of this document," but admits of a very satisfactory explanation. *The Bull, Sir, is genuine*, and was transmitted from the Holy See to the Archbishop of Moghileff, or Mohilov, on the river Dnieper: the first copy of it which arrived here was addressed *Archiepiscopo Mecheleviensi*; it should have been written *Mohileviensi*, or *Mohiloviensi*. This mistake (an undesignated one by the transcriber) was not observed before a second copy had been received from a different part of the Continent; several copies have therefore appeared as directed to the Archbishop of Mechlin or Malines. So much for the "*fatal error*" which your Correspondent sagely holds to "stamp it as a gross counterfeit."

Under these circumstances, Sir, I submit that your Correspondent has been rather rash in calling for "an authorised disavowal" of these documents, and that he has not displayed that temper which many gentlemen of the Romish persuasion have latterly exercised in urging their claims; or most assuredly he would have required better evidence than that which he has adduced, before he had charged a most respectable portion of the community with "calling in the aid of forgery and falsehood as auxiliaries to their cause." I assure him that whatever "Catholic States may be led to think," Protestantism needs no such allies; and that she can even despise the idea of retorting the charge. It may, indeed, cause anguish to him to be informed that both the Bulls are genuine; but deeper still will be his sorrow to know that there are more than *two* of the same description!

I have now done with your Correspondent, but not with the second Bull, the one addressed to the Abp. of Moghiloff, dated Sept 3, 1816; from which I extract the following piece of enlightened Biblical criticism: it is among the reasons why the simple and unlearned should not read the Scriptures. "So great is the depth of the Divine Scriptures,

that not only the simple and illiterate, but even the prudent and learned, are incompetent fully to discover their meaning," &c. "whence it was rightly ordained of old in the Divine Law (Exod. xix. 12), that the beast which shall touch the mountain should be stoned; lest truly any simple and unlearned person should presume to reach after the height of Sacred Scripture, or even proclaim it to others; for it is written, Mind not high things."

I cannot, Sir, comment upon this in more suitable language than that of one of our illustrious Reformers, Bishop Jewell, with which I conclude: "O, what a shepherd is he, that nowe in this light of the day thus mocketh and deceiveth the lambs and sheepe of Christ! Is this to worship Christ in spirite and trueth? Is this the hope we have in Christ? Is this the profession of the Gospell? Is this the will of God? Howbeit, there is no cause why any man should marvel hereat. For, ignorance, which is the mother of error, by their own confession, is become the mother of devotion; and these be the fruits and children of blindness and ignorance. I will speake nothing of that man from whence this geare* cometh. Woulde God he were the man he would seeme to be. *But if the light itselfe be darknesse, how great then is the darknesse!*"

Apologizing for the length of this communication, I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c. X. A. X.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.

IN your last Supplement, p. 593, your Correspondent CLERICUS inquires what proof is there that the two *first chapters* which now form the commencement of St. Matthew's Gospel were not among the additions and interpolations, &c. He adds his conviction that the fact is otherwise, but inquires whether there is any work in which this particular point is made the subject of discussion.

This subject is most ably discussed by the late Dr. Bell, in his Tract on the Miraculous Conception; in which he maintains the authenticity of those chapters in St. Matthew and St. Luke, against the reasoning and researches of Priestley, Williams, Evanson, &c. And Clericus will find in Belsham's

* Matter, stuff,

improved

improved Version of the New Testament copious notes and references as grounds for his having admitted the first 16 verses containing the genealogy, but for marking all the rest of the first and second chapters as interpolations or additions. The first 16 verses are acknowledged as genuine, having been found in the copies of Cerinthus and Corpocrates; but it is concluded that the rest were spurious, because they embraced a different design of shewing the birth of Christ to have been from Abraham and David.

Lardner supposes that all the Jewish Believers in general received the Gospel of St. Matthew entire, with the genealogy at the beginning. The testimony of Irenæus, without searching for any other authority, seemed to him sufficient to put it out of question, *Autol. di.*, &c.—H. 30. n. 13. p. 141. A. The Gospel according to Matthew, Iren. p. 347. was writ to the Jews. For they earnestly desired a Messiah of the seed of David; and Matthew having the same desire to a yet greater degree, strove by all means to give them full satisfaction, that Christ was of the seed of David; wherefore he began with his genealogy. Testimonies, V. I. p. 21.

Not to extend this note to greater length, Clericus will find ample field for his Enquiry, which I should have supposed he had long since travelled over, in Lardner's Works, V. I. p. 432. Priestley's Hist. Early Opinions, V. I. b. 3. c. 20. Pope on Mir. Concep. Williams's Free Enquiry. Bell, Campbell; Bp. Newcome; Jer. Jones.

The Gospel of the Ebionites is stated not to have contained the passages here supposed to have been interpolated. But I know of no work which more satisfactorily clears the question than that of Dr. Bell. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Shipton-on-Stour,*
Feb. 14.

"HOW deep implanted in the heart of man [cure,]"

The fear of Death!—I sing its sovereign says one of my favourite Poets. But you know, Sir, that this cure can only be effected by the application of an humble and well-grounded trust and confidence in the infinite mercy and goodness of our Almighty Creator, manifested towards us through the merits and expiatory sacrifice of our Almighty Redeemer, "The Lord

our Righteousness." Nor can this remedy be rightly applied without the assistance of the Spirit of Truth—"The glorious Third, of human hearts, if pure, Divine inhabitant."

It must, however, be allowed, that the fear of death may for a time be suppressed and smothered by hardened guilt and stupifying wickedness; but, soon or late, the sting and torment will most assuredly revive, to the terrible confusion of the infidel and impenitent Sinner.

I have lately been more immediately led to these reflections by a severe and dangerous illness, which for several months confined me to home; and for the major part of the time to my chamber and my bed. The prospect before me was awful, *but not terrific*. In those circumstances of bodily danger, when death seemed to menace the corruptible part, my imperishable soul could calmly say, "And now, Lord, what is my hope? truly my hope is even in thee!"

"Thy call I'll follow to the land unknown, [I trust:
And trust in thee, and know in whom
Or life or death is equal—neither weighs;
All weight in this, oh! let me live to thee!"

It has, however, pleased a wise and gracious Providence to send me a respite; and, though the sentence still hangs over me, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return!" I am now happily recovering from my late oppressive malady; and, still retaining a *communicative* disposition (to minds of congenial taste, &c.), I feel inclined to resume the pleasant recreation of corresponding with my personally unknown, but highly-esteemed friend, Sylvanus Urban.

I have, Sir, in all my communications, invariably addressed you with frankness and truth; but never with deeper seriousness than on the present occasion—a brief review of a sick-bed recollection, and a glance at futurity. And here I beg to record, with humble and heartfelt gratitude, the benefit and pleasure of having been led in my early youth and riper years, to store my memory and heart with some of the treasures of valuable Literature, both from the Book of Books—the Sacred Scriptures; and also from numerous authors of distinguished excellence. For when

when my bodily eyes and ears were too weak and dull to perform their accustomed offices, I could sometimes, even on a sick bed, comfortably retire into my *little mental library*, and there ruminate on delightful passages, which in the time of health and lively spirits had often afforded my intellectual appetite food and refreshment. Nor could the nausea and abhorrence which my poor parched stomach experienced a considerable time, for all, even the choicest of its natural food, entirely destroy my mind's hunger and relish for her wonted enjoyments. So superior is the rational and immaterial part of our *wonderful construction*, to the animal and perishing body. I do not, however, mean to deny that their intimate connexion and sympathy, while inhabitants of earthly tabernacles, may and do, in many cases, mutually affect and oppress each other. Still the sane and healthy soul maintains her superiority over her mortal companion, "secure in her existence," nor fears the shaft of death.

But to return to my promised recollections, &c. where, among other cheering retrospects, I remember reading many years ago, with pleasing interest, a little curious Tract on the subject of Futurity; and, having it now before me, I purpose making some extracts from it for your opinion and better judgment. It is intitled "Conjectures concerning the nature of Future Happiness: translated from the French of Mons. Bonnet of Geneva." And the Author opens his Essay with the following axiom:

"If a being, whose essence consisted in the union of two substances, were appointed to *continue*, he would continue as a *mixed* being, or he would be no longer the *same* being. The doctrine of the Resurrection, therefore, is the *immediate* consequence of the *nature* of man, it is a doctrine perfectly philosophical: those who would refer every thing to the soul, forget the man.

"Man is endowed with memory, and this memory belongs to the brain; it is the foundation of the personality of man, and the treasury of his knowledge.

"If the *same person* is appointed to continue, he must preserve the *memory* of things past, and retain a certain fund of acquired ideas. It must follow then, that there is in man a seat of personality, which is out of the reach of the causes that are destructive of the present life.

"Revelation informs us that a *spiritual* body is to succeed to the *animal* body. The opposition of the word spiritual to the word animal, shows sufficiently that the future body will be formed of a very refined substance; and this is proved likewise by the remarkable expressions which the philosophical Apostle has used, 1 Cor. xv."

But, Mr. Urban, as the whole of the selections which I should like to send you from this interesting Pamphlet would be too long for one letter, I shall defer the remainder till some future opportunity; and without much fear of your charging me with egotism and presumption, in annexing my ideas to those of Mons. Bonnet, I intend finishing my present letter with a conjecture of my own, contained in a little piece; but, whether written before or since I met with the above amiable Foreigner in an English dress, I am not quite certain. It was, however, printed for the first time in my "Miscellaneous Collections," &c. a new edition of which, you, Sir, honoured with your attention in 1814.

I have since made a slight alteration in this piece, and added one stanza in a longer measure; but retained its original title, namely,

"A Glance at Future Blessedness."

"Soon I shall from earth remove,
Mount to glorious worlds above;
Leave these mortal pains below,
Never more affliction know.

"Range on those Elysian plains,
Where our great Messiah reigns;
Love, and praise, and God adore,
Join those friends who're gone before.

"Tune the pleasing sacred lyre,
'Midst the bright immortal choir;
Prostrate fall before our King,
Whilst Redemption's theme we sing!

"Re-unite with those we love,
Friendship's purest bliss to prove;
Fellowship divine enjoy,
Permanent, without alloy.

"Pleasing views! heart-cheering sight,
Prospects teeming with delight;
Though while here but dimly seen—
Earthly shadows intervene.

"But *Christian hope*, with penetrating eyes, [bliss describes;
Looks through the gloom, and heavenly
While 'Faith, with Hope and Charity,
—these three,' [story!"
Triumph o'er Death, and gain the vic-

Yours, &c. ANNE CLARKE.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Sept. 8.*
WE have of late been entertained in various ways by visitors to France, who have published their observations for our information. We have read the accounts of the Curious Traveller, and the Philosophical Traveller; but I do not recollect to have seen any thing from the pen of a Religious Traveller, that goes to report the state of Protestant Churches in Paris.

Now we all know that men describe what strikes them, and the objects discussed are what they have had an opportunity of seeing; so Travellers to this great City may give various accounts, according to their residence, and the objects they have before them. For instance—a traveller at the West end of the town would make his readers acquainted with objects and circumstances very different from a traveller at *Blackwall*: the former would go into the various particulars of St. James's and Carlton House, whilst the latter could perhaps describe only the West India Docks, the shipping, and their inhabitants. The writer of *Pall Mall* would describe the *Court*, the other the *Port*. How different such accounts! And so are the Continental Travellers.

But, as there are many of your Readers who, as well as myself, have made your Magazine our fire-side associate for 40 years, I make no doubt that they would not be displeased if some of your Correspondents, who have taken a serious view of the manners of Paris, would favour us with the state of the Protestant Churches in that capital, and the effect the enlightening principles of Protestantism have had on the professors of it. We who enjoy all its advantages, it is to be hoped, can appreciate them; and it would afford pleasure to the reflecting mind to find that, amidst the long and direful effects of the French Revolution, there are those who have been supported through their various trials by those hopes and consolations which an enlightened Religion affords. One of our most amiable Poets says,

"I would be measur'd by my soul,
 For that's the measure of a man."

There cannot, then, be a doubt but some accounts relative to the Pro-

testant Churches, and their Ministry, now in Paris, would afford a pleasing information to many of your Readers, as well as to, Yours, &c. T.W.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, Sept. 10.*
THE following brief account of Archdeacon Barlowe was found among the MSS of a deceased friend, and seems worthy of preservation.
 Yours, &c. CARADOC.

William Barlowe, son of William Barlowe, Bp. of St. David's, and afterwards of Chichester, entered into the sacred function about 1573. He travelled, and became expert in Navigation. He was Prebendary of Winchester, Rector of Easton in that vicinity, Chaplain to Prince Henry, and Archdeacon of Salisbury, to which he was collated in 1614. He had knowledge in the magnet 20 years before Dr. W. Gilbert published his book on the subject. He first made the inclinatory instrument transparent, to be used in a pendant with a glass on both sides, and a ring on the top; whereas Gilbert's has but a glass on one side, and is to be set on a foot. Moreover, Barlowe hanged it on a compass box, where with two ounces weight it was made fit for use at sea. He was also the first who found out and shewed the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses, which hath given life and quickening to all magnetical instruments whatsoever. 3dly, He was the first that shewed the right way of touching magnetical needles. 4thly, He was the first who found out and shewed the piecing and cementing of load-stones: and lastly, He was the first who shewed the reasons why a load-stone being double-capped, must take up so great weight.

The books he published for use are these:

"The Navigator's Supply, containing many things of principal importance in Navigation, with the Description and Use of diverse Instruments framed chiefly for that purpose, &c. London, 1597," 4to. Dedicated to Robert Earl of Essex.

"Magnetical Advertisements, or diverse pertinent Observations and approved Experiments concerning the Nature and Properties of the Load-stone, &c." Lond. 1616, 4to. Dedicated to Sir Dudley Digges, knt.—And, *ibid.*

ibid. in 1618, A Brief Discovery of the idle Animadversions of Mark Ridley, Doctor in Physic, on a Treatise entitled "Magnetical Advertisements, &c."

Seven years before the publication of the Magnetic Advertisements, he sent a MS copy of them to Sir Thomas Chaloner, which was mislaid; Barlowe sent him another copy, which being communicated, the portraits of his Magnetical Instruments, and some part of this book with another name, appeared before the Author's publication.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 26.

THE following interesting statement respecting the late unsuccessful Embassy to China, and the disasters which befell the members of it on their return, has lately appeared in the Newspapers; and may serve to gratify the curiosity of your Readers till a more enlarged and authenticated account of it is published.

Yours, &c.

D. T.

LORD AMHERST'S VOYAGE TO CHINA.

His Lordship sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th of February 1816, on an Embassy to the Court of Peking, on board his Majesty's frigate *Alceste*, Capt. Murray Maxwell; accompanied by the *Lyra* brig of war, Captain Basil Hall, and the General Hewitt Indiaman, Capt. Campbell. His Lordship touched at Madeira, Rio Janeiro, the Cape of Good Hope, and Batavia; and the Voyage was extraordinary for its rapidity, the ships having traversed 14,000 miles in 92 days under sail. In the beginning of July the Embassy arrived on the Coast of China, and proceeded up the Yellow Sea; having been joined by Sir George Staunton at the Great Lemma, Sir George having been sent down to say the Embassy would be received with every attention. On the 9th of August the Embassy disembarked safely in the Gulph of Pe Cheli, which is not far distant from the capital. Whilst on the journey every effort was made by the Mandarins to induce his Excellency to comply with the Tartar ceremony of the *Ka-tou*—which was resisted on the ground of the precedent of Lord Macartney; but every demonstration of respect, consistent with the dignity of his Sovereign, and the honour of his Nation, was freely offered by his Excellency. This degrading ceremony of kneeling and *knocking the head* (the literal expression in Chinese) *nine times* against

the ground is not only demanded from the Ambassadors of all tributary Kings (as every Sovereign of the world is indiscriminately called) when in the Imperial presence, but likewise on receiving any message from the Emperor, and on *broken victuals* being sent to them from his table; and this was actually submitted to by the Dutch in 1795. The Chinese, for obvious reasons, were extremely anxious for the performance of this ceremony by a British Ambassador; and threats, flatteries, and lies in abundance, were used, in order to induce compliance—but all in vain. A most extraordinary scene took place at the Palace of Yeuen-Min-Yuen, which, with many other singular circumstances attending the departure from Peking, and the journey of four months through the *celestial* Empire, will very soon be laid before the publick. The Emperor, a man of impetuous and capricious disposition, increased by a habit of constant inebriation, seemed, in his cooler moments, afraid of the consequences of his abrupt dismissal of the Embassy, as appeared by his sending after it to request some exchange of presents, and expressing himself satisfied of the respectful feelings of the King of England, who had sent so far to pay him homage; attributing the whole blame of the affair to the unmannerly conduct of the Ambassador, who refused to *knock head*, as in duty bound, and according to the common rules of politeness. The Embassy, on the tour through China, experienced the most perfect respect. The *Alceste* and *Lyra*, after landing the Embassy, were employed in surveys; the former taking the Gulf of Leatory and coast of Corea, the latter the South-western coast of that Gulf. The *Alceste* went as far as the junction of the great wall of China with the sea, which was seen from the ship. Both ships joined company at Che-a-Tou, or Ze-a-Tou Islands. The true positions of the coasts and islands of Chinese Tartary, and much useful hydrographical knowledge, were obtained, whereby former errors are corrected. Steering afterwards for the Corean shore, they found former geographical descriptions of it miserably defective; and an archipelago of Islands, hitherto unknown to exist, were discovered. Many were christened with particular names, and correct charts made of the true position of the whole.—The ships then proceeded to the Southward of Japan, and arrived at the Liéon Kicon Islands. More hydrographical knowledge was obtained, and an intimate acquaintance formed with the natives, of whom, hitherto, little was known,

known, and themselves scarce knowing any thing about the rest of the world. At Grand Leuchen, the chief of this kingdom of Islands, the ships refitted, among a race of people as extraordinary for their diminutive size as for their general character. They are of great antiquity and considerable civilization—possess much of the rigid, natural jealousy and reserve of their neighbours, the Japanese and Chinese. On further acquaintance, they were found an interesting people, in the highest degree kind and hospitable; and, after a stay of six weeks, both parties separated with evident proofs of mutual regret. We are informed, from good authority, that Captain Basil Hall (of the *Lyra*) is preparing an account of this island and people; as also a general history of scientific objects connected with the voyage; which will be enriched with charts and engravings. From his superior intelligence on hydrographical and scientific subjects in general, a work from his hands cannot fail of being highly interesting.

The *Alceste* and *Lyra* arrived at the mouth of the Tigris in November, and were treated with every indignity by the Viceroy of Canton, who refused a pass for the ships to enter the river, as had been granted to the *Lion* on a former occasion; thus attempting to cut off the supply of fresh water and provisions, which could only be brought on board by stealth after dark; and various other insults were offered. Captain Maxwell, justly considering that the honour of the flag must suffer by a tame submission, proceeded up without a pass. The Mandarins strongly manned the forts (containing 110 pieces of cannon) at the Bocca Tigris, and sent out a message, as the ships advanced, that they would sink her (the *Alceste*) if she attempted to pass through; she nevertheless pushed on, and a warm firing commenced from the forts and their war-junks, which was immediately returned by the *Alceste*, which getting within pistol-shot of their largest fort, a well-aimed broadside was poured in, which laid a number sprawling, and fairly drove the rest *heels over head* out of the battery: the ship now proceeded up to her *safe and proper anchorage*, followed, but unmolested, by the war junks. Next day the Viceroy (having been treated the *right way*) sent down a Mandarin, to *congratulate the Captain on his arrival in the river*, this Mandarin having passed Capt. Maxwell in his way down, who, in the mean time, had gone up to Canton, to demand further reparation for the insult offered to the King's ship.

On Tuesday the 28th of January, his Majesty's ships *Alceste* and *Lyra* sailed from Macao roads; the former having on board his Excellency and suite, returning from his mission from the Court of Peking. On the 3d of February the *Alceste* arrived at Manilla, and the *Lyra* on the 5th, when she was sent with his Excellency's dispatches to Bengal.

The *Alceste* was proceeding into the Straits of Sunda, through the Straits of Gaspar, when she unfortunately struck on a coral reef on the morning of the 18th of February, and shortly filled. No lives were lost on this occasion. The Ambassador and his suite, with some of the crew, were immediately put on shore on the island of Pulo Leat, a short distance from the wreck.

It was decided, after Lord Amherst's remaining one night on the island, that his Lordship and suite should attempt to make Batavia (distant 200 miles) in two boats, attended by Lieut. Hoppner, and Messrs. Mayne, Cook, and Blair; and they arrived, after four days of much fatigue and hardship, from want of water, at Batavia. His Lordship, without a moment's delay, dispatched the Company's cruiser Ternate, with Mr. Ellis, the Secretary of Embassy, volunteer, to the assistance of those left behind. She beat against wind and current for a considerable time, and at last got sight of the island. The party left obtained some provisions which had floated up, and by careful management they made shift to live there (having obtained, by digging, some fresh water) from the 18th of February to the 7th of March. During this period they were beset by the savages of the neighbouring islands, who, after plundering and burning the ship, blockaded the party on shore; they, however, with a very few *regular* arms, kept them at bay. In an attempt to seize the remaining boats, ten of them, one morning, were variously disposed of by Lieut. Hay; some were shot, and others were drowned. Their adventures in the Island were rather of a romantic and unusual cast. The conduct of Captain Maxwell, in his general management of affairs, as well as means of defence, is spoken of in high admiration by his officers—it displayed coolness and powerful reflection, under a sudden pressure of difficulties, and a combination of dangers, more than sufficient to have overwhelmed an ordinary mind.—At Batavia, the Cæsar was taken up to bring home his Excellency and suite, with the officers and men of the *Alceste*; she touched at the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, on her way to England.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

27. *Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century. Consisting of Authentic Memoirs and Original Letters of Eminent Persons: and intended as a Sequel to the Literary Anecdotes.* By John Nichols, F. S. A. Two Vols. 8vo. Vol. I. pp. 840. Vol. II. pp. 852.

AT the conclusion of Vol. IX. of the "Literary Anecdotes," Mr. Nichols announced "another work, arising out of, and immediately connected with, the Literary Anecdotes." "For such a publication," adds Mr. N. "I have already abundant resources, of a nature far superior to any production of my own." Differing somewhat, as we certainly do, from our learned and industrious Editor, with respect to the superiority of the present volumes "to any production of his own," we fully concede that his resources are abundant; and we look forward with pleasing hope to additional contributions of literary history from a store, hitherto distinguished as much for its accuracy, as its copiousness.

In noticing the present volumes we might perhaps, as on former occasions, (Vols. LXXXII. LXXXIII. LXXXIV. LXXXVI. &c.) advert to the delicacy of our situation: but the truth is, that on the present, as well as on the last occasion, the writer of this article is no otherwise connected with the Author than by the ties of confirmed esteem and disinterested friendship. To the nine volumes of the "Literary Anecdotes," few persons have been more indebted for gratifying information, than he who now wishes to introduce their sequel to the notice of the public: and, placed in any situation, it would be his duty, as well as his pleasure, to hold up that work as the most curious, interesting, and satisfactory treasury of literary history, ever presented to the publick.

It has sometimes occurred to us, that, if Literature were not a *republick*, if somewhat of *tyranny* could be introduced, it ought to be exerted in compelling aged scholars to give up their fund of literary anecdote. That our Editor possesses, or has ever exerted an arbitrary power of this kind, we are not prepared to say; but it

GENT. MAG. September, 1817.

must be obvious that his very popular volumes have proved an excitement to the same valuable purpose; and that many distinguished scholars have been induced to draw upon their memory and their correspondence, to furnish information which would else have perished. Knowing that their contributions would be employed with candour and discrimination, they have hastened to Mr. Nichols's repository, with a liberality of which future Biographers will know how to avail themselves, and for which the publick has already, if we mistake not, shewn its gratitude.

The materials of the present "Illustrations," like those of the "Anecdotes," consist of biography and correspondence. Of the first the most prominent articles are the memoirs of Daniel Wray, Esq. and the Rev. Sneyd Davies, both from the pen of Mr. Justice Hardinge, now himself numbered with the dead. The memoirs of Mr. Wray, Mr. Hardinge scarcely lived to see finished at the press; "and of the latter," adds Mr. Nichols, "he had only given me the conclusion of the MS. a very few days before he set out on that circuit from which he was never to return alive." Both articles appear to have been written by Mr. Hardinge *con amore*, and are most pleasing specimens of that minute biography, half narrative, half correspondence, which brings the eye close to the object.

The life of Wray is followed by a very curious article, "Memoirs compiled by William Wollaston, Esq. in 1709, relating to himself and family." Why he is here styled *Esq.* we know not*. It is true that after he came into possession of his estate, he no longer executed his clerical functions; but he had taken both deacon's and priest's orders, and could not divest himself of the proper title annexed. His principal work, "The Religion of Nature delineated," so successful that 10,000 copies were sold in a few years, is yet considered as somewhat doubtful in its tendency. Dr. Clarke suspected it, and Bolingbroke claimed Wollaston "as his own;" yet, if Wollaston's design be carefully weighed,

* It was an accidental mistake. EDIT.

we think it will appear that he was no enemy to Revealed Religion. His "Memoirs," however, are interesting, containing "some surprizing events, and such turns of fortune, as in a great family might furnish materials for history."

The next article consists of "Anecdotes of Chas. George Deering, M.D." author of the History of Nottingham, written by himself, as a defence of his professional character and origin, from some illiberal accusations. This account is succeeded by Memoirs of John Smith, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, with a portrait; after which we have a very copious narrative, elucidated by a most extensive correspondence, of Dr. Richard Richardson, of North Bierley, in Yorkshire. Dr. Richardson, who was an excellent naturalist and antiquary, appears to have been the Mæcenas of his time, being a most liberal encourager of men of learning and science, in furthering their studies, subscribing to their works, and assisting them by his advice. The letters to and from this worthy person are uncommonly interesting.

This Memoir is followed by an account of Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Durham; and a life of William Hutchinson, the Historian of that city and county. The other biographical sketches are those of Edward Capell, Esq. the commentator on Shakespeare, by Samuel Pegge, Esq. This article seems intended to supply the deficiencies, as well as to correct the asperities, of former accounts of Mr. Capell, and in both Mr. Pegge cannot be pronounced unsuccessful; but there still is a redundant vanity and absurdity in Capell's character of which it will not be easy to get rid.

The most copious article in this volume is, what we have already noticed, the "Biographical Memoirs of the Rev. Sneyd Davies, D.D." by George Hardinge, Esq. Dr. Davies was of King's College, Cambridge, and was early noticed by his school-fellow (at Eton) Dr. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, when Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, appointed him his chaplain, and gave him promotion in that Cathedral. He was much esteemed for his learning and amiable disposition; and his numerous poems, both printed and

manuscript, bear ample testimony to his talents*. He wrote several of the anonymous imitations of Horace in Duncombe's edition, and has many poems in Dodsley's and Nichols's Collections; but we have in these Memoirs many additional proofs of his genius and sprightly turn. Mr. Hardinge is a powerful and successful advocate for Dr. Davies's poetical talents; and his zeal leads him to a digression on a celebrated lady lately deceased, which we shall copy as none of the least curious and interesting passages in this memoir.

"During my ill-omened acquaintance with *Miss Seward*, whose poetical fancy I admired, and who resided in *Lichfield*, I imparted (with my habitual enthusiasm for genius) to *her*, the impression which Davies had made upon me. That celebrated Female has conferred upon me the *unsolicited honour* of *printing and publishing* her answer to me upon this topic, and upon EVERY OTHER which had been the subject of mutual CONFIDENCE between us—either transcribed (as the Editor has represented) from her own copies of those Letters, made when she wrote the originals first, or, as I suspect, in this peculiar instance, from the *originals*; but, upon either supposition, with perfidy in cold blood, unexampled (I hope) in literary intercourse. After many high-flown compliments to me, whom she had never seen but once, and after the exchange of childish pedantries between us, my disagreement with her upon subjects of criticism embittered her against me; for, with all her attainments in literature, she overlooked a maxim of *Cicero*, 'that we should refute without anger, and should be refuted without pertinacity.' She laid her *commands* upon me, in a fit of spleen, to return *all the letters* I had received, offering to part with all mine back to me, upon a *solemn pledge between us*, instituted by herself, that *no trace of the correspondence was ever to appear*.—This contract, with my perfect assent, was in part executed—she sent back all my Letters to me—I *burnt them*. She obtained possession of her own to me; and I received a direct assurance from her, which I *also burnt* (with a disdain to keep it as a check and security), that *no vestige of the opinions, or sentiments, which had been circulated between her and me, should ever appear*. Instead of keeping her word, she has betrayed, by a posthumous deceit, but contemplated with deliberate foresight, in the shape of her

* Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. XI.

own *replies*, all the idle rhapsodies of criticism, or taste, which at the impulse of the moment I had communicated, as her friend. She has trafficked away her good faith, and sense of honour, to a bookseller; and has exposed me to ridicule, as guilty, at the best, of a *labor ineptiarum*, and at the worst—of many unfashionable opinions, which I thought sacred in her hands. She has even copied one entire letter of mine to her, in a letter to her friend. This too, after we had parted in amity, and after some kind attentions to me on her part, even since we had quarrelled upon literary subjects alone. This is not all; nor is it the worst. There are passages of a delicate nature in my Letters, affecting the character of respectable individuals, which a feeling mind would have shuddered even at the power of revealing to the indiscriminate world; and she has not suppressed ONE of them, if made, as they generally were, the subjects of her Letters to me.

"It happens, too, that upon the subject of this *Lichfield* Poet her disingenuity is betrayed. In a letter to me, his poetical rank is, by comparison, depreciated; but in a marginal note upon his verse in *Dodsley's* Collection, presented by her to Davies himself, and recently discovered at *Kingsland*, he is the subject of a more animated *éloge*. To me her expression is (word for word) as follows: 'Yes, indeed, Dr. Davies had genuine poetical fancy, and his numbers were often GRACEFUL, and HARMONIOUS: so far I think with you; but must dissent from your assertion,' [which I never made]

'That he is a Poet, sweet as any of modern times!'

'the times that boast of Gray, Mason, Collins, Hayley, Beattie, Cowper, Chatterton, Burns, with MANY OTHERS, who hold the poetic torch MUCH higher*, surely, than it was lifted by the GENTLE†, the ELEGANT DAVIES.' In the marginal note of her keepsake, which is extant in her own hand, she writes thus:

'Witness the lays that still engage Poetic eyes in *Dodsley's* page; Meek DAVIES‡ thine; whose feeling mind Was by each Christian grace refin'd, Whilst PUREST RAYS of DELIAN FIRE SHED LIVING LUSTRE ON THE LYRE.'

Concerning Mr. Hardinge's correspondence with Miss Seward, we shall only remark that on our first

perusal of his letters to that lady, we thought he was bantering her, and that her vanity did not permit her to see this. How far, on reading the above extract, and on a second perusal of his and her correspondence, we might be induced to alter our opinion, we are not now at leisure to inquire.

These Memoirs of Dr. Davies abound in digressive notices of many learned and ingenious contemporaries, and particularly of the venerable Lord Camden, and others of Mr. Hardinge's relations. Lord Camden used to correspond very familiarly with Dr. Davies; and we have here many amusing letters from his Lordship's pen, including his opinions on passing events and topics of literature.

The volume concludes with biographical notices of the Rev. John Clarke, Thomas Barnard, Dr. John Burton, and various other men of considerable note, and a copious correspondence of the miscellaneous kind between the Literati noticed in Mr. Nichols's former volumes. An original letter from the late Sir John Dalrymple, bart. author of the "Memoirs of Great Britain," &c. to the late Admiral Dalrymple, has so much of the tincture of Addison, that we shall offer no apology for extracting it.

"Cranston, Jan. 1, 1772.

"MY DEAR SIR, Your shirts are safe. I have made many attempts upon them; but Bess, who has in honesty what she wants in temper, keeps them in safety for you.—You ask me, what I have been doing? To the best of my memory, what has passed since I came home is as follows: Finding the roof bad, I sent slaters, at the peril of their necks, to repair it. They mended three holes, and made thirty themselves.—I pulled down as many walls round the house as would have fortified a town. This was in summer: But now, that winter is come, I would give all the money to put them up again, that it cost me to take them down.—I thought it would give a magnificent air to the hall, to throw the passage into it. After it was done, I went out of town to see how it looked. It was night when I went into it; the wind blew out the candle from the oversize of the room; upon which, I ordered the partition to be built up again, that I

* "If the reader can unriddle this image, I give him joy."

† "How these lady-like epithets can be deemed applicable to the peculiar style, and character of his Muse, will hereafter appear."

‡ "To this I have no objection. It is the fact, as applicable to his moral character."

might not die of cold in the midst of summer.—I ordered the old timber to be thinned; to which, perhaps, the love of lucre a little contributed. The workmen, for every tree they cut, destroyed three, by letting them fall on each other. I received a momentary satisfaction from hearing that the carpenter I employed had cut off his thumb in felling a tree. But this pleasure was soon allayed, when, upon examining his measure, I found that he had measured false, and cheated me of 20 per cent.—Instead of saddle-horses I bought mares, and had them covered with an Arabian. When I went, some months after, to mount them, the groom told me, I should kill the foals; and now I walk on foot, with the stable full of horses; unless, when, with much humility, I ask to be admitted into the chaise, which is generally refused me.—Remembering, with a pleasing complacency, the Watcombe pigs, I paid thirty shillings for a sow with pig. My wife starved them. They ran over to a madman, called Lord Adam Gordon, who distrained them for damage; and the mother, with ten helpless infants, died of bad usage.—Loving butter much, and cream more, I bought two Dutch cows, and had plenty of both. I made my wife a present of two more: she learned the way to market for their produce; and I have never got a bowl of cream since.—I made a fine hay-stack; but quarreled with my wife as to the manner of drying the hay, and building the stack. The hay-stack took fire; by which I had the double mortification of losing my hay, and finding my wife had more sense than myself.—I kept no plough; for which I thank my Maker; because then I must have wrote this Letter from a gaol. I paid twenty pounds for a dung-hill, because I was told it was a good thing; and, now, I would give any body twenty shillings to tell me what to do with it.—I built, and stocked a pigeon-house; but the cats watched below, the hawks hovered above; and pigeon-soup, roasted pigeon, or cold pigeon-pie, have I never seen since.—I fell to drain a piece of low ground behind the house; but I hit upon the tail of the rock, and drained the well of the house; by which I can get no water for my victuals.—I entered into a great project for selling lime, upon a promise from one of my own farmers to give me land off his farm. But when I went to take off the ground, he laughed, said he had choused the Lawyer, and exposed me to a dozen law-suits for breach of bargains, which I could not perform.—I fattened black cattle and sheep; but could not agree with the butchers about

the price. From mere œconomy, we ate them ourselves, and almost killed all the family with surfeits.—I bought two score of six year-old wethers for my own table; but a butcher, who rented one of the fields, put my mark upon his own carrion sheep; by which I have been living upon carrion all the summer.—I brewed much beer; but the small turned sour, and the servants drank all the strong.—I found a ghost in the house, whose name was M'Alister, a pedlar, that had been killed in one of the rooms at the top of the house two centuries ago. No servant would go on an errand after the sun was set, for fear of M'Alister, which obliged me to set off one set of my servants. Soon after the housekeeper, your old friend Mrs. Brown, died, aged 90; and then the belief ran, that another ghost was in the house, upon which many of the new set of servants begged leave to quit the house, and got it.—In one thing only I have succeeded. I have quarreled with all my neighbours; so that, with a dozen gentlemen's seats in my view, I stalk alone like a lion in a desert. I thought I should have been happy with my tenants, because I could be insolent to them without their being insolent to me. But they paid me no rent; and in a few days I shall have above one half of the very few friends I have in the country in a prison.—Such being the pleasures of a country life, I intend to quit them all in about a month, to submit to the mortification of spending the spring in London, where, I am happy to hear, we are to meet. But I am infinitely happier to hear, that Mrs. Dalrymple is doing so well. May God preserve her long to you! for, she is a fine creature.—Just when I was going to you last spring, I received a letter from Bess, that she was dying. I put off my journey to Watcombe, and almost killed myself with posting to Scotland, where I found Madam in perfect good health.

"Yours always, my dear Jack,
"JOHN DALRYMPLE."

With this very amusing epistle we take leave for the present of the "*Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century*," and purpose in our next to notice Vol. II. the contents of which, however, are so multifarious, that we must expect rather to raise than gratify the curiosity of our readers.

28. *History of Guernsey*; by William Berry, late of the College of Arms, London. 4to. 30 Plates.

THIS elaborate work is dedicated by permission to the Prince Regent, and

and appears from the Author's preface to be the first connected account that has ever been written of this Island.

The Author says, that,

"Being the first person who has attempted the History of the Island of Guernsey, it is with much diffidence and anxiety I submit it to the publick; trusting, however, that in proportion to the great difficulties I have had to encounter, the candid Reader will make all due allowance; and if the satisfaction it shall give the Islanders, the publick in general, and the supporters of the work in particular, proves equal to the trouble I have had in the compilation, I shall consider myself amply repaid. The want of a prior Historian has laid me under great difficulties. There are, indeed, some few old manuscripts in private hands in the Island, which have never been collected together and properly digested; and these seem to have undergone equal divisions with the insular estates to which they belong, as if on the death of a father they had, like his lands, been divided among his children."

The work is divided into 21 chapters, besides the Preface, Introduction, and Appendix.

The introduction contains a well-written chronological abridgement of the History of the Inhabitants of Great Britain and France, from whom those of Guernsey and the neighbouring Islands are descended, and on whose Sovereigns they have been dependant, from the earliest accounts down to the present time.

Chapter I. treats of the Situation, Extent, Division, and Population of the Island. Chap. II. Of the Names Guernsey and the neighbouring Islands have been known by, and mentioned in antient and modern History. Chap. III. Antient Inhabitants, and most early accounts of the Island, down to the establishment of the Normans in the Province of Neustria, since called Normandy. Chap. IV. Of the Islands under the first six Dukes of Normandy, from Rollo to William II. called the Conqueror. Chap. V. Of the Islands under the Kings of England, as Dukes of Normandy, from William the Conqueror to Richard I. both inclusive. Chap. VI. Of the Islands under the English Monarchs, from King John, who surrendered the Duchy of Normandy, to Richard II. the last of the Saxon line of British Sovereigns. Chap. VII. Of the Insu-

lar History from Henry IV. through the Houses of Lancaster and York, and the Union of the two Families, to Queen Elizabeth, both inclusive. Chap. VIII. Of the Islands from the Union of the two Crowns in James I. to the time of Queen Anne, and from that period to the present reign of George III. and the year 1814. The subsequent chapters treat of incidental remarks on the Insular tenures, Coins, Weights and Measures, Parochial Districts, Laws and Customs, Civil Government and Royal Court, Military Government, Interior Government, Legislation, Convention of the States, Privileges, Religious Establishments, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Commerce, Agriculture, Alderney, Sark, Herne, Jethan, and Jersey:

From this ample "bill of fare" we shall select the description of St. Peter's Port, or Town Parish, as a fair specimen of the Author's style.

"The Town of which we have now to speak has of late years been much extended in several directions; it seems formerly to have been confined to the range of houses running parallel with the sea, from what is called Glatney to the upper part of Horn-street. Several very antient dwellings are still to be seen in this range with overhanging floors, which must nearly have met the opposite buildings; the streets being still narrow, though, no doubt, greatly improved, consisting now of good and mean houses irregularly intermixed, private dwellings, and some handsome shops. The whole is but ill paved, not wide enough to admit of a foot-path, with a kennel down the principal street, draining down the surrounding steep, which proves a great annoyance to the ladies, who have no alternative but walking; the few English carriages that are kept seldom venturing down the sharp declivities into the town, and the insular vehicles being too unwieldy and sluggish in their motions for town purposes. They are, indeed, rude structures, truly grotesque in appearance; a kind of chariot body, or rather more like an hospital chair, on long shafts, without springs or perch, with only two wheels, placed far behind, drawn by one led horse. The buildings now extend in several directions across the ravine and adjoining height, to what is called the New and High Town (Hauteville), where many good houses have been erected, in streets and detached, pleasantly overlooking the harbour, with excellent gardens, which are generally kept in the nicest

niciest order, and produce abundantly, but rather too much immured for fruit trees.

"The Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was the last built in this Island, and is by far the most elaborate performance. The porch on the North side is very handsome; the arch is Gothic, formed of deep granite mouldings, curiously carved with much labour. The pillars in the interior, which support the arched roof, are likewise cut out of hard granite, and several beautiful marble monuments of modern date adorn the walls."

Many of the Inscriptions are in French. The following will, perhaps, appear novel to the English reader :

"Ici repose le Corps
de Thomas Andros, Esq^r.
l'un des Gentilshommes de
la tres honorable Chambre
privé du Roi Guillaume 3^{eme},
lequel fut marié avec Dem^{lle}
Rachel Le Marchant, dont il eut
deux enfans, une fille et un fils,
dont le fils appelle Thomas
est mort, lequel est decedé
au Seigneur le X^{eme} de
Juillet 1697 estant
agé de 25 ans."

It appears that the Island was divided into parishes during the reign of William the Conqueror, but at what time the Churches were built, cannot exactly be ascertained; the Insular manuscripts, however, furnish a very particular account of their dedication, a ceremony that no doubt took place immediately after their completion. The Parishes are ten in number, and according to the time of such consecrations rank in the following order :

St. Sampson	22d May	1111
St. Michael, or the Vale...	22d Sept.	1117
St. Philip of Testival....	1st Nov.	1130
St. Saviour's.....	30th Nov.	1154
St. Margaret of the Forest	3d Sept.	1163
St. Peter's of the Word..	29th June	1167
St. Martin.....	4th Feb.	1199
Our Lady of Deliverance of the Castle.....	25th Aug.	1203
St. Andrew.....	1st Oct.	1284
St. Peter's Port.....	1st Aug.	1312

During the revolutionary war which so long agitated Europe, this Island was frequently menaced by the Usurper's myrmidons; but under Divine Providence these threats proved abortive, and it may be satisfactory to read the Author's account of the present state of the defence of the Island, and of the steady loyalty of the inhabitants.

"During the present reign, the Islands have often been under serious alarm, which (excepting in the instance just noticed) have proved mere threats, perhaps to divert the attention of Government from the more immediate object of the enemy in other quarters; nevertheless, such menaces have ever shewn the steady loyalty and attachment of the Islanders to their beloved Sovereign, by a determined resolution to lose the last drop of blood in their defence, and preserve to the Crown of England this only remaining part of the antient Duchy of Normandy; the possession of which, as that great law oracle, Lord Chief Justice Coke, has observed, 'is a good seizin to the Kings of England for the whole Duchy.'

"The well-regulated Militia force of the Island, of which I shall speak more particularly hereafter; the number of regulars generally in barracks here (Guernsey and Jersey, of late years, having been made considerable depôts); the very formidable state of the fortifications, which all round the Island have been considerably augmented and improved during this reign; the building of Fort George (so named in honour of his Majesty), which might bid defiance to a besieging army; and the rocky cliffs with which nature has every where fortified the Island, have altogether rendered it, if not impregnable, that certain sacrifice of a host of foes, which must ever deter our inveterate enemies even from attempting its reduction."

The Appendix contains a valuable collection of antient records relative to the ecclesiastical and civil Histories of the Island, and a variety of articles relative to its Mineralogy and Botany, which add much to the utility of the Work.

Upon the whole, we have seldom perused a volume containing a greater fund of information and entertainment; and as it fills up a chasm in the History of our Country, we feel no doubt but that it will speedily find its way into the library of the Topographer and Antiquary. T.F.

29. *The Ægis of England; or the Triumphs of the late War, as they appear in the Thanks of Parliament, progressively voted to the Navy and Army; and the Communications either oral or written on the Subject. Chronologically arranged, with Notices Biographical and Military. By Maurice Evans, Navy and Army Agent. 8vo, pp. 608. Longman and Co.*

THIS is a Collection which every one who can boast of being a Briton will peruse with equal pride and pleasure.

The Volume consists entirely of Parliamentary Thanks to our Naval and Military Heroes, from the victory of Lord Howe in June 1794, to the reduction of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, and the tranquillity established in India by the Marquis of Hastings.

"It will be but little necessary to speak of the origin of the War out of which the triumphs connected with the subject of this work have arisen. If Englishmen were disposed to indulge in the turgid language of our great and constant enemies the French, we might say, that exclusive of ordinary conflicts, it has been necessary ever since our existence as a civilized state, once in a century at least to inflict a *signal* chastisement on France! The last and most singular of all, owes its rise to the immense consolidation of power created by a revolution of that antient monarchy, which giving to a haughty and warlike people all the advantages of a youthful state, led them, with new force of principle and action, to the execution of their project for universal empire. With this project, it is sufficiently known, successive generations had burned; and the republican form of Government, by the popular enthusiasm attached to it, tended pre-eminently to its success. While, in a state of peace, they plausibly represented themselves as concerned only in the reformation of their internal concerns, *principles* at war with all the other political institutions of Europe became diffused with a facility that threatened to revolutionize the world.—And the force of opinion was rapidly about to effect that which had in vain been attempted by the utmost force of arms. Against this mighty and reactive power the energies of Great Britain were speedily directed by her Minister, and by land and sea produced results that may alone immortalize the British name. If the just claims of the Navy seem to appropriate exclusively the glorious tributes due to the earlier periods of the war, tributes in which none joined more ardently than those senators connected with the land Army, it will be in course explained by the fact that it had not then entered into the plan of administration to keep a large *native* military force in the field*. Had this been the

case, the illustrious Minister who first wielded the power of the country, would not have lived to see successive coalitions destroyed by the failure of subsidiary armies, nor died too soon to witness the glorious completion of the vast enterprise he had undertaken.

"Uncertain as are the forms of the honours of antiquity, of which none approach nearer to those of the present time than the laureated tablets permitted to the Roman Generals, and those metrical compositions of the soldiery, which Livy, while he recorded, could not admit to his pages; the value of just eulogy is every where recognized. The wisdom of Greece proclaimed that 'the voice of praise is sweet!' The delicate Pliny, in the most fastidious age of Rome, attributed to the want of desert alone that the good old fashion of rewarding those who celebrated persons or places had been neglected; for, says he, 'what can be conferred more valuable than never-fading praise?' On the revival of letters one of their greatest ornaments, Petrarch, has perpetuated the satisfaction he received and the glory he derived from the praise of his contemporaries, whether philosophers or kings. This principle still survives the wreck of time; and it remained for the free constitution of Britain, to devise for its administration, a mean more honourable than the proudest efforts of antiquity—which, while it avoids the vulgarity of popular acclamation, yields the finest incitement of patriotism, by conferring praise in the collective voice of a free and enlightened people. Such is the Parliamentary vote of thanks!—how dignified in itself will be not merely to be inferred from the character of a British Senate, but witnessed in that admirable eloquence, which rose in proportion to the grandeur of the events it celebrated, till it reached in itself the highest pitch of glory; how *just* also, will be perceptible from the occasional discussions that arose previous to their determination; and how *discriminative*, from the facts arising out of the subjects themselves.

"Short military notices are prefixed to the several divisions and sections; and, as curiosity is ever excited towards the persons of those who obtain honourable distinction, so biographical notices will also be found, wherever they could be safely or usefully placed. The increase of them towards the close of the work, will be readily accounted for by the increased conspicuity of claims. That no invidious selection has been made, will be evident from the rank and celebrity of several who are for the present excluded. Of these notices, biographical and military, it can only be said, that while

* "The troops were, however, greatly employed at the same time, not merely on the Continent and in conjunct expeditions, but as marines on board the ships of war; and thus shared the toils and triumphs of the Navy."

while they neither extend to minute researches into private life, nor presume to any depth of political inquiry, it is hoped that they convey some traits of character not commonly marked, and not uselessly directed to higher sources of information."

We have great pleasure in extracting the following article:

"Tranquillity of Public Affairs in India; Termination of the Nepaulese War."

"The just discrimination of public rewards has more than once appeared in the preceding pages; it has in no instance been more pre-eminent than on the present occasion. After the splendid decisions which have already come with in our view, it might excite wonder how causes of discontent, and the seeds of future war, had been engendered. The reason must be found in the restless temper, however, of certain powerful Native governments, and the critical circumstances of his Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's territories in the East during the continuance of European war. The appointment of Governors General of India has of late years also assumed a very peculiar character. The Nobleman who is the subject of the present section had, moreover, been peculiarly unfortunate in appointments more pregnant with dangers and difficulties, than honours and rewards. This occasion, therefore, the result of great energy, skill, and ability, was fortunate to the country and to himself. There is here less reason than in some other instances, to propitiate the reader, on account of defects in the official documents; since the recent period of the present vote, and the distant scene to which it relates, preclude the possibility of obtaining them. The vote itself is as follows:

'Jovis, 6^o die Februarii, 1817.

'Resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Governor-General of the British Possessions in the East Indies, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces there, for his judicious arrangements in the plan and direction of the military operations against Nepal, by which the war was brought to a successful issue, and peace established upon just and honourable terms.—That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, for the skill, valour, and perseverance displayed by him in the late war with Nepal, to which the result of that contest is mainly to be ascribed; and also to the several officers

of the army, both *European* and Native, for the bravery and discipline displayed by them in that arduous contest.'

"If a cento could be extracted from those literary honours which have been justly conferred on the British Mæcenæ, it would form a record of honour, worth, and talent, as much beyond the bounds prescribed to this brief notice, as it surpasses the ordinary course of human life, however dignified its character, or whatever its extent. It is only, therefore, attempted to recall the attention of the Reader to a few facts and dates:—Francis Rawdon Hastings, son of John Earl of Moira and the Lady Eliz. Hastings, afterwards Baroness Hungerford, Hastings, &c. was born on the 9th of December, 1754; and, after an elegant education under the eye of his mother, a woman of great talents and merit, entered the army in the 15th foot, in Sept. 1771. Biography is full of the interesting anecdotes of his infancy tending to a military prepossession of mind. His uncle, Lord Huntingdon, used to recount his wounding himself, at ten years old, with a small battery of brass cannon, which he was pointing at some old folios. At school he was distinguished by a fondness for the defence of Zanga,

'On the rack I'll scorn thee,' &c.

and early loved to pronounce the Spanish proverb, *'Ningun mal a ya granda si es postera,'* and the expression of Damien, *'La journée sera dure, mais elle se passera,'* both significant of constancy in danger. How well he fulfilled these ideas is evident from the exclamation of General Burgoyne, on seeing him lead the grenadiers of the 5th at Bunker's Hill, where he received two shots in his cap:—*'Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life!'* He obtained his company in the 63d in 1775, and was soon after employed on the Staff, whence he received a command. Through the whole of the American war, his Lordship continued zealously active and greatly successful, of which there are many memorable instances. He was not, however, without attempts to sully his humanity from the necessity having occurred of a military execution; which his explanation in the Irish House of Peers, and elsewhere, on his return, set at rest.—*'Isaac Hayne had been taken at the capture of Charlestown: he was suffered to go on parole to his own house: he was not contented with remaining a prisoner on parole; he voluntarily came forward and took the oath of allegiance: he soon began to intrigue, and obtained the command of Colonel of Militia in the Enemy's army: he corrupted a battalion of our Militia which*

which had been enrolled and attested: he was detected carrying them off at the very moment when the enemy were coming down upon us: he was tried by a Court of Inquiry, and executed: but this Court of Inquiry was *the only criminal court known in the country*; it was adopted from the example of the Enemy, and it was *so far superior to a Court Martial, that the Officer who presided in it was responsible for every official act.* In the same manner, the formation of the volunteers of Ireland, at Philadelphia, recruited from the Enemy's ranks (a system that has since been so successfully pursued elsewhere), was misunderstood in its results. That men accustomed to vicissitude should not, although steadily losing half their numbers in action, desert at other times, is little wonderful, though the manner in which it was remedied may appear so; for, in a conspicuous instance, the man who had deserted was left to be *tried by his Peers*, the privates of the regiment, who convicted, and promptly executed him!—Singular and advantageous parallels might be adduced between the circumstances and conduct of Lord Rawdon and subsequent events; they are, however, unnecessary. Toward the close of the contest, his Lordship's health having suffered, he returned to England, but on the passage was captured, and *happily* carried into Brest, whence he was immediately released; for it is believed that he was deemed a prisoner to the Americans, who would, to a wretched intriguer like Hayne, have sacrificed the finest character of his age and country. Another current opinion is perfectly borne out by his Lordship's character, that the Captain of the French ship that captured him, afterwards under misfortune, in a peculiar manner shared his bounty: if he did not, he was the only Frenchman of any claim to recognizance, who was not led to forget the cause of his migration in the magnificent hospitality of the Earl of Moira. — On his return, he was most graciously received by his Majesty, who appointed him his Aid-de-camp, and created him a British Peer: on the

new war, he became Major-general, and in the latter part of 1793 was appointed to a command in which all the antient Nobility of France were to serve under him; and not only did this exalted body of persons readily acquiesce in the measure, but an English General of rank, character, and powers of the first order, was ready to waive his seniority, for the purpose of joining, of aiding in the arrangements, of a mind which, with true greatness, he was proud to compliment by his submission. The triumphs of the Republican cause have been seen — the command of Lord Moira vanished; — not so, however, his Lordship's talents or his energy: for, when the British army, under the orders of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, was placed, by untoward circumstances of the times which have already been alluded to, in jeopardy near Antwerp, he rushed forward with only 10,000 men, in the true spirit of antiquity, taking care that they should be calculated, for the mis-information of the Enemy, at a much higher number; and, by a junction of the greatest skill and danger, succeeded in relieving it. The personal friendship which had long existed between the Prince of Wales and Lord Moira, now more firmly if possible cemented, as well as that with his Royal Brother *, would in all probability have insured his Lordship a high command, if those extensive measures had been then in existence which have since so much increased the national glory. His talents, however, were transferred from the Field to the Senate, in which he always shone with equal lustre, and particularly in any question that concerned the honour and freedom of his country, or of humanity†. His leisure, if so it can be called, was employed in the cultivation of letters, and the patronage of literature and science, which he had never neglected; for many instances could be shown, in which, at the moment of preparation for service, his anxiety was undiminished in regard to some object of the one or the other. Indeed it may be truly and singularly said, that nothing

* "It will be recollected how delicate an act of friendship Lord Rawdon performed in the affair with Colonel Lenox, since Duke of Richmond, which ended so honourably to his Royal Highness."

† "That his Lordship did not exceed his action by his expression, needs not to be here asserted. No fortune could support his munificence, and the result has not unfrequently been painful to him; yet it has been understood, on the best authority, wherever justice interfered with generosity, honour and probity were never absent, and many instances have arisen where even here Lord Hastings has been truly great.

"To his Lordship is owing that interference of the Legislature with the Laws of Debtor and Creditor, which, however slow in arriving at perfection, will yet be accredited as one of the highest advantages to a great community."

GENT. MAG. September, 1817.

ever

ever interrupted his beneficence. An elegant scholar himself, his acute judgment in works of learning was never clothed with severity; and, like the younger Pliny, he was complacent to minor efforts of genius, though his refined taste rendered him cautious of public sanction.—In 1803, his Lordship had attained the full rank of General, and was appointed Commander of the Forces in North Britain, where, among a people characteristically reserved, he obtained a popularity unexampled; and when, with the new war, threats of invasion were repeated, was enabled to offer the Regular troops under his command for any service, being satisfied of the preservation of Scotland with its Volunteers.

"On the 12th of July, in the following year, he married the flower of that country, on whose beauty and fortune, as well as intelligence, all eyes had been long fixed;—Flora Muir Campbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right, the descendant of a race of heroes. By this lady he has five children, *Flora*, George Augustus Francis, to whom the Prince Regent was sponsor in person, and three other daughters. In 1806, Lord Moira was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and Governor of the Tower of London, with the Lieutenantancy of the Tower division; the latter of which he in course retains. In 1813, his Lordship was appointed Governor-General of Bengal, and Captain-General of all the Forces in the East Indies; whence he has derived the honours of the present section, and the Marquessate of Hastings. His Lordship's titles are now, therefore, Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount Loudoun, Baron Hungerford, Hastings, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molines, Peverell, De Homert, and Rawdon, of the United Kingdom; Earl Moira and Baron Rawdon, and a Baronet of Ireland."

"Of Sir David Ochterlony, who has so often excited attention in these latter years, and obtained the praise of his superiors, little can be told here: his career is marked out for History. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 18th Native Infantry, on the 18th of March, 1803, and Colonel, 1st of January, 1812; from which time he seems to have been much on the Staff. On the 4th of June, 1814, he became Major-General."

pences; opening new Sources of advantageous Commercial Enterprize; and creating new Objects of lucrative Investment of Capital: illustrated by Copper Plates of the Structure and Machinery of the Improved Hydrostatic Ship. 8vo, pp. 57. Longman and Co.

THIS is a Work of considerable importance, and deserving of serious attention; particularly the First Part of it, "On the means and advantages of supplying the Metropolis with Provisions by Water-Carriage."

"The plan proposed consists in removing the blood and butchery, attendant upon the carnivorous part of our mode of feeding, as well as the cookery upon it, as much as possible into the country, by the establishment of Commissariats in the various out-ports of the kingdom, so constituted in their external and internal relations, as to take the benefit of three very important articles in commercial speculation—*cheapness* of provisions, of labour, and fuel, in the distant counties—*compactness* in saving the expensive article of land-carriage: and *combination*: the expenses of half a load generally amounting to near a double per centage to that upon a whole one. Northward—Harwich affords a convenient outlet for the produce of Suffolk; famous, amongst its general agricultural productions, for its growth of that valuable root the carrot*: as well as rabbits, poultry, &c. (A hint is given to the inhabitants of all this part of the country, how much the value of their agricultural interest would be improved by the continuation of the Stowmarket and Ipswich Navigation to Bury St. Edmund's, or Thetford: this small hiatus being filled up, there would be then an extended navigable communication quite across the country, which would enable them to send their articles to the London market, at less than one third the expense of land-carriage.)—Lynn would be a convenient station, not only for the produce of the least populous part of Norfolk, but as a fish station; being in the immediate vicinity of the Cromer fishery; which might be enlarged to a very considerable degree beyond its present bounds; and is also within a convenient reach of

30. *A new System of Practical Political Economy, adapted to the peculiar Circumstances of the present Times: pointing out the Means of Dieting the Inhabitants of the Metropolis and its Vicinity to upwards of a Million Sterling per Annum better advantage in their Housekeeping Ex-*

* "To the prodigious number of stage-horses constantly kept upon hard meat, a due portion of carrots would be a most healthful acquisition: they have long been given to race-horses in training; and hunters highly kept: their excellence also as food for milch cows is particularly pointed out by Arthur Young." the

the great Dogger Bank : it has likewise a fat market near it.—Boston presents uncommon advantages, in its abundant water-carriage, for the transportation to this Port, from the interior of this large and rich county, of the heavy vegetables, potatoes, carrots, and turnips, as well as its corn : it is already constituted a considerable fish-market for the supply of the interior of the country ; and has also a fat market.—Hull is the nearest port to the great Dogger Bank for fish, and is a convenient mean for the landed produce of the Northern part of Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire ; besides having a communication by the Trent to the midland counties ; and a canal conveyance to the Yorkshire manufacturing towns.—All the way Northward there are a variety of good ports communicating with cheap countries. A lobster vessel or two, to and from Norway, would form a desirable addition to the Northern Commissariats.—Westward, there is, as having the benefit of navigable canals, for the cheaper transmission of articles from the interior of the country, Christchurch, near Portsmouth ; as the outlet of the counties of Hampshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire. Exeter, for Devonshire ; having the great Torbay fishery just by, and famous for its apples and other fruits, of which we purpose to avail ourselves so largely. Plymouth, for Cornwall ; with the Scilly Islands for a shell-fishery, and the Tamar navigation for landed produce : but this unfortunately stops short of Wide Mouth Bay, otherwise the difficulties of turning the Land's-end by vessels from Wales, Ireland, and the West of Scotland, might be avoided. This circumstance may render it advisable to have another station at Milford Haven ; which, in addition to the lobsters, oysters, salmon, and poultry, to be imported from the countries just mentioned, will have the means of a supply of haunches of the fine Welsh mutton, esteemed as venison in comparison with that of Lincolnshire or Leicestershire : by being prepared in the venison way, it would always form a genteel dish ; and is amongst the novelties intended to be introduced in this far sought, but not dear bought, system. This port is also within a convenient reach of Liverpool, and consequently Manchester, for their supply of the Commissariat articles at the same time. Barmouth Harbour appears by the map to be a central point of the coasts of Wales, and most likely is situated in the midst of its cheapest districts. With Cork and Waterford a constant intercourse is already established : but from all the various ports of Ireland,

this vessel would also be in the nature of a packet, as well as a provision vessel : the roomy accommodations its high tonnage will afford, will far exceed every thing of the kind hitherto known, and render a passage to London in it, far preferable, in fine weather, to a cramped and expensive imprisonment in a stage-coach. Weighing an ordinary man by the ton, his freight from Dublin to London, comes but to half-a-crown. So great is the intercourse with Ireland for provisions, that I observed in one of my memorandums, that the corn alone imported the preceding year amounted to 2,400,000*l*."

Many other subjects of a similar nature are discussed with no small degree of plausibility.

The Second Part of the Work reveals the "means of improving the present imperfect state of Commercial Navigation, by the construction of a Vessel, indued with superior power, safety, and tonnage, to that in established use;" and contains many useful suggestions on that and other subjects.

"Subjoined is an account of the number of hours it would take a vessel travelling at about the rate of a stage coach, six miles an hour, to reach the metropolis from the places enumerated ; which comprise stations for receiving the produce of the great fisheries, the Dogger Bank Northward, and the Torbay and Nymph Bank fisheries, Westward ; and may include supplies of poultry, not only throughout the extensive counties to which the various seaports belong, but from Ireland, Scotland, and Wales ; when imported along with other provisions, at the several depots proposed to be established. The distance from London to Dublin by sea is 197 leagues, so that the number of hours employed in the passage would be 99. To Waterford, 172 leagues, or 86 hours. To Liverpool, 216 leagues, or 108 hours. To Bristol, 177 leagues, or 89 hours. To Exeter, 97 leagues, or 49 hours. To Harwich is 88 sea miles, or fifteen hours. To Yarmouth, 122 miles, or 21 hours. To Boston, 212 miles, or 36 hours. To Hull, 230 miles, or 39 hours."

31. *A Supplement to Junius identified, consisting of Fac-Similes of Hand-writing, and other Illustrations.* 8vo, pp. 36; and Five Plates. Taylor and Hessey.

TO the arguments advanced by the very acute Author of this "Supplement" in his former publications (which were duly noticed in our vol. LXXXIII,

LXXXIII. i. 640; and vol. LXXXVI. ii. 539); many new and striking circumstances are now added, and several of the objections to the supposed identity are well answered. The similarity of hand-writing, as well as of style, is certainly very great.

The Author (whose name is particularly desirable) observes,

“With peculiar happiness of adaptation, our present case applies even to circumstances more speculative, which, with a strong degree of probability originally in their favour, have been raised into consequence by the frequent mention which is made of them, and the general impression of their reality. First—Sir P. FRANCIS is the only person *now living* to whom the Letters of JUNIUS have been attributed, and yet it is currently believed that whoever was the Author, he is not yet dead. No papers have hitherto been produced, from the portfolio of any deceased Author or Politician, which could throw light on the subject. No similar hand-writing has been laid before the publick: nor have the two books, bound in vellum, fallen into other hands, as far as we know, than those of their first possessor; though the motive for having them so distinguished by the binding was, doubtless, that by their means, at some distant period, and probably after his death, the honour of having written the Work should be reclaimed for the real Author, in opposition to pretensions made on the part of others.

“Secondly — We have before stated our conviction that JUNIUS, like Sir P. FRANCIS, had no personal acquaintance with Mr. George Grenville: though some have imagined that JUNIUS was not only well known to that Minister, but secretly encouraged by him in writing the Letters. — This supposition is, however, disproved by the fact, that there is preserved at Stowe a private unpublished letter, written by JUNIUS to Mr. G. Grenville, wherein he desires him to refrain from making any attempt to discover the Author, as it might do harm, but could produce no satisfactory result; adding, that in proper time he would declare himself. The tenor of this letter confirms the declaration of JUNIUS, that he was personally unknown to Mr. Grenville, and completely refutes the idea, that Charles Lloyd, the private secretary of Mr. Grenville, or that any other person at the instigation of the latter, wrote the work; but on the part of Sir P. FRANCIS, the whole proceeding appears rational and consistent, and the declaration perfectly true.

“The third and last presumptive coincidence which we shall at present notice, is by far the most curious of any.— It is commonly reported and believed, that the King, the late Lord North, and the present Lord Grenville, were at some time or other made acquainted with the real name of JUNIUS. According to the following anecdote in Wraxall's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 455, the King acquired this knowledge in the year 1772. ‘I have been assured that the King riding out in the year 1772, accompanied by General Desaguliers, said to him in conversation, ‘*We know who Junius is, and he will write no more.*’ The General, who was too good a courtier to congratulate upon such a piece of intelligence, contented himself with bowing, and the discourse proceeded no farther. Mrs. Shuttleworth, who was General Desaguliers' daughter, believed in the accuracy of this fact.’ As the report of such a discovery having been made is now very generally credited, we may admit the evidence of this anecdote in deciding at what period it took place. The date assigned is the more entitled to notice, as at that time Lord North was Prime Minister, and in that capacity he would most likely become acquainted with the secret. By parity of reasoning it is also probable, that Lord Grenville acquired his information at the time he held a similar situation: indeed, without this, it is not easy to conceive how Lord North and Lord Grenville should possess an opportunity of gaining that intelligence, which was denied to others in their sphere.

“On the basis of our conjecture, all these particulars have a distinct and rational ground of insertion. Admitting it possible that Sir PHILIP was known to be JUNIUS in the year 1772, we at once find a reason for the otherwise inexplicable event of his appointment, at that very time, to India. It certainly was strange that Lord Barrington, with whom he is represented to have had a quarrel, and from whom he could not obtain the next step of promotion in the War-office, though it was justly due to him, should in the same year, and while Sir PHILIP was abroad, recommend him so ‘honourably and generously’ to Lord North, as to procure for him the rank of a Sovereign in India: it was unaccountable that the dismissed clerk, who could not retain a salary of 400*l.* a year, should all at once be raised to one of 10,000*l.* But conceive him to be JUNIUS, and every thing is explained.— Perhaps Lord Barrington first perceived the truth, in the hints which were thrown out so unguardedly by Veteran; and

and being one of the coterie called the King's friends, he may have communicated his surmises to his Majesty, and proposed this honourable mode of banishing the offender. But by whatever means it may have reached the ear of the King, by this disclosure the Royal assent may have been obtained.—Lord North would then very reasonably demand to know for what services he was to advance Mr. FRANCIS so much above his former rank. His privacy was, therefore, unavoidable.—As for Lord Grenville, if ever he proposed Sir P. FRANCIS to the King, to fill any place or receive any honour, and if such proposal did not altogether meet the wishes of his Majesty, it is possible that the secret concerning JUNIUS would be stated in confidence, as the sole cause of the demer. This is mere guessing, but it does not require much ingenuity to conceive under what circumstances such a communication would be almost irresistibly called for.—The subject would bear further elucidation, but the writer is desirous to restrict his argument to those public documents and recorded facts which are open to all, and which it is no breach of delicacy to advert to.

“It is hardly necessary to mention, after what has been adduced, that in all his researches, the writer has never met with one fact, one thought, one word, which in the slightest degree impeded the course of his demonstration. This is a negative criterion of the truth, but of no small value after so extensive a survey, and it properly crowns the whole pile of evidence. Sir PHILIP FRANCIS must be content to share the lot of all those who have the *causam celebritatis* to boast of: *in hunc oculi omnium conspiciuntur, atque in eum, quid agat, quem admodum vivat, inquiritur; et tanquam in clarissima luce versetur, ita nullum obscurum potest nec dictum ejus esse nec factum.* It is said that he is angry at the charge: that would be folly. Events, over which no one had control, paved the way for the discovery; and a person who had never seen him, or his handwriting, or had a word of intelligence from any one concerning him, became the innocent herald of it. Can there be a stronger proof of the impossibility of further concealment? Let him then console himself with the thought that he has kept his secret as far as it depended on himself. It was calculated to last out a long life, but he has happily outlived it. Now, having ably and consistently performed his part, he appears in his natural character before the curtain drops, and will retire amid the plaudits of an admiring people.”

32. *The Sexagenarian; or the Recollections of a Literary Life. In two Vols. 8vo, pp. 436, 386. Rivingtons.*

THE SEXAGENARIAN is so unquestionably identified with the Friend whose loss we unaffectedly deplored in the First Part of our present Volume, p. 371, that we cannot for a moment suppose, had Mr. Beloe's intention of publishing the Work in his life-time taken place, that he even wished his name to be concealed.

The plan of the Author will, however, be best explained by extracting the short “Postscript” appended to it by one who intimately knew him.

“It will not, perhaps, be a very easy matter, at this period of the Work, to recal the mind of the reader from fiction to reality, and to persuade him of the melancholy truth, that THE SEXAGENARIAN IS NOW NO MORE. The circumstances attending this event are of an interesting, almost even of an awful nature. To engage the attention more deeply in his narrative, and to relieve it of the egotism attached to self-biography, the Sexagenarian had adopted the third person instead of the first in many parts of the work. He had supposed that after his death a friend had discovered a number of scattered materials, from which these volumes were to be formed, and had so supplied the connecting links as to make the History complete. In adopting this plan, he was enabled to give the narrative many little lively turns, which the natural playfulness of his mind suggested. In this manner he had proceeded, sustaining the character of himself and his friend, within a few pages of the conclusion of his work, and had even corrected the press down to the present sheet. Little perhaps did he think how prophetic was his plan, and that on his own death-bed he should in reality entrust to a friend that office, which in fiction he had supposed to have been committed to his care. To present these Memoirs to the world, and explain the peculiar circumstances under which they are published, was the dying request of the Sexagenarian to one who knew and who valued his worth. He had scarcely entered upon his sixtieth year, and had just entitled himself to the appellation which in his work he had assumed, when he was suddenly called from an existence of much bodily pain and suffering. His life had been chequered by various events both of a prosperous and of an adverse nature. In the paths of literature his exertions had been attended with the most gratifying success. He had moved

in the first circles of life; he had been fostered by the great, and rewarded by the good. No man, perhaps, of his age, possessed larger or more varied resources of curious and entertaining scholarship. In literary anecdote, he was rich and fertile; in neat and appropriate citations, he was unrivalled. His conversation was easy, elegant, and communicative; and no scholar could leave his company without an addition to his stock of knowledge. As a friend, he was respected and beloved; among his acquaintance, indeed, his good humour was almost proverbial. His open and generous nature was too often a dupe to the treacherous, and a prey to the designing. His latter days were spent in retirement from those busy scenes, in which he had formerly borne a conspicuous part. In the last two years of his life, he amused himself with the composition of the preceding Memoirs, which display an extensive knowledge of the events and the characters of a former day. Many of the personages there described, like the hand which records them, are now in the dust, and have left their name only and their memories behind. Would the reader inquire the end of the Sexagenarian; would he know how a life so spent was concluded; let him be assured, that his last hours were those of a good and pious man; that he departed in the same faith and fear in which he had lived. And happy will he be, who, after a life so actively and so usefully employed, shall repose upon a death-bed so calm, and so Christian, as that of the Sexagenarian."

We shall now turn to the Author's own "Introduction," printed long before his last illness, and revised at the press by himself. That here he speaks in his own proper character, we can testify from a long and inviolable intercourse of unreserved and affectionate friendship.

The justness, in particular, of the encomium on the "dear old woman" must universally be acknowledged.

"Among various other particularities which marked the whimsicality of our Sexagenarian's character, there were discovered in his manuscript, a great many specimens of Dedications, ready cut and dried. Of these, some were inscribed with due solemnity to very great men, to Ministers, Prelates, Court Favourites, and so forth; others were written in a less formal style to individuals of known genius, talents, and learning; one or two were of a playful kind, and addressed to old college friends

and acquaintance; one, more particularly, was of a facetious tendency, in the character of Satan to Buonaparte. Oh! that the Sexagenarian had but lived to witness the catastrophe of that miscreant adventurer! But of all these pieces, some composed with more and some with less care and circumspection, one more immediately forced itself upon the attention, inscribed to AN OLD WOMAN. — Something of an introduction seems indispensable on the present occasion, and perhaps nothing more to the purpose could easily be met with; so it is inserted *verbatim et literatim* from the original document.

"My dear old Woman, Those were good old times for poor Authors, when the usual accompaniment of an adulatory Dedication to some great personage, was ten pounds. Alas! there is no such thing *now-a-days*. It is well if when dismissed from the audience of the patron, you are bowed out with a little faint praise, and a civil leer. Yet such is the effect of habit, and so inconsistent is the character of man, that there are no Authors of equal celebrity with myself, (hem!) who will condescend to place their works before the publick, without a Dedication, or Inscription of one kind or other. But as ill luck would have it, my literary pilgrimage has been so long and so extended, that I have exhausted my catalogue of illustrious names, numerous as it was. I am compelled, as the French term it, '*jouer à coupe un*,' in other words, to play alone. I am reduced to the necessity of looking about for somebody who cannot in reason refuse the honour intended; from whom nothing is to be expected but a good-humoured acquiescence in whatever I may choose to say; whose vanity expects no flattery, whose pride can receive no wound. Where then can I look with more complacency, comfort, and confidence, than to MY DEAR OLD WOMAN? — Here I may expatiate without fear of interruption, and what is more, without suspicion of my sincerity, upon those intellectual qualities, which I have witnessed for almost half a century, growing as it were from a grain of mustard-seed to a tree, beneath whose spreading branches children and grand-children have reposed in security and peace. I might enlarge upon the sagacity which foresaw the approach of human ill, on the discretion which encountered, and on the fortitude which endured it. Yes! the imagination might indulge itself in remembering the delight with which we traversed together, the gay and enlivening fields of youth, and the cheerfulness and

composure with which the chilling winds of age were opposed. But on this subject it is time to pause, difficult as it is to forego the last opportunity of expatiating upon these fairy visions, the remembrance of which is still so dear.

* *Mirror of Life*, the glories thus depart
Of all that Love, and Youth, and Fancy
frame,

When painful Anguish speeds the piercing dart, [of Fame.]

Or Eury blasts the blooming flowers
"To conclude in plain prose. Mayst thou with whom the various incidents of a perturbed life have been participated, the pressure of which has again and again been alleviated by thy sympathy, accept, in no adulatory terms of praise, but in those of sober gratitude and truth, my heartfelt acknowledgments of thy goodness. Well can I remember that when thou wast an object of admiration, not to the gay and thoughtless alone, but to the grave, the sedate, and the wise, that no external allurements could ever divert thee from the obligations of duty. Nor can I forget that when our earlier career was obstructed by briars and thorns, thy sagacity found means to lessen their asperity, and thy unwearied exertions never failed to facilitate their removal. Surely too, amidst the sufferings and sorrows of repeated sickness, did thy tenderness assuage the pain, and impart the most delightful and salutary balm. The first vigour of my warm and youthful fancy was employed in representing the emotions excited by thy presence. The last occupation of my trembling pen, is to offer, with an unfeigned devotion, the solemn prayer, that thy decline of life may be as little rugged and disturbed as the condition of humanity will permit; and so farewell!"

The Volumes abound in anecdotes of Literary Characters in every situation of life; and, though the names are in general concealed, they almost universally speak for themselves. In some instances, we fear that Mr. Beloe, though he has spoken truth, may have spoken it too plainly; but he has certainly given to the publick a rich fund of literary entertainment. Of Porson, in particular, there is an ample store of original information; and much that is new concerning all his early associates at school and at College; nor are "the best Patrons of Literature," the Booksellers, forgotten.

33. *A Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying, with its just Limits and Temper; shewing the Unreasonableness*

of prescribing to other Men's Faith, and the Iniquity of persecuting differing Opinions. By Jeremy Taylor, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles I. and Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Downmore. 8vo. pp. 434. Gale and Fenner.

A NEW and neat edition of a valuable Work of an Author deservedly much esteemed; in which it has been judged expedient to omit the very long Dedication of the Work to Lord Christopher Hatton (as merely recapitulating its principal arguments), and to place the elaborate addition to Section Eighteen, on the case of the Anabaptists, at the end of the Volume. The Reader will thus receive this most powerful Writer's Statement of the Question of Infant Baptism in the way he gave it to the World—first in the shape here given, without the Appendix; and then with that important addition.

The last-mentioned alteration is certainly an improvement. We cannot be of the same opinion respecting the *Dedication*.

34. *A Defence of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions in the West Indies, including a Refutation of the Charges in Mr. Marryat's Pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade," &c. and in other Publications, with Facts and Anecdotes illustrative of the Moral State of the Slaves, and of the Operation of Missions.* By R. Watson, one of the Secretaries to the Committee for the Management of the Wesleyan Methodist Missions. pp. 160. Blanchard.

HAVING avoided entering into the charges against the Methodists which Mr. Watson here repels, we shall only say, that his Pamphlet is written with great moderation.

35. *Chemical Amusement; comprising a Series of curious and instructive Experiments in Chemistry, which are easily performed, and unattended by Danger.* By Fredrick Accum, Operative Chemist, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 191. Boys.

THIS amusing and instructive work will form a valuable addition to the Elementary Treatises on Chemistry already in the hands of the publick. The Author is well known both by his publications and his lectures; and by this little volume he has entitled himself to that praise which will never be

be denied to scientific professors who communicate the result of their experience in a popular and attractive form.

"The following pages," says Mr. Accum, "have been written with a view to blend chemical science with rational amusement. To the student, they may serve as a set of popular instructions, for performing a variety of curious and instructive experiments, well calculated for illustrating the most striking facts which the science of Chemistry has to offer. To give effect to this object, I have selected such experiments only, as may be performed with ease and safety in the closet; and the exhibition of which requires neither costly apparatus, nor complicated instruments. And that the experiments may be of greater value, than merely to afford amusement for a leisure hour, I have added the explanation to each individual process, in order to enable the operator to contemplate the phenomena with advantage, as particular objects of study, if his inclination should lead him that way."

The work comprises CIII interesting experiments, which, it will readily be acknowledged, when performed by a student himself are better adapted to fix the attention, and have a more permanent effect upon the mind, than either bare positions of precepts, or the rapid illustrations inseparable from public and popular courses of lectures.

36. *The Elements of Conchology; or Natural History of Shells: according to the Linnean System. With Observations on Modern Arrangements.* By Thomas Brown, Esq. (Capt. Forfar Reg.) F.L.S. &c. &c. Illustrated with Nine Engravings. pp. 168. Lackington and Co.

IN this concise Work the Linnean arrangement of shells is presented to the publick in a simple and intelligible form; and the Author was induced to undertake it, because, as he says, there was no elementary book on the subject in our language, with the exception of Da Costa's, whose arrangement is now generally exploded.

"Several attempts have been made to overturn the Linnean arrangement of Shells, but without effect: and with all its pretended faults no one has been able to supersede it by a better system. That it is not so complete as the other de-

partments, most people are ready to allow; but its beauties must perpetuate its pre-eminence."

After a short introduction, and an account of the various animals which have been discovered to inhabit shells, the Author enters on an explanation of the Parts of Shells, and proceeds to describe the Genera, in which he has also pointed out the different alterations of modern arrangements (particularly that of Lamarck), and the new genera which they have formed. A specific description of the plates is then given, in which, as far as it was possible, figures of British shells have been introduced.

To facilitate the farther researches of the Student, the Author has added to his work a List of the principal books which treat of Conchology, one article in which (Dr. Maton and Rev. Mr. Rackett's Descriptive Catalogue of British Shells, in the eighth volume of the Linnean Transactions) is recommended to the British Collector as indispensably necessary, "as it contains a list of every shell discovered to the time of its publication, described in the most correct and elegant style. The learned and ingenious Authors have corrected the errors of all writers who preceded them."

Some valuable information is communicated on the subject of collecting and cleaning shells, &c. together with a simple method of arranging cabinets; and the whole is concluded by an explanation of terms used in the Science of Conchology.

37. *An Essay on Universal Telegraphic Communication; in which a Plan is laid down for reciprocal Intercourse between the different Nations of the World in their respective Languages, on a Principle the most simple and economical.* By Joseph Conolly, Telegraphist, Author of the *Telegraphic Dictionary*, and other *Vocabularies*. 8vo. Winchester.

An Introduction to Universal Telegraphic Communication, on a Principle the most Simple, Economical, and Expeditious, with a variety of Secret Keys, for Confidential Messages. By Joseph Conolly. 12mo, pp. 8.

THE mode of communication here suggested is *literal*, and the means by which it is effected are very ingenious, and very simple. The inventor has subjoined to the Essay a Series of questions

questions and answers, which are most in use in telegraphing at sea, in ten different languages.

"This small Code of Signals is humbly submitted to the different Nations of the Universe, as a pleasing and alluring mode of instructing youth, at sea or on shore, in any language, to facilitate a mutual understanding between the Nations, through the adoption of one general Telegraphic Alphabet and Numerical Table."

38. *A Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages. By the Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A.M. a Native of Spain, and Founder of the Royal Economical Society of Xerez de la Frontera.* 12mo. Lackington and Co.

Diccionario de la Lengua Inglesa para el Uso de los Espanoles, compilado de los mejores Autores de ambas Naciones, por el Rev. Don Felipe Fernandez, A.M. Presbitero de Xerez de la Frontera, y Fundador de la Real Sociedad Economica de los Amigos del Pais de dicha Ciudad. 12mo. Lackington & Co.

IT will be sufficient to apprise our Readers of the publication of these useful Volumes. A new plan is observed in the arrangement of the Spanish and English Dictionary; the words of each language being arranged in a single alphabetical series,—a plan calculated "to save trouble and loss of time by the frequent mistakes of looking for an English word in the Spanish, or a Spanish word in the English part of a Dictionary of those languages in the common form."

"The Author hopes his Dictionary will be received more favourably than that of Don Sebastian de Cobarrubias, who invented and published in 1611 the first Alphabetical Dictionary, which was at first ignorantly rejected as an absurd confusion of detached words, but which has since been approved and acknowledged by all Nations as more convenient than the Vocabularies then in use."

39. *Eighteen Maxims of Neatness and Order; to which is prefixed, an Introduction by Theresa Tidy.* 12mo. pp. 35. Hatchard.

AS much real domestic comfort depends upon attention to minute and trifling circumstances of arrangement, a due observation of these trite, but excellent maxims, might greatly tend to the happiness of many families.

GENT. MAG. September, 1817.

40. *The Knitting Teacher's Assistant; designed for the use of National Girls Schools.* sm. 12mo, pp. 41. Hatchard.

CONSISTING of Lessons on Knitting by questions and answers; calculated greatly to assist the scholar.

41. *The Blind Man and his Son; a Tale for Young People. The Four Friends; a Fable. And a Word for the Gipsies.* sm. 8vo. pp. 127. Taylor and Hessey.

THE blind Man and his Son may be ranked among the Tracts of the Bible Association; it comprizes some very good and serious admonition.

The Fable of the Four Friends may be applied to many reforming politicians. There is something ingenious in the defence, we might almost call it the eulogium, of the gipsies. Their conversion by the Missionaries is recommended in the Sequel.

42. *Germanicus, a Tragedy, in Five Acts, by A. V. Arnault; performed at Paris by the King's French Comedians in ordinary, 22d March, 1817. Translated from the French into Blank Verse, by George Bernel, Esq. late of the 9th Regiment of Foot. To which is prefixed, an Historical Account of Germanicus.* 8vo, pp. 112. Leigh.

THE story of Germanicus is well adapted for dramatic representation; and M. Arnault has succeeded in producing a piece which powerfully awakens the passions, and interests the feelings. Of the translation we cannot speak in very high terms of praise: it may be faithful, but the structure of the verse is for the most part harsh and abrupt, and detracts very much from the interest of the piece. It would seem as if, in the original, each sentence, or such part as required a pause after it, was comprised in the compass of a line, and that the translator had been ambitious to produce a version that should correspond line for line with his original. In fact the version is still French, in every thing but words.

A passage from the dying-speech of Germanicus will give a fair specimen of the translator's powers:

"Tho' scap'd, in thousand shapes, dire slaughter's field, [ed children,
Oh! lov'd, unhappy spouse! dear, wretch-
Scarce, scarce in Manhood's prime, ye
see me perish!— [snare—
Alas! I'm fall'n in treach'ry's foulest
An

An horrid snare—spread by a fiend-like woman!.... [draw me!—

A snare to which my heart deep joy'd to I dreamt by kindness to have conquer'd malice! [picions,

Deeming your prudent counsels but sus-Myself betray'd my life into their hands. Ah! Friends, you weep my lot in streams of sorrow :

A task remains you—oh! avenge it too!—Tell my lov'd sov'reign—tell my Sire rever'd—

(Pointing to *Piso and Plancina*.)

What horrid pangs they've giv'n my guiltless heart— [my feet—

What murder'ous snares they set around What barb'rous plans they fram'd to work my ruin! [baseness,

Punish their perfidy!.... So vile's their It taints my heart with hate!.... the foul sin's theirs! [venge!

Oh be that hate a spur to your swift re-

Not only scourge them for the guilt they've done,

Punish them chiefly to console the earth For loss of all the good I meant all the world! [chief desire!

Oh! cruel Gods! ye view'd my heart's Now keener agonies deep, deep, pierce my bosom!

Gods! what dread tortures must the culprits suffer!

Farewell, lov'd country—oh!"....

The Translator pays the following compliment to M. Arnault:

"As a sincere tribute of respect and esteem to the genius of the Author of this beautiful and pathetic Play,—this attempt to transfuse into an English version, some of its spirit, tenderness, and grace, is humbly inscribed to Monsieur Arnault, by his unfeigned Admirer, George Bernel."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication :

The Diary of JOHN EVELYN, Esquire, printed from the original MSS. in the Library at Wotton; embracing the greatest portion of the Life of the celebrated Author of "The Sylva, a Discourse of Forest Trees," and other works of long-established literary celebrity. Revised through the press by W. BRAY, Esq. Treas. S. A. the Author of "The History of Surrey."—This extremely curious and valuable Journal contains his observations and remarks on men, manners, the politics, literature, and science of his age, during his travels in France and Italy, his residence in England towards the latter part of the Protectorate, and his connexion with the Courts of Charles II. and the two subsequent reigns; interspersed with a variety of novel and interesting anecdotes of the most celebrated persons of that period. Added to this will be original private letters from Sir EDW. NICHOLAS, (Secretary of State) to King Charles I. during some important periods of that reign, with the King's answers in his own hand-writing, now first given to the world; also Selections from the Correspondence of JOHN EVELYN; and numerous Letters from Sir EDWARD HYDE (Lord Clarendon) to Sirs EDW. NICHOLAS and RICHARD BROWNE, during the exile of the British Court. The whole highly illustrative of the events of those times, and affording numerous new facts to the Historian and Politician. The work will be comprised in 2 vols. royal 4to, and will be embellished with authentic portraits engraved by the best Artists, partly from most exquisite drawings of the celebrated *Nanteuil*, now in the possession of the Evelyn family, com-

prising original likenesses of JOHN EVELYN; Sir RICHARD BROWNE, Ambassador to the Court of France; MARY, his daughter, wife of JOHN EVELYN; and of Sir EDWARD NICHOLAS: views of Wotton House, one of which is worked from the original etching by JOHN EVELYN; and other interesting Plates.

The Life of Dr. WATSON, late Bishop of Landaff, written by himself, and revised in 1814; edited by his son, the Rev. RICHARD WATSON, Prebendary of Landaff and Wells.

Madame de STAEL's Memoirs of the Private Life of her Father (the celebrated M. NECKER), in French and English.

The long-expected Memoirs of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, written by himself to a late period, and continued to the time of his death by his Grandson.

Magna Britannia: containing the Topography, Antiquities, &c. of Derbyshire; by Messrs. LYSONS.

Part V. of "Collections for Bedfordshire," with 18 Plates. By Mr. FISHER.—The Sixth Part, which is in progress, will complete the Work.

The Official Account of the late Embassy to CHINA. By Mr. ELLIS, Secretary of Legation.

Personal Observations, made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its voyage to and from that country, in 1816 and 1817. By CLARKE ABEL, Physician and Naturalist to the Embassy, 4to. Illustrated by Maps and other Engravings. Under the sanction of the East India Company, and dedicated, by permission, to Lord Amherst.

Travels in the Interior of America in 1809, 1810, and 1811; including a Description of Upper Louisiana, together with the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana,

diana, and Tennessee, with the Illinois and Western Territories; and containing Remarks and Observations useful to persons emigrating to those Countries. By JOHN BRADBURY, F.L.S. London, &c.

A History of the Helvetian, Austrian, Apennine, Pyrenean, and Northern Floras, considered with respect to the points of origin from which the different Families of Plants have travelled to the Valleys and Plains, and become mixed together; illustrated by a Botanical Map of the Regions assigned to each.

A new Edition, altered and considerably augmented, of *Horæ Mosaicæ*, or a Dissertation on the Credibility of the Pentateuch as a portion of Sacred History; and on the connexion of the Patriarchal, Levitical, and Christian Dispensations. By the Rev. G. S. FABER.

Part I. of an Edition of the Hebrew Bible, *without points*, to be completed in four Parts; printed uniformly with the Edition of the Hebrew Bible *with points*, lately published. Either of these Bibles may be had interpagated with English, Greek, or Latin; and thus conjoined not exceeding an inch in thickness.

The Nature and Tendency of Apostolical Preaching; a Sermon preached at St. Michael's Church, Bath, on Sunday the 8th of June, 1817. By W. DEALTRY, B.D. F.R.S. Rector of Clapham.

An Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timber; founded upon a course of Experiments made at the Royal Military Academy upon Specimens procured from the Royal Arsenal and the Dockyard at Woolwich. By Mr. BARLOW, a Mathematical Teacher at Woolwich.

The Dauphin Virgil, with Dr. Carey's *Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana* prefixed.

"The Steyne," a Satirical Novel.

A Novel entitled "Fanny Fitz-York," in 3 vols. By Mrs. RYLEY, of Liverpool.

Preparing for Publication:

"An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," in Three Parts, by Mr. T. H. HORNE. In two large volumes 8vo. illustrated with Maps.—Part I. will contain a View of the Geography of Palestine, and of the Political, Religious, Moral, and Civil State of the Jews; illustrating the principal Events recorded in the Bible. Part II. will present a copious Investigation of the Principles of Scripture-interpretation, and their Application to the Historical, Prophetical, Typical, Doctrinal, and Moral Parts of the Sacred Writings, as well as to the Practical Reading of the Scriptures. Part III. will be appropriated to the Analysis of the Bible, including an Account of the Canon of Scripture, together with Critical Prefaces, and Synopses to each

Book, upon an improved plan. An Appendix will be subjoined, comprising an Account, 1. Of the Principal MSS. and Editions of the Old and New Testaments. 2. Of Various Readings, with a Digest of the chief Rules for weighing and applying them. 3. Rules for the better understanding of Hebraisms. 4. A concise Dictionary of the Symbolical Language of Scripture. 5. Lists of Commentators and Biblical Critics of eminence, with Bibliographical and Critical Notices of each, extracted from authentic Sources: together with Chronological and other Tables, necessary to facilitate the Study of the Sacred Writings.

A Treatise on Geognosy and Mineral Geography, with numerous Plates, illustrative of the Mineralogical Structure of the Earth in general, and that of Great Britain and other Countries in particular. By Professor JAMESON, of Edinburgh.

Mr. RICHARD HAND, glass-painter, proposes to publish, by subscription, A Practical Treatise on the Art of Painting on Glass, compiled and arranged from the original MSS. of his late father, RICHARD HAND, historical glass-painter to his Majesty. The discoveries of modern chemistry, which have brought to our knowledge various new metals and oxydes, which produce by vitrification many beautiful colours necessary for painting on glass, and which were unknown to the ancients, will be duly noticed, to correct an erroneous idea that they excelled in the art; and, in opposition to the mistaken notion, that the art has been lost, it will be clearly shown that it has been continued to the present day, and that in former times it was never brought to the perfection it has now attained.

Narrative of a Residence in Japan in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, with Observations on the Country and People of Japan; by Capt. H. GOLOWNIN, of the Russian Navy.

An Historical Account of the City and Environs of Winchester, with Descriptive Walks, in the course of which every object distinguished for its historical importance, or interesting from its remote antiquity, will be carefully noticed. By CHARLES BALL. Illustrated with Engravings in Aqua Tinta, from Drawings by Mr. C. F. Porden.

The Dramatic Works of the late Mr. SHERIDAN, prefaced by a correct Life of the Author, from authentic materials.

"The City of Refuge," a Poem in four books; by THOMAS QUIN.

The Abbate MAI has published at Milan an advertisement, dated May 1, 1817, relative to a small work of PHILO edited

edited by him last year. This Treatise on Virtue, which in the Milan MS. bears the name of Philo, was written, according to other MSS. by GEORGE GEMISTES PLETHO, a Greek author of the 15th century. It has even been long printed with the name of the latter (*Græcè et Latine*, Basileæ, Oporin, 1552, 8vo. — *Græcè, cum Stobæo*, Antuerpiæ, Plantin, 1575, fol. &c.) M. Mai therefore declares that he shall erase it from the list of in-edited works lately published by him, observing at the same time that it would not be impossible to assert the claim of Philo to this little treatise, 1. because the Milan MS. attributes it to him; 2. because the style seems not unworthy of antiquity; 3. because Gemistes Pletho, who has borrowed from various ancient Authors, as Aristotle, Theophrastus, Xenophon, Plutarch, and Arrian, might have done the same in regard to Philo; 4. because Philo actually composed books, no longer extant, upon Virtue. Anticipating, however, the answers that might be made to these four observations, and unwilling to engage in any dispute on the subject, M. Mai requests scholars to consider his edition, of which he distributed but a very small number of copies, as cancelled.

Colonel MUDGE states that as soon as the operations of the trigonometrical survey in Scotland and the Orkneys are completed, he shall proceed with M. Biot to Yarmouth, in Norfolk, where they hope to be joined by M. Arago, another member of the French Institute, and one of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude. By this co-operation, having accurately ascertained the latitude of that place, a notable addition will be made to the arc running South from Dunkirk to Formentera, independent of the great one running North to the Orkneys. After repeating the experiments of the pendulum at Yarmouth, the party will proceed to Blackdown, near Weymouth, to the meridional limit of the English arc; where, having again observed the pendulum, and made observations with the zenith sector on the same stars as have been observed in the Orkneys, their united operations will close with Messrs. Biot and Arago erecting their clock at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The whole arc, from Formentera to the Orkneys, observes Col. Mudge, will contain nearly 22° of the earth's meridian, and thence the quadrantal arc of the whole meridian from the equator to the pole being ascertained, will afford the best of all possible standards of length and capacity, whenever it shall be determined by the Legislature of both countries to equalize their weights

and measures by the same common standard. The great arc deduced from these operations will be found to pass over a part of Spain, all France, and Great Britain. Belgium has already followed the example of France, and has taken the standard from the same natural source. Thus if by this participation, the three Nations, from their united meridian, shall agree to take the same standard derived from it, there seems little reason to doubt that the rest of the world, without loss of time or difficulty, would follow their example.

A Case which lately occurred in the Royal Dispensary for the diseases of the Ear, where a boy born deaf and dumb was restored to both hearing and speech, will shew the rapid improvement in the medical practice of the present day. The pathology of the ear, neglected till of late, has now attained a vast importance by the institution of a Dispensary for its diseases; and the subject of deafness being now taken up by the Royal College of Surgeons as the theme of their annual prize, will tend to throw additional light on this interesting malady.

Sir GEORGE CAYLEY has proposed a public subscription for the purpose of ascertaining how far the principle of Balloons supporting heavy burdens in the air may be made useful as a medium of conveyance. When the subscription amounts to 1000*l.* he suggests that an annual committee of seven members be appointed, and that no experiments be undertaken but by order of this committee with the advice of such civil engineers as they chose to consult. Towards this object Sir George offers 50*l.* but by no means wishes gentlemen disposed to forward it to subscribe upon a high scale, as a greater amount may probably be obtained in smaller sums.

NUMBER OF KNOWN VEGETABLES.

The number of Plants yet known amounts, according to the calculation of Baron Von Humboldt, to 44,000, of which 6000 are agamous, that is, plants which have no sexual organs, such as champignons, lichens, &c. Of the remainder there are found

In Europe.....	7,000
In the temperate regions of Asia	1,500
In Equinoxial Asia and the adjacent Islands.....	4,500
In Africa.....	3,000
In the temperate regions of America in both hemispheres }	4,000
In Equinoxial America.....	13,000
In New Holland and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.....	5,000

38,000

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

*** Having obtained Copies of the following elegant Poems, we have a particular pleasure in offering them to our Readers.

HACKFALL *.

An Elegy, To NEERA.

TO Hackfall's calm retreats, where Nature reigns

In rural pride, transported Fancy flies.
Oh! bear me, Goddess, to these sylvan plains, [rise!

Where all around unlabour'd beauties

Let Wealth's vain votaries, Gothic sons of Taste,

The fetter'd hand of mimic Art admire,
The marble fane, with urns and statues grac'd,

The gilt alcove, and justly-sloping spire.

Be theirs, through long-drawn walks, that tire the eyes,

Through gay parterres, and vistas green, to stray,

Where stately trees in due proportion rise,
And tortur'd waters regularly play:

With thee, Neëra, mistress of my soul,
Less artful scenes my simple mind delight, [aud'ring roll,

Such as, where Ure's fair streams me-
Kind Nature form'd to please the enraptur'd sight.

Here Wood and Lawn their various charms combine, [dant hill,

The green dale sinks, and swells the verdant
Old-reverend oaks their high-arch'd boughs entwine, [rill.

And parting rocks disclose the gushing

Lo! through the glade, where ripening harvests bend [pears;

To the soft breeze, a distant Town appears
From smoking cots the bluish wreaths ascend, [rears.

And many a tower its antique structure

Down from yon hoary mountain's rugged side [flow!

A torrent falls! how swift the waters
While underground with silent stealth they glide, [flow.

Then rise to light, a fresh cascade be-

Thus, as the Priest of Love, sweet Ovid, tells,

To shun, Alpheus, thy enraptur'd waves,
In winding mazes Arethusa steals

Through secret vaults and subterraneous caves.

Fast by this stream, and in the thickest shade, [bound,

A straw-roof'd cot appears, with ivy
The walls with shells, and varied moss o'erlaid, [low'd ground;

And rough-hewn altars mark the hal-

* Near Rippon.

Here haply dwells some hoary-headed Seer, [din,

Far from the guilty crowd's tumultuous
Here in soft musings spends the silent year,

Estrang'd alike to Passion and to Sin.

Peace to his bones! nor you, my charming Maid,

Approach the cot; but turn, oh! turn your eyes!

Should Love, the tyrant Love, his heart invade,

Far from the Sage all wonted quiet flies.

Lo! in yon grove, and o'er the topmost boughs,

Untaught by art, a silver fountain plays,
In waving folds the bubbling water flows,
And varying Iris paints the humid rays;

No figur'd Triton spouts the indignant stream,

Nor weeps poor Niobe in antic show,

No Dolphins sport, no leaden Nereids swim,
Nor fond Narcissus views the lake below.

'Tis Nature all—grotesque and wild the scene,

The rough rock cleaves, the wave ascends on high,

Then bubbling down upon the mossy green,
O'er pebbles strays in gurgling harmony.

Hail, sweet recess! what charms the sight regale,

And pour'd on thee with more than lavish pride;

Hail, sweet recess! more fair than *Tempe's* vale,

Or *Ida's* shade, where fabled gods reside.

O haste, Neëra, to this peaceful grove,
Here let us Wisdom's silent steps pursue,

Here pass an age of innocence and love,
And bid the folly-fetter'd world adieu.

Inscription for a Building on the Banks of a Lake in one of the Midland Counties.

Hail, shadowy Lake! whose gliding wave serene

Reflects the beauties of the varying scene.
Here let the Muse her humble vigils keep,

And quaff the gales from yon impending steep;

Here let the year her early fragrance fling,

And glitt'ring plumage dip the hasty wing;
Here on the brink Pomona's blossoms glow,

And sunny miriads sparkle from below;
Here let the Mind at peaceful anchor rest,

And Heaven's own sunshine cheer the guiltless breast.

THE

THE BUTTERFLY'S BIRTH-DAY.

By WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq.

THE shades of night were scarcely fled;
The air was mild, the winds were still;
And slow the slanting sun-beams spread
O'er wood and lawn, o'er heath and hill.

From fleecy clouds of pearly hue
Had dropp'd a short but balmy shower,
That hung, like gems of morning dew,
On every tree and every flower.

And from the Blackbird's mellow throat
Was pour'd so loud and long a swell,
As echoed, with responsive note
From mountain side, and shadowy dell.

When, bursting forth to life and light,
The offspring of enraptur'd May,
The Butterfly, on pinions bright,
Launch'd in full splendour on the day.

Unconscious of a mother's care,
No infant wretchedness she knew;
But, as she felt the vernal air,
At once to full perfection grew.

Her slender form, ethereal, light,
Her velvet-textur'd wings unfold;
With all the rainbow's colours bright
And dropt with spots of burnish'd gold.

Trembling with joy, awhile she stood,
And felt the sun's enlivening ray;
Drank from the skies the vital flood,
And wonder'd at her plumage gay;

And balanc'd oft her broider'd wings,
Through fields of air prepar'd to sail;
Then on her vent'rous journey springs,
And floats along the rising gale.

Go, child of Pleasure, range the fields,
Taste all the joys that Spring can give,
Partake what bounteous Summer yields,
And live, while yet 't is thine to live.

Go, sip the rose's fragrant dew,
The lily's honey'd cup explore.
From flower to flower the search renew,
And rifle all the woodbine's store;

And let me trace thy vagrant flight,
Thy moments too of short repose,
And mark thee then with fresh delight
Thy golden pinions ope and close.

But hark! while thus I musing stand,
Pours on the gale an airy note;
And, breathing from a viewless band,
Soft silvery tones around me float!

—They cease—but still a voice I hear,
A whisper'd voice of hope and joy,
"Thy hour of rest approaches near,
Prepare thee, mortal!—thou must die!

Yet start not;—on thy closing eyes
Another day shall still unfold,
A sun of milder radiance rise,
A happier age of joys untold.

Shall the poor worm that shocks thy sight,
The humblest form in Nature's train,
Thus rise in new-born lustre bright,
And yet the emblem teach in vain?

Ah! where were once her golden eyes,
Her glittering wings of purple pride?
Conceal'd beneath a rude disguise,
A shapeless mass to earth allied.

Like thee the hapless reptile liv'd,
Like thee he toil'd, like thee he spun,
Like thine his closing hour arriv'd,
His labours ceas'd, his web was done.

And shalt thou, number'd with the dead,
No happier state of being know?
And shall no future morrow shed
On thee a beam of brighter glow?

Is this the bound of Power Divine,
To animate an insect frame?
Or shall not He who moulded thine,
Wake at his will the vital flame?

—Go, mortal!—in thy reptile state,
Enough to know to thee is given;
Go, and the joyful truth relate,
Frail Child of Earth! high Heir of Heaven!"

THE HERMITAGE.

Written at CASTLE HILL, the Seat of Lord FORTESCUE.

By the Rev. SAMUEL BADCOCK.

ALL hail! ye Shades—and thou, lone
mossy cell, [the scene
Where sweet Remembrance hovers round
Of former joys; and Fancy wakes the
springs

Of new delight:—I fondly greet you.
Here, [tedious round
Escap'd from Folly's empire, and the
Of idle Pleasure, the excursive mind
At freedom wanders. Thro' the gloom
that spreads [his ray,
Around this lov'd retreat, Truth darts
And opes to Wisdom's eye its sacred
stores.

Here Contemplation dwells; by her in-
spir'd [wings support
My thoughts soar upwards; Hope's bright
Their steady flight into far distant worlds;
And Faith adores what Reason cannot
scan.

No Treachery here in Virtue's sober guise,
Framing its pliant features to the look
Of Truth and Candour, plots its dark de-
signs, [here,

And smiles ambiguous. Envy lurks not
Rolling her baleful eye with eager spite,
To blast fair Innocence. The scorpion-
tongue

Of Slander (Envy's curs'd associate!)
Awakes no jealous fears, nor wounds the
peace

Of unsuspecting Truth, with love united,
But, barr'd these hallow'd shades, this
calm retreat,

Joins in the discord of the noisy world,
And charms the grosser ear, untaught to
feel

The gentler melody of Candour's voice.

Select Poetry, for September, 1817.

No Flatterer here to soothing accents tunes
His tale seductive, while the list'ning ear
Conveys the poison to the yielding heart.
No idle Sophist, scorning common sense,
And Nature's plainer truths; no Disputant,
Skill'd in the strife of words, here tortures
reason,

Refining and refining till they lose
Matter and spirit too; and in the maze
Of empty speculation, lose themselves!
And ye who fondly boast of Heaven's first
favours,

As if, selected from the world's wide range,
Those favours were your own, and none
but you [bither—
Shar'd Heaven's friendship:— come not
This placid cell suits not your turbid
darkness.

No—for fair Charity is here: and Hope
That knows no selfish, no sectarian wish,
Here opens its bright'ning eyes on all crea-
tion, [appal

Till the few spots, whose partial shades
The timid mind, or swell the bigot's rage,
Melt in the general blaze, and disappear.
Dear scenes! which smit my youthful
fancy, hail! [haunts,

In riper years I seek your friendly
Or rove, with steps unlimited, to feast
The eager eye with Nature's softer charms,
By art embellish'd, and by taste refin'd.
And as I wander o'er the verdant lawn,
Or seek the calm recesses of the grove,
Fondly I listen to the soothing strains
Which Nature warbles through the wood-
lark's throat; [stream,
Or on the bank, where glides the gentle
I sing my moral lay: or silent, muse
On life's meand'ring current as it flows
"To the vast ocean of eternity." *

ELEGY

*On the Death of the Right Hon. GEORGE
PONSONBY.*

ISLÉ of the temperate clime, and cheer-
ful hue,

Reposing on old Ocean's stormy breast,
Fair are thy hills and valleys to the view,
In rich variety by Nature drest.

The blast that bears destruction on its
wing—

The dire Sirocco, or the dread Simoom—
The terrors that from treacherous Earth-
quake spring,

Hurling devoted cities to their doom;—
These, lovely Islé! are all unknown to
thee, [fate.—

Save in the page that tells their awful
Oh! who'd exchange, for splendid misery,
The humblest lot in such a happy state?

Gem of the Western wave! on thy blest
shore [dwell,

Whilom did Saints and letter'd Sages
If we may credit tales of days of yore,
Or tuneful reliques of thy antient shell.

* Shakspeare.

And still on thee the Sun of rises
Its fostering ray, and bless
pand
From stems luxuriant, w
Her genial influence c and p
land.

To climes remote extends thy
fame,

Rising in brilliancy as it proce:
Thy WELLINGTON has gain'd a
name

For martial prowess and

To many a Patriot, favour'd
Staunch friends of freed
and bold,

'Tis thy proud boast that thou h
birth—

Minds cast in firm Integrity's
mould.

Thine is a GRATTAN — PONSONBY
thine— [row's

But, ah! no longer thine!—wh
Bedims the Muse's eye, and
line—

The Patriot lies upon his silent bier

Extinguish'd is that orb, whose s
light

Beam'd intellectual life on all—
That mov'd a cloudless sun, s
and bright,

O'er the dark maze of Politics profou

He was a manly and a generous foe—

Scorning the captious caviller's mean
art, [bow,
With cautious aim he bent the hostile
Nor risk'd at random Wit's keen-pointed
dart.

As flow'd the polish'd periods from his
tongue,

When vindicating Britain's sacred laws,
With reverent delight attention hung,
And jarring Parties join'd in their ap-
plause.

Kind was his heart—and Irish to the core—
The best of fathers, and the best of
friends— [deplore,
Long, long his loss shall kindred breasts
As Recollection o'er his merits bends.

Dromore, July 16.

HAFIZ.

*On reading the Description of the Tomb
erected to the Memory of the Marquis
of ANGLESEA'S Leg.*

HE, now in England, just as gay
As in the battle brave,

Goes to the rout, review, or play,
With one foot in the grave.

Fortune indulg'd a harmless whim,
Since he could walk with one,
She saw two legs were lost on him,
Who never deigns to run.

T. Y.
JOHN

JOHN BULL.

ARE the troubles of John Bull never to
cease? [by Peace.

First, he's ruin'd by War, then he's ruin'd
Wherever he turns, in his front or his rear,
A Foe, or a Budget, will always appear.
And Sisyphus like, as he toils up the hill,
The weight of his burden precipitates still.
Of something or other he's always afraid;
Now he fears for his cash, then he fears for
his trade.

He fears for the State when provisions are
dear; [fear.

If cheap, for the land and the farmers, his
He fears from the Catholic question, the
Church [lurch:

May be swallow'd up quick, or left in the
And 't is only when danger assaults him
too near,

That he ceases to grumble, and ceases to
fear. D—v.

LINES

Written in INDIA by an old Resident.

"Date Obolum."

YE Sons of Wealth, who urge the foam-
ing steed, [the plain †,

Or haste, in sumptuous litters *, o'er
Oh! check your bearer's ‡, check your
courser's speed, [strain.

And gracious listen to the plaintive
You too, ye Fair, whom zephyrs gently
fan, [ye glide §:

While, screen'd from solar heat, serene
"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!"

The blind pedestrian of the high-way
side.

Not always thus his wand'ring steps were
led, [stray:

But far, and fearless, might unguided
Arms || his profession, he hath fought, and
bled, [desp'rate way.

And urg'd, through hostile ranks, his
But one poor spark,—alas! on causes
slight [depend!

How much do Nature's choicest gifts
One little spark hath caus'd this woeful
night; [attend.

Thus, blind, and begging, I your path
The Despot, whom it was my lot to serve,
With sparing hand, awhile, my wants
supply'd; [deserve?]

But, (Oh! such treatment how could I
That little, even, was at length deny'd.

* Palankeens. † Choultry plain.

‡ Palankeen bearers.

§ Alluding to the easy motion of a Pa-
lankeen.

|| The poor man, on whose behalf these
lines were written, was formerly a soldier
in the Dutch service, who, having obtained
his discharge, and entered into that of an
Indian Rajah, had the misfortune to lose
his sight, by an explosion, in firing a salute.

Thus doom'd, a vagrant, far and wide to
roam,

Thenceforward, I on casual bounty fed:
In vain I languish'd for some certain
home, [led

'Till Fate, at length, my wav'ring fancy
To choose, from out the Orient world, at
large, [lums† rise;

That favour'd spot *, where twin Asy-
Where Beauty smiles upon her infant
charge, [the skies.

Like meek-ey'd Mercy, beaming from
And well I chose;—for rarely now, in
vain, [perform:

Do I, thank Heav'n! my daily task
But bless, returning from the wheel-worn
plain, [so warm.

Your hands, so open, and your hearts,
If haply, while I taste the bounteous meal;
A tear, unbidden, should sometimes in-
trude, [steal,

And down my furrow'd cheek in silence
It not from sorrow flows, but gratitude.

Then, judge not harshly, if, though free
from want, [mind engage:

One doubt should still my anxious
No youthful ardours in this bosom pant,
These long have yielded to the frost of
age.

The time must come, and Heaven knows
how soon, [limb deny'd,

When, present health, and strength of
No longer I can beg th' accustom'd boon,
No more salute you, by the high-way
side.

Who then, alas! a Vet'ran's cause shall
plead?

Or who inform my benefactors kind,
That he they once supported, is not dead,
But sick, and helpless, to his hut con-
fin'd?

Disease and hunger, with united force,
'Gainst my poor frame would wage un-
equal strife;

And, intercepting Nature in her course,
Untimely snap the feeble thread of life.

Deign then, ye almoners of Heav'n, to
grant

In lieu of dole precarious, bounty sure,
A soldier's little stipend (all I want),

My future peace, and comfort, to se-
cure.

No longer any earthly boon to ask,
These sightless orbs, for ever, would I
raise,

(An indispensable, yet pleasing task,)
To you, in blessings, and to Heav'n, in
praise. I.

* Madras.

† Male, and Female, for the mainte-
nance and education of the orphan chil-
dren of Europeans. Of the Female asylum,
Lady Campbell was, I think, the first pa-
troness.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; *continued from p. 169.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 7.

In the appeal, *Sir F. Burdett v. the late Speaker of the House of Commons and the Serjeant at Arms, Messrs. Brougham and Courtenay* were heard for the appellant. On the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, the following question was put to the Judges who were present, *viz.* Whether, if the Court of Common Pleas had adjudged that a person should be committed for a contempt, and the warrant stated that adjudication generally, without setting forth the particular circumstances, and the case had been brought before the Court of King's Bench by Habeas Corpus, and the return stated the warrant of commitment for contempt, whether in such a case, the Court of King's Bench would liberate the prisoner, on the ground that the particular circumstances were not set forth in the warrant?

After a short conversation, the *Lord Chief Baron* stated it as the unanimous opinion of the Judges, that, in such a case, the Court of King's Bench would not liberate.

The *Lord Chancellor* thought, after the answer given, it would be unnecessary to hear the counsel for the defendants. He was clearly of opinion that the House of Commons had the power of committing for contempt—that this was a commitment for contempt—and that the contempt, if that was necessary, was sufficiently set forth in the warrant—and that the objections in point of form had not been sustained. He then moved that the judgment of the Courts below be affirmed; which motion, after some observations from *Lord Erskine*, in support of it, was agreed to.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several public and private Bills; and the Clergy Bill was read the third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, the English Saving Banks Bill, after an observation from General *Thornton*, disapproving of the clause which allowed those who had money deposited in such institutions to derive aid from parish funds, was sent to the Lords.

Mr. Harvey, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill for regulating the construction of Steam-boats upon the principles laid down in the Report of a Committee upon this subject.

On the motion of *Mr. Bennet*, a return was ordered of the number of houses li-

censed in the different counties for the reception of lunatics, the names of the persons keeping such houses, and the number of lunatics in each.

Mr. Brougham brought up the Report of the Committee on General Education. Among other interesting particulars, it mentioned the case of a rector, who was principal of a school, with a salary of 1500*l. per annum*, and who assigned the whole to his brother, another clergyman. The latter, not choosing to perform the duties of the office, made a journeyman carpenter the schoolmaster, with an allowance of 40*l.* a year. This small sum was, however, so much grudged by the *Rev. Gentleman*, that the irregular payment of it led to the knowledge of the whole transaction. There was another instance of a school, in the North of England, with an endowment for the master of 400*l.* a year, in which there was but one scholar. Had the powers of the Committee been less limited, many other similar cases would probably have fallen under their notice, in which the original intentions of the donors or devisors had been completely frustrated. The Report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 8.

The Election Laws' Amendment Bill was, on the motion of *Lord Shaftesbury*, ordered to be read a second time this day three months. The reason stated by his Lordship was, that it was impossible at this late period of the Session to give that attention to the provisions of the Bill which their extent and consequence required.

In the Commons, the same day, *Mr. Bennet* presented another Report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the Police of the Metropolis. The Committee had now gone, during these two Sessions, over a great part of the duty with which they were intrusted; but some subjects still remain untouched. For the convenience of conducting their inquiries, and of reporting their labours to the House, they had classed the subjects of their examinations under different heads. For a great part of last Session, and a considerable portion of this, they had been employed in investigating the abuses that prevailed in public-house licensing, and on that system they had presented the result of their inquiries. The present Report embraces two subjects—the policy of granting

granting what was called blood-money, or rewards on conviction; and the state of juvenile offenders. The Magistrates whom the Committee had examined on the first of these subjects were unanimously of opinion that the system of granting blood-money should be discontinued. They all complained of the pernicious effects that resulted from it; and they were confirmed in the opinion they had formed by the officers of courts of justice whom the Committee had called before them. These latter stated, that the rewards given on conviction held out a temptation for which witnesses often perjured themselves, and exposed the lives of innocent men. During last summer there had been three trials for conspiracy to entrap the unwary, and procure their conviction, for the sake of the blood-money. It might be calculated to what an extent of wicked activity this system of granting rewards on conviction excited police officers, when he mentioned that it was reckoned a gainful trade to bring persons found about the streets to the police offices, and swear them vagrants without examination, for 10s. a head. These officers had been heard to say, that 10s. could not be earned so easy in any other manner; add that they doubted whether apprehending felons or swearing vagrants was the most profitable part of their occupation (*Hear! Hear!*) The increase of criminals of all sorts, and particularly of juvenile delinquents, of late years had been truly alarming. He had made out a list, which he would read to the House. The number of young persons committed to Newgate (as we understood) in 1813 was 62, all under 16 years of age; of these one was only 9 years of age, 30 of 10 years of age, and 3 of 11. In 1814, the number was 98; and of these 4 were of 9 years of age, 8 of 10, and 12 of 13. In 1815, the number was 88; and in 1816, it amounted to 146; of these 1 was of 9, 5 of 10, and 5 of 11 years of age. In 1816 there were committed in the metropolis 1683 persons under 21 years, 1281 of whom were of 17 years of age and under. Not less than 957 of these commitments were for felonies. From the 23d of August, 1814, to June 1816, of 200 boys in custody, 25 were for the first offence; of the remaining 175, one had been in custody for the 40th time, who was only 16 years of age; and another for the 80th time; and 170 from 3 or 4 to the 20th time: of these 200, 141 were convicted, 26 capitally, the youngest of whom was only 9 years and a half old; 42 were sentenced to transportation, the youngest of whom was 11; and 73 to imprisonment for longer or shorter periods. Of these 200 boys, two-thirds did not exceed 14 years of age, and were from 14 down to 8; the remaining one

third was from 14 to 17 years of age. It was melancholy to reflect that two-thirds of these miserable infants had been thrown into those courses by the negligence of their parents, or the difficulty of procuring education for they could neither write nor read. The Hon. Gentleman next adverted to the mode of punishing convicts by transportation to Botany Bay, or confinement in the hulks; and strongly condemned both parts of the system. He enumerated the transportations that had taken place since 1812, and stated the expence which the colony of New South Wales occasioned to the country during the last 15 years. Since 1812 to the present year there were transported 4659 persons, of whom 3978 were males, and 681 females. Of these 1116 were under 21 years of age, 5 of 12, 17 of 13, 32 of 14, and 65 of 15. Of the total number of 4659, 2055 were for life; 796 for 14 years; and 1916 for 7 years. In 1815 there were on board the hulks 2038; and of these 111 were under 20 years of age, one was of 11, two of 12, and four of 14 years of age. The system of transportation had entirely failed of producing the results expected; and he asked if it should continue in such circumstances. It produced no amelioration in the principle or conduct of the greater part, while it was oppressive to individuals, and entailed a heavy expence on the country. Those whose time of banishment was expired could not return to their country without the greatest hardship, and after a tormenting delay; and the females, especially, were more liable to be corrupted than amended by their transportation, as they could only find their way back by the prostitution of their persons in payment of their passage. The House would see, from the following statement, how much the country paid for supporting this inefficient and pernicious system. From 1798 to 1815 the establishment at Botany Bay, and the transportation of convicts, had cost 2,435,326*l.* and the hulks in the same period had required an expence of 948,612*l.* making in all, 3,383,938*l.*; or, during 15 years, at the rate of 225,588*l.* annually. During that period the charge of maintaining the hulks had arisen from 30 or 40,000*l.* to 93,594*l.* annually, which last sum was the sum expended in 1814. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with calling the serious attention of the House to the Report which he now presented, and moving that it should be printed.

Sir *S. Romilly* pressed it upon the attention of Members to take this Report into their serious consideration during the recess; and said it would be disgraceful to the House if some measures were not founded upon the information it contained next Session.

Mr.

Mr. *Butterworth* hoped the subject would be taken up by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, who was so capable of doing it justice.

The usual Address for remunerating the Officers of the House, and an Address for a grant of 12,000*l.* to the Commissioners for Enquiry into the Irish Courts, were moved by Mr. *Vansittart*, and agreed to.

On the motion of Sir *H. Parnell*, an Address was agreed to for copies or extracts of any communications from the College of Maynooth, respecting the course of education pursued there, since the last return made on the 13th of April, 1813, with the view of refuting a charge made in a pamphlet by Mr. *L. Foster*, that doctrines were there taught which were inconsistent with the good order of society, and the lawful authority of Government.

On the motion of Mr. *Harvey*, the Steam Boat Regulation Bill was read a second time. It afterwards went through a Committee, and the Report was ordered to be printed. The Hon. Member then moved, that the Report be taken into farther consideration on this day three months.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

A petition was presented from a person of the name of Roberts, complaining of delay in a suit of his in Chancery, and praying that such assistance might be given to the Chancellor, as to produce greater expedition in the decision of causes.

The Lord Chancellor observed that he knew neither the person nor the cause. The appointment of a Vice Chancellor had been beneficial to the suitors; but, as to himself, the only effect of it was to throw upon his shoulders business much more distressing in its nature, and the same in quantity as before.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Lord *Binning*, fresh returns were ordered of the number of lunatics in each parish in Scotland; those already made being defective.

General *Thornton* wished to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer could pay off the 5 per cents during the recess.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, he could not without the consent of Parliament.

Mr. *Brougham* made some remarks on the appointment of Mr. *George Manvers*, as Consul at Massachusetts, the same person who lived formerly in London, and was editor of a scandalous publication called "The Saurist," and who stood on the floor of the King's Bench convicted of a personal libel when he himself happened to be present.

Mr. *Wilberforce* addressed the House at some length on the necessity of taking some steps for the total abolition of the Slave Trade. Some Americans and French-

men were still employed in carrying it on, contrary to the laws of their own country. The Dutch, Danes, and Swedes, had abstained from it. Portugal carried on the trade to the North of the Line. But all the trade carried on by other powers sunk into nothing, compared with the horrible degree in which it had been extended by Spain. With a perverseness which it sickened the mind to think of, the Spaniards selected for the active revival of this infamous traffick those very parts of the coast where the experiment had begun to be tried of introducing civil and religious improvement. The Portuguese and Spaniards crowded hundreds of poor wretches into vessels of the smallest dimensions. He had ascertained that 600 slaves could not be comfortably stowed in a vessel of 230 or 240 tons; and yet this number had been crowded on board a Portuguese vessel of only 120 tons. In another instance out of 540 slaves embarked for the Brazils, 340 died on the passage, from want of air, fluxes, &c. They were stowed together naked on the rough planks, in a place not more than two feet in height. There they were compelled to perform their natural evacuations, and lay covered with their own excrements. The number of slaves carried from Africa by the Spaniards in the year 1810 amounted only to about 2000. For the last two or three years it had exceeded 25,000 a year. He would regard a war with them with greater complacency than the continuance of such a practice. Under such circumstances, it would be impossible to confer upon Africa those blessings which Mr. Pitt and the early abolitionists contemplated as flowing from the discontinuance of this barbarous and inhuman traffick. He then moved an Address to the Regent, submitting to him their anxiety for the final abolition of the African Slave Trade; complaining of its still being carried on by the subjects of nations, whose Plenipotentiaries had agreed to abolish it at the General Congress of Vienna; and praying that his Royal Highness would still endeavour to obtain the total abolition of this traffick.

Lord *Castlereagh* stated, that a negotiation was still going on, which he hoped would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the commencement of next Session. But if even Ministers should succeed in their endeavours to the full extent of their hopes, it might be proper at that time to inquire by a Committee into the whole question, and to take into view what had been done, and what still remained to be accomplished.

Mr. *P. Moore* complained that, for want of a proper controul over those appointed on the coast of Africa to see the abolition laws executed, many evils had arisen;

arisen; and referred to the case of Mr. Cook and others, who had been dragged from a factory on the Rio Pongos to Sierra Leone, where they had been sentenced to transportation by a Surgeon, and their property confiscated, though they had not been concerned in the Slave Trade. Mr. Cook had since received 1000*l.* damages for false imprisonment. The Hon. Member also said he was afraid the slaves taken were sold by the captors.

Mr. Brougham vindicated the motives upon which Governor Maxwell had acted, and hoped Government would not suffer him to be a loser thereby.

Mr. A. Browne stated, that the West India colonists had exerted themselves to carry the views of the Legislature into effect.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that Mr. Brougham's sentiments as to Governor Maxwell's conduct coincided with those of Government.

After some observations from Mr. Smyth, Mr. Barham, Mr. Wm. Smith, and Mr. Marryat, the Address was agreed to.

Mr. Tierney then addressed the House on the items of the financial statement which he had submitted to the House. He proposed to withdraw his first Resolution as to the unfunded debt, for the purpose of correction; but so corrected the amount would stand at 66,000,000*l.* which was 1,389,000*l.* more than the statement of Mr. Grant. He entered into various calculations to shew that, in January 1818, there would be a deficiency in the Consolidated Fund to meet the charges of 3,173,000*l.* The deficiency on the 5th inst. was 3,780,000*l.* With respect to our regular revenue, it would not pay the interest of the National Debt. He would not say the National Debt was in jeopardy, but still it was a black prospect. Money must be borrowed to supply the deficiency, yet the House was about to separate without making any provision to meet the difficulty. He then contended, that if the Bank resumed cash payments, it could not next year invest such a sum as Ministers would wish in Exchequer Bills. The rise of the funds was owing, in part, to the distresses and difficulties of the country, and to the large capital which remained unemployed. Every banker now (to use the City-term) was a bull, and contributed to raise the price of the funds, by speculating in them. If, fortunately, trade should revive, what would then be the consequence? These persons must then sell out largely, let the price of the funds be what it might, and at any loss, as they would have no other means of realizing property to answer the demands made upon them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said he should raise the

funds to such a height, that he should be enabled to reduce the 5 per cents.; but then we should add 24 millions of Exchequer Bills to our unfunded debt. This extraordinary rise in the funds also acted much against the operation of the Sinking Fund, whilst it would not at all operate to relieve the people from taxation; and who could for an instant flatter himself that commerce would revive whilst the country was thus burthened? He then withdrew his first Resolution, and proposed a substitute.

Mr. Grant opposed the Resolutions, and contended that the unfunded debt next January would not exceed 64,684,000*l.* and that in the funded debt there would be a diminution of 1,300,000*l.* He concluded with moving the previous question.

Mr. Vansittart followed the same line of observation with Mr. Grant. If the taxes proposed last year had been maintained, there would have been a great discharge of the public debt. The low state of the funds last year arose from the mischievous schemes suggested in and out of Parliament for attacking the property of the national creditor. The great rise which had since taken place arose from the return of public confidence, and from the Legislature having avoided any interference in the corn laws. Exchequer Bills now only paid 3½ per cent. interest. The improvement of public credit also arose from the resumption of cash payments, the diminution of the debt, and the issue of the new coinage. If, as Providence seemed now to promise, we should shortly be blessed with an abundant harvest, we might next year look to an increase of prosperity, and an extension of commercial intercourse with the rest of the world.

Sir H. Parnell contended that it was not by the withdrawing of the income tax, but by a wasteful war expenditure, and an enormous peace establishment, that the country had been plunged into difficulties.

Mr. W. Smith argued, that the Sinking Fund, with the exception of about 1,300,000*l.* was swallowed up by the present system; that in the case of a nation, as in that of an individual, the system of continual borrowing to pay off debts must ultimately end in ruin; and, that what was gained by the low interest of Exchequer Bills, was lost by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who redeemed stock at an advanced price.

Mr. P. Grenfell, under all circumstances, approved of raising money at present by Exchequer Bills, rather than by loan.

Mr. Baring was of the same opinion, but deprecated the continuance, for any length of time, of a system which entirely swept away the Sinking Fund. Had the House done its duty during the war, he

was convinced that, without any diminution of our military energies, 100,000,000*l.* might have been saved.

Mr. *Huskisson* having spoken at some length, the previous question was carried on each of Mr. *Tierney's* Resolutions.

Sir *S. Romilly* moved that there be laid before the House copies of the presentments made, and bills of indictment thrown out, by the grand jury of Dominica in the month of February last. As he understood that the motion would not be opposed, he should only state that three cases of wanton cruelty to slaves had been laid before that grand jury, in one of which a pregnant female had her arm broken; and yet those whose duty it was to find the bills, had thrown them out, adding a clause to their presentment, that "extremely dangerous consequences might result from the number of indictments for unmerited punishment to slaves brought before them, and supported by no evidence."

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 10.*

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the English and Irish Exchequer Offices' Abolition Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Irish Treasury Bills Bill, the East India Possessions Navigation Laws Exemption Bills, the Oaths Administration Bill, the Irish Annuities Bill, and several other Public and Private Bills.

The Report of the Committee on the Poor Laws was received, and ordered to be printed, with a view to the more mature consideration of the subject during the recess.

Lord *Grenville* went at large into the subject of the revival of the Slave Trade by the Spaniards, Portuguese, and others; and concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, similar to that voted by the Commons.

The *Earl of Liverpool* concurred in the motion, which was unanimously carried.

July 11.

The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the Made Wines Duty Bill, the Coals Coast Conveyance Bill, the Militia Pay and Clothing Bill, the Irish Savings Banks Bill, the Stone Bottles Duty Exemption Bill, and several private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Lambe* said, that having been called on to make that motion which became necessary on account of the death of Mr. *Ponsonby*, some tribute was due to the memory of the dead, and for the satisfaction of the feelings of the living; not merely of the friends and relations of the dead, but of all in that House, and many among the Public in general; for never had he

heard of any one more generally regretted and esteemed. It was not his object to enter into the life of Mr. P. which had been long before the Publick. His high judicial and political situation in Ireland he filled with great ability and integrity. Soon after that he was called to fill a high situation in that House: and amidst all the difficulties of the times he would call on his political adversaries to say if he had not always conducted himself with prudence and moderation. His manly and simple oratory, shewed the manliness and simplicity of his heart; and he was always studious to give the best advice and counsel in his power. If those who acted with Mr. P. ever found it necessary to differ in opinion with him, they did with fear, and with an anxious desire to do justice to his motives. The man they had lost was an honour to his family and country, fruitful as it was in great men. He would say they had lost him at a time when they could but ill spare him; but his loss would be of service, if it taught them to imitate the purity and integrity of his character. He concluded by moving a new writ for the county of Wicklow, in the room of the Right Hon. George *Ponsonby*.

Lord *Castlereagh* and Sir *M. W. Ridley* also briefly panegyricized the character of the deceased; and the writ was ordered.

Mr. *Brougham* addressed the House at great length on the State of the Nation. At the commencement of the Session, the Country was full of expectation that Parliament would take measures for relieving its distresses, and redressing its grievances. How little had been done in either respect! Our commercial and financial system ought to have been revised, and relief given by a reduction of taxes to the merchant, manufacturer, and consumer. Nothing had been done with regard to the Baltic trade, the iron and copper trade, the question of the linen transit duties, &c. On all these topics, though Ministers admitted the evils which he had pointed out, Ministers stated that, owing to conflicting interests, the justness of the principles he had laid down could not be acted upon. Was it not the duty of the House, instead of passing to the orders of the day, to have instituted enquiries upon those subjects. Ministers satisfied themselves in matters of commercial, financial, and foreign policy, with little temporary expedients. Their real language seemed to be, that nothing could be done unless they got back the Income Tax. The important question as to the exportation of cotton twist had been left undecided; no step had been taken to place our trade with South America on a satisfactory footing; and the King of Sardinia had, with impunity, extorted a tax

from

from the English merchants at Genoa by military execution, and enforced a tariff giving such advantages to French cloths that ours were virtually prohibited from entry. But while the great interests of the country were thus neglected, Ministers exerted themselves, without any respect to an independent Sovereign, to prevent Lucien Buonaparte and his son obtaining passports to go to America. Mr. B. then condemned the sending Lord Cathcart to St. Petersburg, and Lord Stewart to Vienna, being persons who were only known as military men. He censured the cry which had been raised of "No Popery," and observed, that the true Catholic question was not whether this or that man should get in Parliament or hold an office, but whether Ireland should be well or ill governed. He then adverted to the Gagging Bills, and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and regretted that the liberties of the country had been placed at the mercy of persons, during whose administration in Ireland innocent men were flogged, until their bones appeared in the face of day; and when the flesh was torn off, and the victim still quivering from the whip, he was rubbed with powder and salt, and then flogged again without adjournment. One man was used in this way, even until his bowels appeared through the wound. He was then flung into a dungeon, and left there for seven days without medical assistance; and all this not to punish guilt, not to inflict the pain that is due to undoubted crime, but to extort confession by the torture. Fitzgerald, who had been accused of inflicting torture on a Mr. Wright, had been protected by a bill of indemnity, and made a Baronet. What security had Englishmen that similar scenes would not occur in Cornwall or Lancashire, or any other part of the country, while the Noble Lord was at Downing-street? And what security had they in former precedents that punishment would follow upon an action brought by the innocent against those who thus abused an extraordinary power? Mr. B. then concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, embracing the principal topics of his speech, and pledging the House to a vigorous enquiry next Session into the manner in which the powers placed in the hand of Government may have been exercised during the recess.

Lord Castlereagh, in opposing the Address, said, that if Mr. Brougham's view of the conduct of Ministers was correct, he ought, in the course of the Session, to have moved impeachments against them, instead of coming down at the close of it to libel the conduct of Parliament. Never was there a Session in which the House had been more successfully anxious to

relieve the distresses of the Country. As to the system of Government, his wish was to preserve the Constitution entire; whilst the reform proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, both in and out of doors, would, in his opinion, tend to its subversion. Was it nothing, that from the measures taken to improve the credit of the Country, the funds had, in the course of the Session, risen from 62 to 80? That the establishment had been reduced from 22 to 18,000,000*l.*? That sinecures had been abolished? As to a reduction of taxation, had the Hon. Gentleman in any of his speeches or pamphlets, particularized any single tax which could be dispensed with? As to the distress of the manufacturers, why had he not moved for a Committee of Enquiry, which would not have been opposed. Instead of that, he made a long speech, and concluded with four useless Resolutions. The noble Lord then vindicated himself from the charges made against his administration in Ireland, which he described as libels upon his character. [Here a short interruption took place, in consequence of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Bennet calling him to order.—Mr. Canning justified the warmth of feeling manifested by his Noble Friend in repelling charges which, out of the House, would be considered libellous.]

Lord C. then reprobated the mode in which our relation with foreign powers had been treated by Mr. B. and contended that our commercial interests in South America had been closely attended to; and justified the prevention of Lucien Buonaparte and his son from going to America, on the ground of their being still engaged in plots for disturbing the peace of the world. The appointment of military men as ambassadors, under existing circumstances, saved the expence of double embassies. The Noble Lord then vindicated the appointment of Mr. Reynolds to the consulship of Iceland, with a salary of 300*l.* a year, and of Mr. Manners to the vice-consulship of Massachusetts, with a salary of 200*l.* a year. Mr. Reynolds's character stood unimpeached, except in the circumstance of his being implicated in the Irish Rebellion, for which he had made every atonement in his power; and though Mr. Manners had been convicted of a libel, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, who had called him to the Bar, had not thought that it involved any stain upon his moral character. He then defended the appointments to the consulships at Genoa and Buenos Ayres, which had been adverted to on a former occasion; and concluded with complaining of the ungenerous conduct of Mr. B. in ransacking the transactions of 20 years ago in Ireland.

Sir F. Burdett contended that no time was a bar to an enquiry into the conduct of

of a Minister; and when Mr. Reynolds came forward as a grand juror in this country, it could not be expected that his former conduct would pass unnoticed. Here the Hon. Baronet stated several particulars of Mr. Reynolds's life; and from these circumstances, contended that he was not a fit person to be employed in the service of the publick. With respect to the encouragement of traitors, the Noble Lord was the person who encouraged traitors; he encouraged Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Castle, Mr. Oliver, and other spies, who alone were the traitors to the quiet and peace of the country. The Hon. Baronet then reprobated the powers of arbitrary imprisonment put into the hands of men who looked upon petitions for reform as high treason.

The *Attorney General* stated, that Mr. Reynolds had been compelled to serve on the grand jury; and that Castle was unknown to Ministers until a month after the riots of the 2d of December.

Mr. *Bennet* read a variety of affidavits, confirmatory of the bad conduct of Reynolds during the rebellion in 1798. He inveighed, in strong terms, against the machinations of Oliver, and cautioned Ministers from employing such miscreants.

Lord *Castlereagh* wished to know whether the Hon. Gentleman had not received the affidavit, which he had produced from Mr. Finnerty. He wished to know that, because Mr. Finnerty had gone to Ireland for the purpose of procuring affidavits of that description, and after he had, he believed, procured above a hundred, produced them in the Court of King's Bench, and read two of them. It was after he had refused to withdraw his prosecution of Mr. Finnerty, that he had employed himself in procuring those extra-judicial affidavits.

Mr. *H. Addington* denied that Nichols or Castle had been employed by Government, and the charges against Oliver were totally groundless.

Mr. *Barham* observed that the late Mr. Ponsonby was conscientiously of opinion, that the late disturbances in Yorkshire would not have taken place had it not been for the instigation of Oliver.

Lord *Cochrane* complained that this House had done nothing to redress the grievances of the people.

Mr. *W. Smith* condemned the practice of resorting to, or permitting, or conniving at, the employment of spies.

Mr. *Canning* made a most able reply to Mr. *W. Smith*. He stated that Mr. Judkin Fitzgerald, whose defence had now been alluded to, was no more, and therefore could not contradict him. The information was procured from a pardoned traitor, and a pilloried libeller. And the whole of what had been trumped up on

the present occasion was the offspring of those whom the clemency of the noble Lord (Castlereagh) had rescued from the punishment they had merited, who now, in the true spirit of malevolence, could not forgive the having been forgiven. He then went into an examination of the various topics to which allusion had been made. He also commented on the Address not having made any mention of the business of Parliamentary Reform, which had occupied so much of the time of the Session; and in a speech the most animated and eloquent which we have heard for a considerable time, refuted the arguments which had been used. In a vein of the happiest irony, he ridiculed the absurdity of those opinions which were so much advocated at the commencement of the Session — of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, and ludicrously described the disputes and differences which existed on this subject between certain Members of the Opposition. This speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause and laughter, which were often joined in by a very crowded gallery. At its conclusion the House rung with applause.

After a reply from Mr. *Brougham*, the question was then put, and negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 12.

The Prince Regent went down to the House of Peers in the usual state, and having taken his seat near the Throne, the Commons were summoned to attend; and Mr. *Speaker*, accompanied by a numerous train of Members, immediately appeared at the bar, when Mr. *Speaker* addressed his Royal Highness in the following terms:

"May it please your Royal Highness,
"In obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, we His Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Royal Highness with our last Bill of Supply at the close of a laborious Session.

"Amongst the numerous subjects of deep public importance to which our consideration has been called, there are none that have more rigorously occupied our attention than those which relate to the finances and internal state of the country.

"In conformity with your Royal Highness's recommendation at the commencement of the Session, we took such steps as seemed best calculated to insure a full investigation into the public income and expenditure. That investigation has continued throughout the Session: from that investigation much has been done, much unquestionably remains to be done; but we trust, we are justified in the conviction that measuring our expenditure by what the real interests of the Empire may require,

quire, no apprehensions need be entertained as to the stability of our resources.

"Deeply sensible of what we owe to your Royal Highness for having directed the estimates to be laid before us at the commencement of the Session, with every reduction in the establishment which sound policy would allow, we have had the satisfaction to find that the supplies might be provided without the imposition of any additional burthens upon the people; and we have the proud gratification to think that, notwithstanding the gigantic and unparalleled exertions which this country has been called on to make, and the difficulties and pressure which must necessarily be the consequence of such exertion, at no period of its history has the public credit stood more sound, steady, and unshaken than at present.

"In considering, Sir, the internal state of the country, it has been painful to us to contemplate the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of a portion of the people to convert them to wicked and mischievous purposes. His Majesty's faithful Commons, whilst they have been anxiously engaged in such measures as might check the further progress of these attempts, have not been unmindful of such other measures as might afford relief to the pressure of that distress. With this view we have turned our attention to the encouragement of the fisheries, to the means of finding employment for the poor, and most diligently (although the limits of the Session would not allow of the completion of a measure on the subject), most diligently to a full and minute inquiry into the state and effect of the Poor laws; a question in which the wealth, the industry, and the morality of the nation are so deeply implicated.

"Whilst we have deemed it our first duty to deliberate, with unremitting solicitude, upon these subjects of paramount importance, to these alone our deliberations have not been confined. Feeling how intimately connected the best interests of the country are with every thing that is of interest or concern to our Ecclesiastical Establishment, we hope that much of advantage will be derived to the publick, and much of convenience to the Clergy, from the revision and consolidation of the laws affecting spiritual persons.

"To Ireland our earnest attention has been directed, in providing for the more deliberate investigation of presentments to be made by the Grand Juries; a measure of most general influence over the whole of that part of the United Kingdom; a measure which, we confidently hope, will prove as salutary in practice as it is unquestionably sound in principle.

"These, Sir, are the leading matters which have engrossed the labours of his

Majesty's faithful Commons; and if this Session has not been marked with that brilliancy and splendour which has characterized former Sessions, yet we have the conscious satisfaction to reflect, that having had great duties to perform, to the performance of those duties we have applied a most faithful and indefatigable attention. Sir, the Bill which it is my duty humbly to present to your Royal Highness, is intituled 'An Act for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1817, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament;' to which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Right Hon. Gentleman then presented the Bill to the Lord Chancellor, which, together with a Bill for regulating the Duration of Polls at Elections, received the Royal Assent.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following most gracious Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this Session of Parliament without renewing my expressions of deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention at the commencement of the Session, demands my warmest acknowledgements; and I have no doubt that the favourable change which is happily taking place in our internal situation, is to be mainly ascribed to the salutary measures which you have adopted for preserving the public tranquillity, and to your steady adherence to those principles by which the Constitution, resources, and credit of the Country, have been hitherto preserved and maintained.

"Notwithstanding the arts and industry which have been too successfully exerted in some parts of the country to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and to stimulate them to acts of violence and insurrection, I have had the satisfaction of receiving the most decisive proofs of the loyalty and public spirit of the great body of the people; and the patience with which they have sustained the most severe temporary distress cannot be too highly commended.

"I am fully sensible of the confidence which you have manifested towards me by the extraordinary powers which you have placed in my hands; the necessity which has called for them is to me matter of deep regret; and you may rely on my making a temperate but effectual use of them, for the protection and security of his Majesty's loyal subjects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the Supplies which
you

you have granted to me; and for the laborious investigation which, at my recommendation, you have made into the state of the income and expenditure of the country.

"It has given me sincere pleasure to find that you have been enabled to provide for every branch of the public service without any addition to the burthens of the people.

"The state of public credit affords a decisive proof of the wisdom and expediency, under all the present circumstances, of those financial arrangements, which you have adopted.

"I have every reason to believe that the deficiency in the revenue is, in a great degree, to be ascribed to the unfavourable state of the last season, and I look forward with sanguine expectations to its gradual improvement.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The measures which were in progress at the commencement of the Session for the issue of a new silver coinage have been carried into execution in a manner which has given universal satisfaction; and to complete the system which has been sanctioned by Parliament, a gold coinage of a new denomination has been provided for the convenience of the publick.

"I continue to receive from foreign

powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to preserve the general tranquillity.

"The prospect of an abundant harvest throughout a considerable part of the Continent is in the highest degree satisfactory. This happy dispensation of Providence cannot fail to mitigate, if not wholly to remove, that pressure under which so many of the nations of Europe have been suffering in the course of the last year; and I trust that we may look forward in consequence to an improvement in the commercial relations of this and of all other countries.

"I cannot allow you to separate without recommending to you, that upon your return to your several counties, you should use your utmost endeavours to defeat all attempts to corrupt and mislead the lower classes of the community, and that you should lose no opportunity of inculcating amongst them that spirit of concord and obedience to the laws, which is not less essential to their happiness as individuals, than it is indispensable to the general welfare and prosperity of the kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then, by his Royal Highness's command, declared the Parliament to be prorogued until Monday the 25th of August next.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

General Debelle, whose original sentence of death had been commuted to that of ten years' imprisonment, has now, at the intercession of the Duke of Angoulême, received a free pardon from the King.—Another remarkable circumstance stated is, the presentation of Marshal D'Avoust at Court on the 30th ult.; on the next day his *baton* as Marshal was restored to him, and he was presented to the Bourbon princes.—Marshal Marmont has been sent off in haste to supersede General Canuel, the former commandant of the troops at Lyons and in the adjacent district; where, it is said, disaffection still exists.

The Duke de Feltre (General Clarke), has at length resigned the Ministry of War, which has been conferred on Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr; to whose situation, as Minister of Marine, Count Mole has succeeded. These events may be considered as a fresh triumph of the Constitutionalists over the Ultra-Royalists, to whose party the Duke de Feltre avowedly belongs. The Duke is one of the few distinguished characters who, ever since the King's first return, have preserved their integrity and consistency: his retirement is accompanied by no mark of Royal favour, nor even the slightest indication of

the King's approval of his conduct in office. Count Gouvion St. Cyr, who has succeeded the Duke de Feltre, has throughout the whole Revolution maintained an unsullied reputation, and is a person highly esteemed for his virtues and talents. He has commenced his administration by a requisition to the Minister of Finance, to allow the free exportation of arms by the frontier cities.

The King of France, and the immediate Members of his house, are now beginning to pay a degree of attention to the family of Orleans, which is not among the least remarkable of the changes exhibiting at the Court of the Tuilleries.

A young man has been apprehended at Rouen, who called himself *Louis the Seventeenth*. About twenty years since, when quite a child, we are told, he had presented himself, during the distresses of La Vendée, to a lady of that country, as the child of a noble family, of the name of Denis. After some time, the little impostor was detected; but Madame Tarpin humanely kept him, about five months, when she was obliged to dismiss him, on account of his misconduct. Since then, she had not seen him, till he was confronted with her at Rouen. He is said to be the son of a shoemaker of the name of Brunet.

GENT. MAG. September, 1817.

In

In a late *Gazette de France* we find the proceedings of a Council of War, assembled for the trial of certain individuals of the Royal Guard, who stood charged with the atrocious project of assassinating the Princes of the Royal Family of France. The chief of this conspiracy is a non-commissioned officer, named Desbaos, of whom many former traits of treacherous and ferocious villainy have been brought to light on this occasion. His age does not exceed twenty-five years. This man, with two confidants still younger, of the names of Chayoux and Nepven, revolved for some time the means of accomplishing their crime, against the lives of Monsieur and his two sons, at a review, a hunting-match, or even within the sanctuary of the palace. The 28th of April was at length fixed for the murder, on the arrival of the Princes at Versailles, to review the garrison. It seems to have failed owing to the information given by an accomplice to one of his officers, who took the necessary precautions. After a long trial, Desbaos and Chayoux were condemned to death; Nepven to three years imprisonment; and Varsaigue and Guichard, two other soldiers concerned, were acquitted, and sent back to their regiments.

The sentences on Desbaos and Chayoux were carried into execution on the 6th inst. when they were shot on the plain of Grenelle.

Cardinal Talleyrand Perigord has received his hat from Louis XVIII. and was afterwards admitted to audiences of his Majesty and the Royal Family. His elevation gives him the right of sitting in the presence of the Princes and Princesses.

Monsieur Talma has published a letter, in which he thinks proper to defend himself from "the charge" of drinking, while he was hospitably entertained here, "Prosperity to the British Nation," by stating that "it would have been a piece of folly had he done so, since he could never forget that he was a Frenchman;"—as if the prosperity of the British and the prosperity of the French nation were incompatible!

The French frigate, *La Fleur de Lis*, destined to make a tour of the world, was lately destroyed by fire at Toulon; it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

It is stated, that the Allies have brought forward claims of indemnities upon France, to the amount of 1800,000,000*fr.* or above 74,000,000*l.* sterling.

There was lately mentioned in the public prints, the case of an English gentleman arrested near Boulogne, on a judgment debt for 600*l.* contracted in England; a copy of the process on which in this country, duly authenticated, was transmitted to France, and proceeded up-

on in the French Court. The defendant disputed the legality of the proceeding in the French Court, and pleaded in arrest of the judgment by default which had been obtained against him. The case was argued in the Court below at Boulogne, and decided against the defendant. The Court, in delivering its judgment, cited various authorities, to shew that the case had been frequently decided in the same way; but admitted that it could be only sustained upon a judgment, as in the present case. Our countrymen who have run away from paying their tradesmen's bills are thus secure in France. They cannot be arrested on *mesme process*—no action can originate there against them; but the debtors against whom judgment has been obtained at home will not enjoy the same security.

SWITZERLAND.

The Diet of Switzerland has resolved to commemorate the valour and fidelity of the regiment of Swiss Guards who defended the Palace of the Thuilleries against the populace, on the 10th of August 1792, by enrolling the names of those who fell on that dreadful day, in a registry to be preserved in the archives of the State; and by presenting a cast-iron medal to those who chanced to survive.

NETHERLANDS.

The Flanders papers state, that the Army of Occupation is not likely to experience the diminution of another fifth until next spring. By this delay an opportunity will be afforded of ascertaining the temper of the new Chamber of Deputies, and the effect of their proceedings upon the dispositions and feelings of the people. In the mean time the Allied Army will be kept up at an effective establishment of 120,000 men.

It appears by the Brussels paper, that the Duke of Wellington has failed in his action against the Editor of *The Flanders Journal*, and that he has been condemned to pay the costs. The judgment expresses the grounds on which it has been pronounced; which are, that the libel was not calculated to expose the Duke to the consequences of a criminal or correctional action, or to the contempt and hatred of the publick. The allegation contained in the article of which his Grace complained, was, that in consequence of his powerful recommendations a person had been continued in the Government of a French colony, because of his having administered the government for the interests of Great Britain.

The Reformed and Lutheran Churches, in the Duchy of Nassau, have at length united in *one communion*.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A letter from Madrid, inserted in the Dutch papers, states the city of Evora, in Peru,

Peru, to have fallen into the hands of the Insurgents, and that Lima is threatened.

An official article published at Madrid on the 12th ult. classifies the offences of the several persons who may dispute the power of the Spanish Monarch in the Colonies.—Eight classes of criminals are designated as to be punished capitally; and, with more than Spanish cruelty, repeated injunctions are given to execute the sentence promptly.—It is dreadful to contemplate the consequences of so sanguinary a Manifesto; for the Patriots must, in their own defence, retaliate on their cruel oppressors, and the war assumes a character of horror and desperation at which humanity sickens.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Aug. 18.—“Garay, the present Minister of Finance, is not a man of great talents, but he possesses that which often supplies their place—a talent for taking advantage of those of others. In the Central Junta he learned, what is chiefly necessary in every ministry—management. He has thus been able to drive Ferdinand into measures which excite astonishment; for you must have already seen the bulls against the Monks. Garay must have little power, or he must make Ferdinand one of the *Liberales*: a hope that he will do so is what keeps our minds suspended, and perhaps even our arms inactive. He has proceeded a great way, and done the greatest part of the work. It is true, that he found Ferdinand dispirited, and without a farthing. Five Ministers of Finance had failed before Garay succeeded to that department, and the latter may be said to have taken the Monarch by famine. His plan is the same as that of the Cortes. It encounters in its execution great difficulties. The opposition of the clergy is violent; but the Minister hopes by the advice and wisdom of able men to overcome it, and to succeed not only in obliging the King to support his plan of finance, but to restore the fabric of the constitution. The principal support of Garay, besides his own artful management, is Pizarro. Pizarro is a man of great talents and much character. He gave a celebrated proof of the latter by resigning his seat in the ministry, under the Cortes, because he would not submit to take the law from Lord Wellington. Garay is his creature. It is positively said, that he is likewise the author of the support which Ferdinand reckons upon in the assistance of the Emperor Alexander. You will be surprised, my friend, to hear, that Russia is here now the favourite, and quite in vogue. Sir H. Wellesley has absolutely lost all influence:—nobody visits him; and the Lady Ambassatrix, in spite of her elegant manners and amiable society, has scarcely any other visiting acquaintance than the old Dowager-Duchess of Benevento.—

The war department is governed in a different manner from that of the finances or foreign affairs. At the head of it stands Eguia, who has been called to it to shed blood; for his predecessor, Campo-Sagrado, did not dare to shed blood so precious. I speak, you will perceive, of Lacy; and I cannot do it without tears. His catastrophe has been horrible. Being torn one night from Barcelona, with dark and cautious surprise he was hurried on board a ship, carried to Majorca, where he arrived on the 4th of July, at twilight; and on the following morning at dawn was landed on a solitary beach, attended only by his executioners.”

Advices of some interest have been received from Portugal. Orders having been given by the Regency for the embarkation of 3000 men for Rio Janeiro, the utmost dissatisfaction manifested itself among the troops marked out for the voyage. One regiment fled wholly into the interior, in parties amounting to from 50 to 100 men, carrying with them their arms, clothing, and accoutrements; another is said to have declared to their Officers on parade, that they would not be transported without having committed any offence, and threatened to repel force by force. The influence of Marshal Beresford was called in to appease the disorder, and he at length succeeded in gaining obedience to the will of the Government. Nothing definitive has taken place with respect to the conspirators.

ITALY.

According to accounts from Italy, the Austrian force having wholly evacuated the kingdom of Naples, the Neapolitan troops are not found sufficient for the public safety; and the Court had in consequence agreed with England for the transfer to the former of two Albanian regiments, now in the pay of the latter. It is said also, that the Sicilian Court means to take into its service two Swiss regiments, if it can conclude a military capitulation with the Swiss Cantons. In the States of the Church it is said to be utterly impossible to ensure the safety of travellers, the banditti are so numerous; and in the Austrian provinces in Italy the greatest difficulty is experienced in putting down the brigands, who, even in the neighbourhood of Milan, frequently attack travellers and couriers.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—An article from Naples, dated July 20, says—“The present eruptions of Vesuvius are astonishing. Copper, iron, alkaline acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, chalk, and ammoniac, form salts that are sometimes in a mass, and sometimes divided. It is observed, that copper is very much mixed with volcanic matter; qualities of it are found among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius, which since the year 1813 has been

been more or less in a state of commotion, has entirely covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains, from which come smoke, ashes, and vitrified stones. The earth is covered with bits of transparent glass. This crust is so considerable, that, if it be not propped up, the sinking of the matter composing it will produce an effect like that of the eruption which took place in the time of Titus."

GERMANY.

Through all Austria, Thanksgivings have been offered up for the abundant harvest of this year.

A new set of fanatics has sprung up in Lower Austria, who, like the ancient Druids, perform their religious ceremonies at the foot of an oak.

A remarkable rise of the Rhine took place on the night of the 27th ult.; by which the adjacent country has been to a great extent inundated, and the produce of the harvest destroyed. In some places the river has entirely deserted its former bed.

Young Napoleon Buonaparte, according to foreign Journals, is marked out for the Church, and hereafter to be made Archbishop Primate of Ratisbon, and Archdeacon of the German Empire—if political events should not alter his destiny.

The Duke of Saxe Cobourg is about to organize a Representative Constitution in his dominions.

The King of Wirtemberg is still, it is said, engaged in the task of altering and improving the project of a new Constitution; so as to obviate the various difficulties which have prevented its being hitherto carried into effect, and, at length to render it palatable to all classes of his people.

The Prussian Government has published a circular letter from the Minister of the Interior, to the Protestant Clergy throughout the kingdom, on occasion of their design to celebrate the secular festival of the Reformation. This official address seems to have been prompted by an apprehension, that the religious zeal of the Preachers of the Reformed Church might lead them into a line of discussion or of expression rather harsh and exasperating to their Catholic brethren. They are not only dissuaded, therefore, from entering upon polemical topics, and using acrimonious language; but they are commanded to drop, henceforth and for ever, the name of "Protestants," which is as old as the Reformation, and to take up the epithet of *Evangelic Christians*, which alone they are hereafter to employ in designating themselves or their respective flocks.

SWEDEN.

The German papers contain a singular article, dated Christiansa, in Norway. Ber-

nadotte's system of governing Sweden and Norway is plainly exposed, and its absurdity fairly proved in every department. The utter ruin of Norway in particular is predicted, as about to succeed to his exclusive system of commercial policy. In short, if the sentiments of the writer of the article are those of his Swedish and Norwegian subjects generally, his popularity hangs by a narrow thread.

Letters from Sweden say, that several vessels which had not observed the new regulations, respecting the prohibition of foreign goods, have been seized in different ports of that kingdom. But in every city and town the prohibited goods are still sold; only they are now fifty per cent. dearer than before the prohibition.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has just quitted Petersburg for the long period of eight months. His Imperial Majesty will pass his winter between the two capitals of Moscow and Warsaw; after which, he proposes to inspect or traverse the Southern provinces of his immense dominion.

The Court of Petersburg is negotiating an important measure with the Ottoman Government—the free navigation of the Dardanelles, upon payment of a toll.

Helsingfors is, by order of the Emperor of Russia, to be in future the capital of Finland, instead of Abo.

From Petersburg we learn, that the King of Spain has sent the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece to the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael.

ASIA.

Advices from Bombay to the 16th March, and from Madras to the 25th of the same month, concur in stating, that the trade to the Persian Gulf has been most dreadfully annoyed for a length of time by the Jooffinee pirates, who had no less than 40 cruisers at sea. On the 6th of January three of them attacked and captured, after a smart action, the *Deriah Doulut*, belonging to the East India Company; seventeen of the crew were murdered, eight detained as prisoners; and the remainder, who were wounded, were landed to the Westward of Bombay. The pirates were armed with six nine-pounders, and carried from 100 to 200 men. The *Union*, Capt. Barker, is stated to have been wrecked, about fifteen months previous to the above dates, near the island of Engano: the captain, three officers, and 47 men, had reached the island, where they were stripped and detained prisoners: one of them, a native of Batavia, had escaped, and brought the above intelligence. The *Mauritius*, Greig, had foundered off Trincomalee; crew saved.

Accounts from the *Mauritius*, by the *Daphne*, to the 26th of April, we regret to state, confirm the apprehensions that were entertained respecting the fate of the
second

second establishment at Madagascar. Of the detachment only five have survived—Capt. Le Sage, Mr. Britton, and three soldiers.

The Lucy and Maria, recently arrived at Portsmouth, left St. Helena 17th June. Buonaparte was well. He had lately received a bust of his son, which afforded him much evident satisfaction. It was given in charge to a sailor (of the ship *Baring*, it is believed), who, upon his arrival at the island, was to concert the most prudent means of conveying it to its destination. The man became dangerously ill before the opportunity of executing his secret commission presented itself; and sending for his commanding officer, he revealed the circumstance to him. The bust was therefore sent to Sir Hudson Lowe; who, though Buonaparte had long refused to be on terms of even courteous civility with him, instantly caused it to be conveyed to him. There appears no alteration whatever in the belief of the commanders, that Buonaparte's darling object and constant hope are, to get away from the island. His health had improved of late: he spends most of his time at his billiard-table.

AFRICA.

The plague has broken out at Algiers and other points of the coast of Africa. Mr. McDonnell, the British consul, who communicates this alarming news, adds, that the disease was introduced to Algiers by a caravan of Moors returning from Mecca, who afterwards proceeded overland to Morocco.

An article from Pau, in the French papers, states, that the plague at Algiers had extended its ravages to Gibraltar; but we have reason to know, from our last accounts direct, that this statement is unfounded.

Intelligence is arrived of the death of Capt. Campbell, the able and zealous commander of the unfortunate but well-meant endeavour to explore the interior of Africa. Capt. C. died of a broken heart; and the expedition is expected to return.

It is stated, on the authority of the master of a ship arrived at Marseilles from Tunis, that war had been declared between that regency and the Dey of Algiers. The former, it is said, now fulfils his engagements with England so rigidly, that he lately ordered the captain of a corsair, who had captured a British vessel, to be instantly hung with the string of the identical flag which he had piratically forced to be struck to him.

AMERICA, &c.

The American navy is increasing so rapidly, that it is expected to amount to 12 sail of the line, besides frigates, by the next meeting of Congress.

The American papers state, that Rus-

sia has possessed herself of an island in the Pacific Ocean, contiguous to the Sandwich Islands, of which Owhyhee is the chief.

A Memorial has been presented to the Board of Trade by the merchants of Kingston, Jamaica, on the state of the trade between that port and the Spanish Colonies. The great advantages which Great Britain would derive from the establishment of the independence of the Spanish Colonies are placed by this Memorial in a most striking light. It states, that since these colonies have been thrown open to the British flag, the trade with them has multiplied beyond all expectation; that upwards of *ten millions sterling* of British manufactures already have been introduced among a numerous but almost unknown people; and that, being now familiarized to their use, there is every reason to believe that the increase of consumption would be incalculable, were the intercourse to be kept free from interruption. The swarm of insurgent privateers which have lately infested the South Seas are stated, however, to have greatly alarmed the traders, and endangered their property; and a hope is expressed, that his Majesty's government will see fit to afford the interests of his subjects that protection, *by convoy*, which is common to the trade of outlet and consumption of British manufacturers in these parts of the world.

New York papers to the 11th of August state, that Gen. McGregor is in possession of the whole of Amelia Island.

From South America it is stated, that the Patriot General Ferrand, with about 2000 men, had gone over to the Royalists, having been previously assured of the King's pardon. Mina was represented as being reduced to a most perilous situation at Santa Marina. McGregor remained at Amelia Island, where his troops had committed such excesses that the inhabitants of the surrounding country were joining the Loyal Standard. These accounts are to be credited with caution.

The American journals report that McGregor has raised supplies by mortgaging 44,000 acres of land in Florida, for the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; but Florida is first to be subdued!

The Alligator West Indiaman, from London to Barbadoes, was boarded lately in her passage by the Porpoise schooner, from Buenos Ayres, carrying seven guns and 86 men, and plundered, with circumstances of violence, of wine, oats, and potatoes. The privateer had captured a Spanish merchant-ship, and sent her to Buenos Ayres. The crew reported, that they had also fallen in with a British vessel, and, having plundered, sunk her by

by shot, with all hands on board! The schooner crew were adventurers from every nation, but the most effective of them *British!!!*

The most recent advices from Pernambuco are to the 11th of June. Martins, who was wounded, was taken prisoner in a wood. This chief of the insurgents, with 24 others, was then put on board the Carisco (Portuguese for Hangman), and sent to Bahia, to be dealt with according to law. Martins was formerly the principal of a highly respectable mercantile house in Liverpool. He was hanged on the 11th of July at Bahia.

The American papers bring accounts, that all the Independent chiefs of the Spanish provinces of Venezuela met May 8, at Cariaco on the Main; where they formed a Congress and Representative Federal Government, putting Gen. Bolivar and Don Fernando Toiro at its head. Bolivar and Marino were reinstated in command of the armies. Brion is to be Admiral of the Venezuelan squadron. Proclamations have been issued to encourage the resistance of the people; and also a decree, changing the name of the island of Margarita into that of *New Sparta*, in consequence of the heroic conduct of its inhabitants. The city of Assumption, the capital of that Island, is to be the present seat of Government.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 15. The first stone of a Naval Pillar on *Yarmouth Denes* to commemorate the victories of the immortal Nelson, was laid by Col. Wodehouse with much ceremony. In the stone was placed a plate, on which was engraven an elegant Latin inscription, written by Mr. Serjeant Frere, the learned Master of Downing, of which the following is a translation:

“HORATIO LORD NELSON,

“Whom, as her first and proudest champion in Naval fight, *Britain* honoured, while living, with her favour, and, when lost, with her tears; of whom, signalized by his triumphs in all lands, the whole earth stood in awe, on account of the tempered firmness of his counsels, and the undaunted ardour of his courage. This great man *Norfolk* boasts her own, not only as born there of a respectable family, and as there having received his early education, but her own also in talents, manners, and mind. The glory of so great a name, though sure long to outlive all monuments of brass and stone, his fellow-countrymen of *Norfolk* have resolved to commemorate by this Column, erected by their joint contributions. He was born in the year 1758, entered on his profession in 1771, and was concerned in nearly 150 naval engagements with the enemy; being conqueror, among various other

occasions, at Aboukir, August 1798; at Copenhagen, April 1801; and at Trafalgar, October 1805; which last victory, the crowa of so many glorious achievements, he consecrated by a death equally mournful to his country and honourable to himself.”

Aug. 18. Her Majesty, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and several of the Nobility, paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at their beautiful seat of *White Knights*. The Royal Party arrived about twelve o'clock, and after taking refreshment, proceeded in open carriages to visit the gardens and pleasure-grounds of this delightful place. The day, though cloudy, was pleasant, and the park and lawn were rendered more lively and interesting, from being peopled with groupes of company from Reading, and the adjacent villages. The Duke of Marlborough's band of musick was stationed in the woods, and every circumstance attended to by the Noble Proprietor, which could add to the enjoyment of the scene. The extent of the grounds occupying much time in traversing, unfortunately the rain began to fall before the Royal Visitants had completed their excursion—a circumstance which ushered them the sooner to a splendid collation, in which elegant magnificence and luxurious hospitality were equally conspicuous.

The Earl of St. Vincent having lately been on a visit to his friends in Staffordshire, was, on his return to his seat near *Brentford*, in Essex, gratified by a present of a novel but agreeable kind. In his hall his Lordship found a French revolutionary flag, and near it a marble tablet, with the following Inscription, which sufficiently explains the motive for depositing the flag in that place:

The last Tri-colour
won

by the Naval Flag of Britain—
the Colours
of L'Etoile, captured by the Hebrus,
March 27th, 1814:
most respectfully dedicated
TO JOHN, EARL OF ST. VINCENT:
the offering

of a grateful Pupil
to an illustrious Master.

It was after a chase of 120 miles, and a well-fought action of two hours and a quarter, under an incessant fire from a French battery, that L'Etoile French frigate was captured by the Hebrus, under the command of Captain Palmer, by whom the flag of the captured vessel has been placed as above stated. The official account of the battle appeared in the Gazette of April 2, 1814. Captain Palmer

mer is the son of Mr. Palmer, the late Comptroller of the Post-office.

A very handsome monument is about to be erected, by subscription, in Llandaff Cathedral, to perpetuate the services rendered to the county of Glamorgan by the late member, Benjamin Hall, esq. Several hundred pounds have been subscribed towards the expence attending the erection of so durable a mark of public gratitude.

Some very rich and beautiful specimens of copper ore have been obtained from the new Mine lately opened in the Marquis of Buckingham's estate in the parish of *Stowey*, about 9 miles N. W. of Bridge-water. The lode is visible in a lime quarry! and about 20 feet below the surface. Some Cornish miners have arrived to work it; and an engine from that county is about to be erected on the very low land that contains it.

A Cavern of considerable extent has been discovered at *Spaxton*, near Bridge-water. It was visited lately by several scientific persons, who experienced some difficulty in making their way to the principal chamber; but they were agreeably compensated for their trouble, by the effect produced from their lights on the pendulous incrustations of carbonate of lime, which embossed its roof and sides. Some specimens were brought away; but the owner of the spot has properly determined to preserve it in its present state, as a pleasing object of curiosity.

Some very curious antiquities were recently discovered four feet below the soil at *Horsefield*, near Barton.—They consist of a chain with six collars, for conducting slaves; also a double *fulcrum*, shewing the manner in which the spit of the antients were supported for roasting meat, and illustrating the line of Virgil,
Subjiciunt verubus prunas, et viscera torrent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windsor Castle, Sept. 6.* His Majesty has passed the last month in a tranquil and comfortable state. His Majesty's disorder continues unaltered, but his Majesty's health is good."

Monday, Sept. 15.

The Prince Regent arrived last night at Carlton House from Brighton, having, during the week, been four days and three nights at sea! The Prince commenced his aquatic excursions on Monday, when His R. H. remained at sea ten hours; and on Wednesday, accompanied by Admirals Sir George Campbell and Sir Edmund Neagle, Lord William Gordon, Sir William Keppell, the Hon. Capt. Paget, and Capt. Horace Seymour, His R. H. embarked in the Royal George yacht on a second voyage, under salutes from the Tiber, Inconstant, Rosario, Grecian, Viper, and Hound: and at half-past one

the ships of war went through all the manoeuvres of an engagement. At night the vessels proceeded to sea; and the next day they stood over to the coast of France, and were off Dieppe, close in with the land, early on Friday morning; where communication being had, the yacht and squadron cruised across the Channel again, and reached Brighton at one o'clock on Saturday, when the Prince landed, regretting that his presence being required in town, he was obliged to disembark. His Royal Highness was gratified beyond description, and enjoyed the highest state of health and spirits during the excursions. On disembarking, the Prince presented the Hon. Capt. Paget with a most elegant snuff box, in testimony of his high gratification and esteem; and so ardent and perfect was the pleasure that his R. H. felt, that, among other gracious intimations of his attachment to the Naval service, he said, that if he should land at any other place beside Brighton, it was his intention to wear the full-dress uniform of an Admiral, and which he should continue to wear, at his levees, alternately with the dress of the Army.

The Prince Regent has presented to the Duke of Wellington the colossal statue of Buonaparte which was lately sent from France to his Royal Highness. This statue was executed by the celebrated sculptor Canova, and was intended to adorn some of the great public works in progress in Paris. The Roman sculptor had been munificently patronized by the Napoleon family; and, it is said, used the greatest exertions to make the work worthy his own and his patron's fame. The statue, after the pure taste of the antique, is but slightly draped, and is intended to convey an expression of great dignity and majesty. The attempt is said to have been too daring for the sculptor, who excels beyond any other living artist in the expression and delicate touches of poetical beauty, but who is thought to have been unsuccessful in this hazardous attempt to rival the most exalted glories of Grecian Art. The work was not liked in Paris, and was hardly unpacked; it was even the subject of sharp criticisms in Rome at the time of its execution. It has been just removed to Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington.

The Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold have taken Marlborough-house, in Pall Mall, for a residence. A negotiation, which was commenced some months since, was interrupted by a discovery that the Duke of Marlborough could not then make a legal assignment of the premises. That difficulty having been overcome by a decree of the Court of Chancery, the negotiation was renewed;

ed; and the Duke lowered the valuation made by his surveyors to 3000*l.* a-year, only 500*l.* more than had been tendered by the Princess Charlotte. At this rent the mansion has been taken for seven years, and the leases are now preparing. It is to be thoroughly repaired and beautified, under the direction of Mr. Copeland, the builder, by whom great alterations will also be made in the internal structure.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Bartholomew Fair, the City Carnival—the delight of apprentices, the abomination of their masters—the solace of maid servants, the dread of their mistresses—the encouragement of thieves, the terror of constables—began on Wednesday, and ended on Saturday. In the early parts of the day respectable persons traversed the fair without material interruption or inconvenience; but at night thieves and dissolute characters had sovereign sway. An alarm was given of some meditated riot on Saturday night, and soldiers were stationed in consequence in various places; but the fair concluded with perfect tranquillity.

Sunday, Sept. 7.

A fire broke out about seven o'clock this evening, in the lower part of Mr. Salisbury's house, No. 50, Fleet-market; and communicated to the adjoining house of Mr. Harris, No. 49, draper, which, in about one hour, completely gutted both houses; but fortunately, the greater part of Mr. Harris's property was thrown out of windows. By half-past nine the fire was nearly extinguished.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

This evening a new Plan was first introduced at the English Opera House, of dividing every evening's entertainment into two distinct parts or performances. Each performance consists of a full three-act opera; or of a short opera, with a ballet, or a musical entertainment. The First Performance (the doors opening at half past five) begins at six o'clock precisely, and lasts till about nine. The Second Performance begins at half past nine, and concludes at twelve.

Mr. Owen, the proprietor of an extensive cotton manufactory at Lanark, in Scotland, has been for some time past assiduously promulgating a Plan for the better support and government of the Poor, the outlines of which are as follow: He proposes to make the poor national, and to raise funds by mortgaging the present poor's rate to the amount of five or six years of its annual value. The money so raised in sums as required, he would have applied to the purchase of land, in portions of different magnitudes, and erect establishments thereon, for the accommodation of from five hundred to

fifteen hundred people. Of these buildings, Mr. Owen has furnished a plan, on a scale for 1200 persons, men, women, and children. The buildings are surrounded by a regulated quantity of land for *spade* cultivation—say an acre each person, including the site of erections—and they are designed for a pauper community, which is to supply every thing for itself; and to be superintended on the principle of combining moral culture and reformation with industry and frugality. The occupants are both to farm and manufacture, and consequently to employ the faculties of each description of the poor. Besides comfortable lodging-rooms, the buildings are intended to contain a public kitchen, mess-rooms, and all requisite accommodations attached to comfortable cookery and eating; a chapel, infant schools, schools for adults, grounds for exercise and recreation, planted and beautified with trees; the lodgings for the married poor, each to be sufficient to accommodate two children with their father and mother; dormitories for children above three years of age; manufactories and gardens; a complete farming establishment; malting and brewing houses; corn-mill, dairy; and, in short, all the constituents for self-support. To the men are assigned the labours of agriculture, and the heaviest part of the manufactures. To the women the care of their children and houses; the cultivation of vegetables; the making of cloaths; and an attendance in rotation on the kitchen, mess-room, and dormitories. The children to be trained in the lighter occupations, until fit for manly and womanly employment, &c. The expence of this establishment for twelve hundred persons is estimated at 96,000*l.* or a capital of 80*l.* for each individual; and in Mr. Owen's opinion, the scheme may be modified for parishes, districts, towns, or counties.

It is said, that after numerous deliberations, Lord George Cavendish has determined to appropriate a proportion of the grounds connected with Burlington House, for the gratification of the publick, and to give employment to industrious females. A line has been marked out at the West end, extending North and South, in which will be a covered way, or promenade, from Piccadilly into Cork-street. This covered way will contain a double line of shops, for the sale of jewellery and other fancy articles, and above will be suites of rooms. What first gave birth to the idea was the great annoyance to which the garden is subject from the inhabitants of a neighbouring street throwing oyster-shells, &c. over the walls. The intended erections will prevent these nuisances in future, and also block out their view of so delightful a place.

THEA.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.
ENGLISH OPERA, LYCEUM.

Aug. 13. The Persian Hunters; or, The Rose of Gurgistan; an Opera. The Music by Mr. Horn.

Aug. 19. Fire and Water; an Operetta. The Music by Mr. Price.

Sept. 8. Disguises; a Comic Operetta, in one Act.

Sept. 16. Wanted a Governess! a Farce, written by Mr. Peake.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 26. The Duke of Northumberland took the oaths on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of that County.

Aug. 19. Wm. Wadd, esq. of Park-place, St. James's, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.

Carlton-house, Aug. 25. Lieut.-gen. F. T. Hammond, Chief Equerry to the Prince Regent, and Clerk Marshal of the Stables, v. Sir B. Bloomfield.

Whitehall, Aug. 29. John Lord Somers, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, vice the Earl of Essex, resigned.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

H. Hobhouse, esq. Under Sec. of State for the Home Department, v. J. Beckett, esq. George Maule, esq. Solicitor to the Treasury, vice Henry Hobhouse, esq.

Mr. Shield, Master of the Royal Band. Benjamin Parkhurst, esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at St. John's, in the Island of Antigua.

Mr. John Williamson, of Earls Barton, near Wellingborough, Master of Little Harrowden School, on the presentation of Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley-hall, Leic.

Mr. W. Hughes (of the Liverpool School), Engraver in wood to H. R. Highness the Prince Regent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. Locke, D. D. Hilgay R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Williams, A. M. Meytherne and Bottwog R. Carnarvon, v. Williams, dec.

Rev. F. Churchill, Roughton V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Palmer, M. A. Peldon R. Essex, vice Mountain, deceased.

Rev. W. Ward, Gr. Horkesley R. Essex.

Rev. G. W. T. Milner, Larling R. Norf.

Rev. William Collett, Egmore R. with Holkham V. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Bartholomew Goe, M. A. Boston V.

Rev. George Caldwell, M. A. Stanley Regis R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. Lawson, Needham Market perpetual curacy.

Rev. Dr. Holland, to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral, vice Birch, deceased.

Rev. William Mitchell, Bylaugh perpetual curacy, Norfolk.

Rev. Osborne Shribb, Reynolds Boulge R. with Debach R. annexed, Suffolk.

GENT. MAG. September, 1817.

Rev. Jas. Pascoe, St. Kevern V. Cornwall. Rev. Edward Ince, Wigtoft V. co. Lincoln, vice Partridge, deceased.

Rev. G. Treweeke, St. Minver V. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Hodgson, St. Tudy R. Cornwall.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. G. E. Hammer, to hold the rectory of Loddington with Overston R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Jos. Stephen Pratt, LL. B. Maxey V. with St. John Baptist V. Peterborough.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. At Caen, the wife of Capt. the Hon. Alex. Jones, R. N. a daughter.—At Vienna, her Imperial Highness the Archduchess, consort of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a Prince.—9. At Fatcham, Hants, the wife of Capt. Loring, R. N. a dau.—11. The wife of G. F. Syms, esq. of Craven-street, a dau.—12. In Upper Brook-street, the Countess Jules de Polignac, a son.—At Middleton Hall, Essex, the lady of Stephen-Fryer Gillum, esq. a dau.—At Paris, Lady Kensington, a dau.—15. At Framingham, near Norwich, the wife of Edward Rigby, M. D. of Norwich, of three sons and a daughter. Before the birth of these little ones Dr. Rigby was the father of eight children, the two eldest of whom are twins. Remarkable as is the above event, there are circumstances which render it peculiarly so. Dr. Rigby is a great grandfather, and probably never before were born, at one birth, three great uncles and a great aunt—such being the relationship between the above-mentioned parties and the infant son of Mr. John Bawtree, jun. of Colchester.—18. At Linslade House, Buckinghamshire, Lady Jane Pym, a dau.—At Kilkenny, the wife of Major Morrison, 7th drag. guards, a son.—21. The Queen of Spain, a Princess.—22. The wife of Geo. Longster, esq. of Highbury-terrace, Islington, a dau.—At Rochsoles-house, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gerard, of Rochsoles, a dau.—23. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of John Finch Mason, esq. a son.—At York-place Brompton, the wife of Capt. Frederick Kysh, of a son.—24. At the house of her father, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lady Frances Cole, a son.—25. At Old Windsor, the wife of Lieut.-col. Guise, 3d guards, a son.—At Brightwell-house, Oxon, Hon. Mrs. Weld, a dau.—At Drayton-house, Northamptonshire, Hon. Mrs. Germaine, a son.—27. The wife of Dr. Warren, Lower Brook-street, a dau.—At Burwood-house, Rt. Hon. Lady Louvaine, a son.—28. At Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of John-Cotton Worthington, esq. a dau.—29. At Michaelstow hall, Essex, the wife of N. Garland, esq. a son.—At the Rectory.

tory-house, Beeston, Norfolk, the wife of Rev. John Nelson, a dau.—20. At Cork, the wife of Col. Douglas, 97th reg. a son.

Lately. In Harley-street, the lady of Adm. Sir J. Beresford, a dau.—At Lackham-house, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-col. Tuffnell, a dau.—At Aspley-hall, Notts, the wife of H. Willoughby, esq. M. P. a son.—Lady Dunbar, of Boath, a dau.—At Quebec, the wife of Major Geo. Henderson, royal engineers, a son.

Sept. 2. At Upper Deal, the wife of Capt. Edw. Boys, R. N. a son.—At Cockney, co. Northampton, the lady of Sir G. Eyre, K. C. B. a dau.—7. At Exeter, the wife of Lieut.-col. Ellice, Inniskilling dragoons, a dau.—At Sir Charles Coute's, Ballyfin, Lady Cremorne, a son and heir.—9. At Westwood, near Southampton, the lady of Rear-adm. Otway, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 15. At Bombay, J. Denis de Vitre, Collector of Bombay, &c. to Dorothea, dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Moore, 56th reg.

June 4. At St. John's, Newfoundland, G. P. Holbrook, esq. surveyor-general of that Island, to the fifth dau. of P. Prall, esq. of Hampton Court, Connecticut.

July 1. Hugo James, esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica, to Emily, dau. of S. Jackson, esq. of Catherine-hall, Montego Bay.

21. At Kensington, Stanley-Pipe Wolferstan, esq. only son of Samuel-Pipe Wolferstan, esq. of Statfold, co. Stafford, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Swynfen Jarvis, esq. of Kensington.

29. At Interlacken, near Berne, Francis Fred. de Lerber, of the Sovereign Council of the Town Republic of Berne, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir W. James, of Langley-hall, Berks.

Aug. 4. J. F. Ambrose, esq. only son of Rev. Dr. Ambrose, of Mount Ambrose, Dublin, to Henrietta, dau. of Rev. Dr. Thomson, of Long Stow-hall, Cambridgeshire.

5. Rev. J. M. Cooper, A. M. rector of Peckleton, Leicestershire, to Christian-Staresmore Marvin, only dau. of William Marvin, esq. of Frolesworth-house.

Frederick Johnston, Esq. only surviving grandson of the late General and Lady Cecilia Johnston, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. and Lady Eliz. Halliday.

At Dundee, Alexander Ramsay, M. D. to Jean Blair, dau. of David Blair, esq. of Cookstone.

6. Rev. Andrew Bowlt, of Bamburgh, Northumberland, to Miss Sharp, of Clare-hall, Middlesex, only daughter and sole heiress of James Sharp, esq. of Leadenhall-street, and great grand-daughter of Abp. Sharp. Mr. Bowlt has since assumed, by Royal licence, the surname and arms of Sharp only.

7. Lieut.-col. James Fullarton, C. B. rifle brigade, to Jane Johnston, daughter

of Colin Mac Larty, esq. M. D. of Chester Vale, Jamaica.

8. At Edinburgh, John Gardner, esq. M. D. to Susanna, daughter of William Tennant, esq. merchant.

9. Martin-John West, esq. to Lady Maria Walpole, dau. of the Earl of Orford.

11. Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Trowscoed-house, Montgomeryshire, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Peore, esq. of Grove, Isle of Wight.

At North Berwick, Francis-James Adam, esq. youngest son of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, to Mary, dau. of his Excellency Gen. Poltarasky.

12. Mr. J. M. Philpott, to Caroline Manvers, dau. of the late Mr. T. M. Russell, of Richmond-place, Surrey, &c.

At Lambeth Church, William Sibbald, M. D. surgeon to the forces in the Isle of France, to Euphemia-Anna Amelia Wright, only daughter of Dr. Wright, of Oporto.

George Tryon, esq. of Roscott, Rutland, to Catherine, dau. of the late Thos. Ivory, esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, to the Princess Mary, dau. of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse.

13. T. C. Speer, M. D. of Bath, to Catherine, eldest dau. of Thomas Templeman, esq. of Whip's Cross.

15. At Edinburgh, George Turnbull, of Bathans, esq. W. S. to Grace, youngest daughter of the late James Brunton, esq. of Lugton Bridgend.

16. John Wythe, esq. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Gen. Sir Brydges-Trecothick Henniker, bart.

Frederick Corfield, esq. of Taunton, Somerset, to Louisa, widow of the late Maj.-gen. Sproule, royal artillery.

W. Blackwood, esq. to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. Wilder, D. D. of Purley-hall, Berkshire.

18. At Edinburgh, James Bridges, esq. writer to the signet, to Jane, dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Macdonald, royal marines.

19. Capt. Wm. Patterson, of the East India Company's service, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late T. Bolton, esq. of the Temple, and of Westhumble, Dorking.

Samuel Lozell, esq. of Bradwell-hall, Essex, to Sarah, dau. of the late Mr. J. Roper, farmer, of Stow-up-land, Suffolk.

John Lane, esq. of Goldsmiths'-hall, London, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. John Williams, of Marston Magna, Dorset.

Sept. 1. Chas. Sanders, esq. of Grosvenor-square, to Anne, widow of the late R. Shawe, esq. of Hamells Park, Herts, and Casino, Surrey.

11. J. Jones, jun. esq. of Llanarth, co. Monmouth, to Lady Harriet Plunkett, only daughter of the Earl of Fingal.

22. Mr. Roger Cunliffe, of Bucklersbury, to Sarah, eldest dau. of William Shrubsole, esq. of the Bank of England.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL DUCKWORTH.

Aug. 31. Died at Plymouth Dock, in his 70th year, Sir John-Thomas Duckworth, bart. G. C. B. Admiral of the White Squadron, commander in chief on the Plymouth station, and M. P. for New Romney. Until the very day of his dissolution he persisted in transacting the affairs of his public duty in person, although his signature to his last dispatches was scarcely legible. His zeal was unabated, however; and the gallant veteran may very justly be said to have fallen at his post.

Sir John Duckworth was one of the five sons of the Rev. Henry Duckworth, Rector of Fulmer, Bucks. He was born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, 28th Feb. 1747-8, and entered the Navy in Feb. 1759, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant in June 1770, and to that of Commander 16th July, 1779. He commenced his naval career chiefly in the *Diamond*, Capt. Fielding. In 1779 he was lieutenant in the *Princess Royal* of 98 guns, at that time the flag-ship of Admiral Byron, and consequently shared in the action with Count d'Estaing in the West Indies. He was created a Post Captain 16th June, 1780. In 1793, on the commencement of hostilities, he was first appointed to the *Orion*, 74, and next to the *Queen*, in the Channel fleet, under Lord Howe, where he was one of those who was distinguished by his Lordship in his dispatch for his conduct on the 1st of June. He was created a Commodore, serving at St. Domingo, in July 1796 (and as such commanded in chief at the taking of Minorca, in Nov. 1798); and a Rear-admiral of the White, 14th Feb. 1799. He was appointed Commander in Chief at the Leeward Islands in May 1800; and on occasion of the Northern Confederacy, in conjunction with Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Trigge, seized on the Swedish and Danish Islands. For this, as no capture remained from subsequent negotiation, Adm. Duckworth received the Order of the Bath. From this station he was removed in Jan. 1802 to the chief command at Jamaica, where he served till May 1805. In 1804 he had been made Vice-admiral of the Blue; and in 1805 he was made Vice-admiral of the White.

Soon after his return from Jamaica, he was appointed second in command, under the late Lord Collingwood, in the Mediterranean; by whom he was detached to the West Indies in pursuit of the French fleet, which he defeated in the memorable engagement off St. Domingo, 6th Feb. 1806. Early in the following year he was again detached to Constantinople, and passed the Dardanelles, with the result and circumstances of which the publick

are well acquainted. From thence forward, till the middle of 1809, the Admiral bore a command in the Channel Fleet.—In Jan. 1810, he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Newfoundland, where he served till 1813, in which year he was created a Baronet of Great Britain. He was made an Admiral 31 July, 1810. Finally, on 15th Jan. 1815, he was appointed to the chief command of Plymouth, where he has closed his long and honourable career of service. Some years since a pension of 1000*l.* per annum was settled upon him for his services.

In July 1776, he married Anne, only child and heir of John Wallis, of Camelford, in Cornwall, esq. by whom he had issue George, his only son, who, at an early period, entered the army, attained the rank of Colonel, and was killed in one of the battles under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula; and an only daughter, the lady of the present Rear-admiral Sir Richard King, bart. Commander in Chief on the East India station.—After the death of the above-mentioned lady, Sir John Duckworth married, in 1808, Miss Buller, the sister of James Buller, esq. M. R. for Exeter, by whom also he had issue.

COLONEL MELLISH. (See p. 184.)

Every life contains some useful precept, and every human circumstance has its moral. This purpose cannot fail to be fulfilled in contemplating the life of Colonel Mellish. Very few persons in England have filled a larger space in the public notice than the above Gentleman; and it was not confined to one class of men or to another, but every part of society had known, seen, or heard of Col. Mellish. There were very few things which he had not attempted, and nearly as few in which he had not eminently succeeded. To him the words of the Roman Orator might well have been applied:

"Nihil erat quod non tetigit: et quod tetigit, non ornavit."

Col. Mellish was the son of Mr. Mellish, of Blythe, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire, from whom he inherited the large mansion and estate around it, situated at the village of Blythe. At an early age Col. Mellish was sent to a public school, where the ardency of his temper, and the uncontrollable nature of his mind, were found very difficult for a master to manage. His abilities, however, were such, that he had acquired a sufficient acquaintance with the classics to qualify him for any line he might have chosen to adopt, and which he afterwards evinced in the different pursuits he followed. He became an officer in the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, from which he afterwards removed

removed into the Prince's own regiment, the 10th Hussars.

Shortly after this period, Col. Mellish came into the full command of his property, before the attainment of years and discretion had enabled him to manage it. Nature, however, seemed to have qualified him for taking a lead in every thing, and to have given him a temperament so ardent, as made it impossible for him ever "to come-in second."

He distinguished himself upon the Turf; and the best trainers have declared that they never knew a man who so accurately knew the powers, the qualities, and capabilities of the racer, the exact weights he could carry, and the precise distances he could run, so well as Col. Mellish.

But it was not on the Turf alone he thus eminently distinguished himself; he was, in his day, one of the best *W'hips* of the time; no man drove four-in-hand with more skill and less labour than he did; and to display that skill, he often selected very difficult horses to drive, satisfied if they were *goers*. As a rider he was equally eminent; he had the art of making a horse do more than other riders; and he accustomed them, like himself—"to go at every thing."

A mind incessantly on the alert, like his, was not likely to let pass, without engaging in it, any leading feature of the times. He was, therefore, at one time, the patron of all the superior Pugilists, many of whom he first brought into notice. In fact, he was their principal patron, and they appeared to look upon him as their treasurer. But, at this period, it was not one line of expence that swallowed up his property. The high-bred racer, when winning every thing on the turf, is then satisfied: he is not at the same time a hunter, a hack, or a carriage horse. But Col. Mellish would be every thing at once; he was "at all in the ring;" till, by deep play, by racing, and expences of every kind, and in every place, he made it necessary to have his estate sold, to satisfy the demands which were made upon him.

Col. Mellish was at this time in the Prince Regent's own regiment, the 10th Hussars; and shortly afterwards Gen. Sir Rowland Ferguson appointed him his aid-de-camp, and with him he went to the Peninsular war. A circumstance somewhat whimsical happened at this period. Previous to the battle of Vimeira, as the General Officers were dining together, one of them observed to Sir Rowland Ferguson, that, "if the thing were not impossible, he should have declared, from the similitude, he had left that gentleman a week or two ago in the Cockpit at York, and engaged in the main there—his name Mr. Mellish."—"The very same," returned Sir Rowland, "he is now my aid-

de-camp; and I think you will say, when you have the opportunity of knowing more of him, a better officer will not be found."—The Duke of Wellington declared a better aid-de-camp than Col. Mellish he had never observed.—After remaining some time with the armies abroad, Col. Mellish returned home, and after that period engaged no more in military duties.

Having married one of the daughters of the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who brought him a very handsome fortune, his circumstances became easy, and he was enabled to indulge in those rural pursuits which appear early and late to have been congenial to his disposition. He had very capital greyhounds, which, during his absence abroad, had been neglected or forgotten; but on his return, from his perfect knowledge in the crossing of breeds, he established a stud of greyhounds equal to any man. He had many of the Snowball blood, and some from a Norfolk dog of the name of Arrow, purchased at a very high price.

As a breeder of cattle of the improved kinds, he displayed very uncommon judgment; and, short as the time was that was given him for bringing them to perfection, he had done so most completely. At most of the great cattle-shows in the North he had carried off the prizes, and sold some of his sort at as high prices as ever were known. In fact, in every thing he undertook he had a nice and discriminating taste, an unwearied diligence in research, and a resolution to obtain whatever he saw was excellent in its kind. In addition to this, he was free from prejudice, that great enemy of knowledge; and was of all men the most ready to allow in others what was really good.

In the various ornamental accomplishments of life he was not less admirable. He understood music, he drew beautifully, and painted well in oil colours; and, as a companion, he was always in spirits, and animated on every subject. His conversation, if not abounding in wit, was ever full of information, not taken up fancifully on theory, but founded on fact and experience. It was impossible to hear him talk on any subject and not go away improved; he had a manner of telling and acting a story that was perfectly dramatic; and as he well knew the tone of polished society, and could adapt himself to the lowest, he was never out of his element. He could talk with the Gentleman, and associate with the Farmer. In one of the beautiful epilogues which Garrick wrote, and spoke in the close of his theatrical life, he observed,

"In five and forty years the spirits cool—
That time is long enough to play the fool."

To such a period Col. Mellish did not live. The flame of his mind, which was never

never suffered to go out, was too ardent not to consume itself, and to burn the lamp which contained it. In the year prior to his death his constitution was evidently sinking, but his spirits remained unimpaired; and to the latest moments in which he could exercise any activity, he fought up against his disorder, which was a confirmed dropsy, and which, after a painful struggle of two days, terminated his existence.

REV. JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN.

The late Rev. John Prior Estlin, LL. D. (see p. 187) was a native of Hinkley, co. Leicester, where, till lately, lived his brother, a respectable manufacturing hoisier. For 46 years Dr. Estlin held the situation of assistant minister and pastor to the congregation of Protestant Dissenters, assembling for Divine Worship in Lewin's Mead, Bristol. During nearly the same period he was actively engaged in the education of youth. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, can bear testimony to the classical attainments of numbers who left his school for those seats of learning.

In early life Dr. Estlin was intended for the Ministry of the Church of England; and, with an ardent mind, and fair prospects of worldly emoluments, he commenced his studies under the tuition of his maternal uncle, the late Rev. John Prior, Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. Finding, however, that he could not conscientiously subscribe to the tenets of the Established Church, he did not hesitate to relinquish his worldly prospects for the profession of a system of Christianity which appeared to him more accordant with the revelation of the Sacred Volume. The sacrifice was not a trifling one. It was not without some pangs that he resigned the object of his youthful hope and earliest ambition. He became a Protestant Dissenter, and never hesitated, when called upon, to advocate from the pulpit or the press those doctrines which he had embraced. But in religious controversies he took no delight; indeed controversy of any kind was not congenial with the mildness of his disposition. In his sermons, his conversation, and his works, he was more desirous of drawing the attention of his hearers and readers to points on which all agreed, than to those on which a difference of opinion existed. The goodness of God, and the great practical duties of Christianity, were his constant themes.

Innocence, simplicity, and purity of mind, great warmth of affection, and a high sense of moral rectitude, were conspicuous to an extraordinary degree in his character; and the belief that others must be endued with the same dispositions ren-

dered him candid, unsuspecting, and artless, in all his communications with the world. His intellect was strong and vigorous. He studied much, and was an elegant and refined Scholar; in the Greek language he chiefly delighted. He published many works upon religious subjects, some of them controversial; but the greater part were intended to enforce the duties of Christianity, and to oppose Infidelity and Irreligion. He was one of the first authors who replied to Paine's "Age of Reason" in 1796. In Politics he was moderate; a friend to the Constitution of the country; but always firmly attached to the cause of liberty, both civil and religious.

Dr. Estlin was one of the Gentlemen who in 1786 called a meeting for the purpose of forming the Bristol Library Society, which has gradually increased to its present respectable state.—Few of the charities of that City were unassisted by his annual contributions; indeed the amount of his charitable donations would not have disgraced a much larger income. He was esteemed by all who knew him. It would be difficult to find an individual who met with so much personal respect from men of the most opposite religious and political opinions.

Those who in early life had enjoyed the advantages of his instructions, retained for him the warmest sentiments of regard and attachment. Many of his former pupils, some from considerable distances, met annually to commemorate their preceptor's birth-day. At one of these meetings, in the year 1807, they presented him with the degree of Doctor of Laws, which they had obtained for him without his knowledge. Upon these occasions he always delivered a beautiful and affecting speech. That upon his last birth-day in April, when he completed his 70th year, was particularly impressive, from the view which he took of his life, as being then nearly drawn to a close, and from the obvious probability to all assembled that this would be their last meeting—that the cheerfulness which irradiated the countenance of their venerable friend, was but the mild glow that lingers around the last ray of the setting sun.

There was something peculiarly interesting in the termination of his life. Having reached the age of man, and feeling some of the infirmities attendant upon advancing years, particularly the imperfection of sight, he resolved to withdraw from all the active engagements of life; with this view he resigned the pastoral charge of his congregation, and gave up his school. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, the 22d of last June, and had taken leave of his pupils on the preceding week. On the 27th he repaired to a fa-

a favourite spot in Glamorganshire, where his family indulged the anxious hope that sea air and the remission of his usual labours would restore him to a degree of health and strength: but it was otherwise appointed.

Unwilling to leave to the precarious period of a dying moment the important concerns of Eternity, his long life was an unvaried scene of preparation for another and a better world. Habitually contemplating the prospect of death, and entertaining no gloomy ideas of the event, he frequently expressed the humble hope, that he might be removed, when it should please Providence to call him, without a protracted illness: and Heaven heard his prayer.

On Sunday, the 10th of August, he rose to breakfast, and read a morning and evening service to his family and some neighbours, each service consisting of a sermon of his own, and some prayers. The subject of his discourses was the resurrection of the virtuous to immortality. Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening he went up stairs to retire to rest—immediately upon reaching his chamber he was seized with an effusion of blood from the lungs, so violent, that in a few moments, without a pang, he heaved his last sigh upon the bosom of the partner of his life.

Every testimony of the most marked respect was shewn to his memory by the members of the religious society with which he had been so long connected, and by his pupils and other friends.—His remains were attended to the grave, on Saturday the 23d of August, by more than 120 gentlemen on foot, the carriages of many of them following. The burial service was feelingly performed by the Rev. Dr. Carpenter, who succeeded Dr. Estlin in his pastoral duties; and on the following morning a most affectionate and pathetic discourse was delivered at the chapel in Lewin's Mead, to a crowded congregation, by his friend the Rev. James Manning, of Exeter. The meeting was hung with black, and the whole congregation appeared in mourning, in token of their respect to his memory.

WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Esq.

[See vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 185.]

A brighter example of industry, prudence, frugality, and benevolence, has seldom been manifested, than for a very long series of years was exemplified by the late Mr. Marriott, of the Stock Exchange.

Diligent in his business—exact in all his accounts—punctual to all his engagements—pious towards God—and extensive in his contributions to the poor, and to the stranger in distress; his memory

demands a sacred place in the annals of the *Strangers' Friend Society*.

Besides his liberal subscriptions to a great variety of public charities, his heart and his purse were always open to the calls of private distress, whenever its claims were, in his judgment, well-founded; and although very active in his personal beneficent exertions, yet his heart devised more liberal things than his own hands could possibly accomplish. He therefore employed several others as his almoners, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to administer medicine to the sick, to instruct the ignorant, and to relieve the distressed: but all this was done under the strictest injunctions of secrecy; for such was his unostentatious genuine spirit of charity, that much of his extensive benevolence was not known to his own family, or intimate friends, till after his decease; indeed they really knew less of the disposal of his bounty than even strangers, and there is great reason to believe that much of what he did will never be known by any human being, till the resurrection of the just.

He was a man of deep piety and unfeigned humility; therefore his acts of beneficence were for the pure purposes of doing good to his fellow-creatures, and of glorifying God. To receive the praises of man he studiously avoided. He rigidly attended to the spirit of that command—"When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

His education was finished in a school at Madeley, in Shropshire, under the eye of that most eminent character the Rev. John Fletcher, Vicar of Madeley, who was intimate with his excellent parents, and who paid the greatest attention to the best interests of all his parishioners, and especially to the youth, in endeavouring to form their minds for the paths of virtue and piety. Mr. Fletcher invited the scholars of the seminary, where young Mr. Marriott was placed, to spend an hour with him every morning in his study, when he took uncommon pains to inculcate the principles of Christianity in the most captivating and persuasive manner. In a paper found since Mr. Marriott's death, deposited with his Will, written many years after he had left school, and indeed three years after the death of Mr. Fletcher, he particularly records, among many other blessings from Heaven, the especial benefit he received under the instructions of that heavenly-minded man, when at school at Madeley.

Mr. Marriott's father, at an early period of life, introduced his son into business, which he conducted with so much diligence, regularity, and probity, that his connexions soon increased, and his affairs so flourished, under the blessing of God,

God, that in a few years he acquired considerable property, which was daily increased by the frugal and regular, though not parsimonious habits, which he adopted in domestic life.

Finding the bounty of Heaven pouring down upon him, and feeling a grateful heart for the blessings of Providence, he was anxious to communicate to others of what he had so freely received; and, after making what he considered a suitable provision for his family, his next chief care was, how he should dispose of the surplus of his annual income, in that way which would do most good to mankind. He presently adopted a very excellent system.

Many widows and infirm persons, and other necessitous poor, with large families, have been supplied *weekly* by Mr. Marriott with bread, for a course of from *six to twelve years*, without their *ever knowing* from what quarter the supply came. His charity had no bounds but the limits of his income, and was not more commendable for its extent, than for the manner in which it was exercised. He supported two schools, for the instruction of 100 poor children, for above 20 years, paying the salaries of the masters, providing books, and partly clothing the children.

His liberality was not confined to any denomination of Christians, but comprehended the necessitous of all parties. He belonged to a society, for the relief of Clergymen of the Church of England of small stipends, and he often sent an extra donation to them, and to other ministers, by post, without informing them whence it came. A pious Dissenter was also one of his Almoners, who in the course of 27 years distributed for him some thousands of pounds, and relieved about 9000 cases of distress, of which he has given an accurate account. In times of scarcity, this person has purchased five hundred, or a thousand pounds weight of rice, and distributed it to the poor according to the number in their families. Another person, a Methodist, has received from him forty guineas a year, for twenty-four years, for charitable distribution.

There are other persons who have been employed in the same way, but who are not personally known to his family: the above two instances of his liberality were utterly unknown to them till after his decease. He paid the rent of some houses in Spital-fields, for many years, in which a number of reduced widows, to whom he allowed regular pensions, found a comfortable asylum.

On Mr. Marriott's birth-day, December 16, 1788 (being then thirty-five years of age), he made a particular memorandum in his private papers, which he entitled "A catalogue of some of the innumerable

mercies of God to me, for which I desire to be always thankful;" and among many other excellent observations he remarks, "I desire to praise God, also, for his blessing on my temporal concerns; for that degree of success with which I have been favoured in business, so as to be enabled to provide all things convenient for myself and household; and also to have to administer to the necessities of others. And I desire to praise Him, as well for the inclination, as for the ability so to do: this also is of God.—To Him be all the glory."

In his diary at the close of this year, he wrote as follows:—"1788, Dec. 27. This day I cast up my accounts," (which was his uniform practice at the end of every year,) "and find that God still continues to prosper me in my temporal concerns; and I thank Him, that He also vouchsafes me grace to employ some of that substance to his more immediate service, in endeavouring to promote the knowledge of Himself amongst mankind, and in the relief of the members of his mystical body *." May I now abundantly, through his grace, devise liberal things, and still more especially be rich in faith, and have a treasure in the heavens, that 'neither moth nor rust can corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.'"

To avoid the appearance of any thing like ostentation, Mr. Marriott would frequently give but a single guinea publicly to a charity, when he would afterwards send a large contribution privately.—Few men were ever more sensible of the danger of riches, and of the evil of covetousness, than Mr. Marriott; and from an early period in life he set apart a *considerable portion* of his property to charitable purposes.—He fixed a certain bound to his income beyond which he would not accumulate, in consequence of which, his money for charitable purposes was *doubled and trebled* till the year 1800, when it considerably exceeded half his income.

In kindness to the poor, he certainly "excelled among the excellent;" for with Zaccheus he could literally say, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor." Yet so far was he from thinking highly of his own liberality, that in one part of his diary he writes as follows:—"August 22. Hearing of a family in distressing circumstances, those words in St. John's 1st Epistle were much impressed on my mind, 'Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?' Alas! I have not that degree of tenderness for the distressed which I ought to have, neither have I been so faithful as

* See the Collect for All Saints Day.

I might

I might have been in the unrighteous mammon, otherwise I should have possessed more of the true riches. Lord, help me to improve this talent more to thine honour."

Having acquired what he considered an ample provision for his wife and children, he determined to accumulate no more; and for the last few years of his life, he reserved no more to himself than would pay his expences for housekeeping. His private cash-book always closed at the end of the year with "I am possessed of £. (naming the sum) more than I owe," under which he wrote some such pious reflections as the following, viz.

"1798. Lord grant me a sanctified use of every blessing, to thy glory, my own comfort, and the benefit of others, for Christ's sake. Amen."

"1800. O Lord, save me from the love of money, and help me to employ this and every talent to thine honour, through Jesus Christ. Amen."

He continued to make similar remarks at the close of every year in his private cash-book; and the last he made was on the 31st of December, 1814, viz. "Blessed be God for all, but above all, for Jesus Christ as the Saviour. Amen."

In the year 1800, Mr. Marriott was chosen Treasurer of the Strangers' Friend Society, and he most conscientiously and assiduously discharged the duties of his office, so long as his health permitted. He was, as has been hinted, on no occasion absent from the meetings of the Committee for nearly sixteen years, except when prevented by illness or distance from town, and the latter was very seldom the case.

His annual subscription to this Institution of late years was twenty guineas; but he has frequently given credit for considerable sums anonymously, which there is good reason to believe came from himself.

As a proof of the public confidence and respect which he enjoyed, he was also chosen Treasurer to several other benevolent and religious Institutions.

In the year 1801, he was nominated by the Lord Mayor for the office of Sheriff for London and Middlesex, but he did not consider himself calculated to discharge the duties of that public station. He felt that his talents could be more usefully employed for mankind in private than in public life, and he therefore paid the usual fine of four hundred pounds and twenty marks, to be excused from taking that office; but he continued doing good privately in various ways, all the days of his life, according to his health and ability.

He re-made or altered his will from time to time according to the circumstances of his family; and after having provided for his widow and children, and other friends, he left very handsome legacies to several

Charities of which he had a high opinion; and among others, two hundred pounds to the Strangers' Friend Society: he also bequeathed a very considerable sum to charitable uses, at the discretion of his two sons and Mr. Middleton, the late Secretary of the Strangers' Friend Society, and Mr. Rance his medical friend, all of whom he appointed his Trustees for this purpose*.

The following memorandum was found with his will: "Being sensible of the importance of the undermentioned Scriptures, as well as of many more of the like import, viz. 'A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' 'What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!' 'Charge them that are rich in this world that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches,' &c. &c. I have, every time I have cast up my accounts, set apart some portion of my gains (according as God hath prospered me) as sacred for charitable uses, which I have put into a drawer in my desk, or have made a memorandum, mentioning so much due to that drawer, called 'The Poor's drawer.' I desire the Trustees named in my will jointly, and the survivors of them, to appropriate and apply the same to such charitable purposes, as they shall judge will promote the glory of God, and the happiness of man, according to their discretion."

For a considerable time before his decease, he had been attacked by a nervous fever.

On Friday, 30th June, 1815, his fever increased, and he appeared to have a conviction of his approaching dissolution. He spent the principal part of the day in settling his affairs, and in destroying various papers which he wished should not be seen; among these were many receipts relative to his private charities. His eldest son, William, happened to call towards the evening to see him; and, finding him rather worse than usual, sent for a physician, who came immediately. As he went up to bed, he told the servant he should never come down any more.

On Monday, 3d July, his younger son, Thomas, called in the afternoon, and found him worse. In a few minutes after his son entered his room, he was seized with a strong convulsive fit, in which he remained nearly half an hour. Those who were present in the room, knelt down, and prayed earnestly to God, that he might be enabled to say a few words for the consolation of his family and friends. As he

* His two sons and Mr. Rance being also his executors.

came out of the fit, he said to his son, "I shall not die, but live, and declare the wondrous works of God; that is," he continued, "I shall not die immediately, but shall live a few days longer;" and in the few days which he did live, he declared to those around him the wonderful mercy of God, his confidence in Him, and his triumph over death and the grave.

During his illness, he most fully proved that the end of a good man is peace. He said to a friend, "I find peace, and have no fear of death."

He abounded with comfortable and animating expressions to his family and friends; and had most correct scriptural views and hopes of eternal happiness, not depending on his own good works, but entirely on the mercy of God, through the merits of Jesus Christ. On one occasion, after praying fervently aloud for the space of five minutes, when he had concluded his prayer, he said, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works follow them." "Not go before them," he added, "for there is no merit *."

The febrile symptoms of the disease being considerably mitigated, and his strength of body having very little declined, Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Rance, his medical attendants, thought his recovery probable, provided no local affection took place; but on Saturday morning, the 15th July, his lungs began to be affected, which indicated some effusion in the chest. His respiration was difficult and laborious, and as this increased, all hope of his restoration was cut off.

About noon, one of his children asking if he should moisten his mouth with some currant juice, he said, "Yes: for my bones are burnt up like a potsherd; I am brought into the dust of death." While his son held him up in bed, and gave him the currant juice, he said, "God be your protector and eternal portion: live for God alone." On being asked whether he would choose any particular text for his funeral sermon, he said, "No, only let me be hid in the dust, and God alone be glorified." He soon after said, "I have not twenty-four hours to live," and lifting up his eyes towards heaven, he expressed his resignation by adding, "Not my will, but thine be done." During a great part of the day he appeared to be engaged in earnest prayer. The last prayer he was heard to utter, was with a faltering voice, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night; that God would enable him "so to pass through things temporal, as finally to ob-

tain the joys eternal." In a short time afterwards he finished his earthly course in peace, and entered upon an eternal Sabbath in the full triumph of faith, on the 15th July, 1815; and in the sixty-third year of his age *. His character has been given to the following effect; viz.

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM MARRIOTT, Esq.
who was born December 16th, 1753,
and died July 15th, 1815.
Steadfast in faith, joyful in hope,
and rich in good works.
He enjoyed in early life the instructions
and pious care
of the venerable Fletcher;
and was favoured for many subsequent years
with the public Ministry and private
Friendship of that apostolic man,
the Rev. John Wesley;
of whose Society he was a steady Member,
and of whose last Will he was one of the
Executors.

In domestic life he was
orderly, affectionate, and exemplary:
in his relations to civil society,
sternly upright and eminently useful.
As a Christian,
he feared God above many,
loved our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity,
and looked for his mercy unto eternal life.
As a Member of a religious Society,
he was uniform in his attachments,
consistent in his conduct,
and active in supporting, by his exertions,
his example, and his influence,
the good cause which he had conscientiously
espoused.

In kindness to the Poor,
and every other branch of Christian
beneficence,
he excelled among the excellent,

DEATHS.

1817. AT Merut, in the East Indies,
Jan. 21. Frances, wife of Major Bruton, 8th light drag.

Jan. 31. At Kytah, Bundelcund, East Indies, aged 36, Captain Alexander Tod, of the 1st battalion, 26th reg. Bengal Native Infantry.

Jan. ... At his iron works, in Siberia; in his 76th year, Mr. Hill, native of Bristol.

June 10. At the estate of her late father, Joseph Rawlins, esq. at St. Christopher's, where she went for the recovery of her health, Frances George, wife of Lieut.

* Mrs. Marriott, who had been an active kind woman in relieving the poor, particularly poor lying-in women, whom she furnished with boxes of linen, &c. was in a very enfeebled state of health during the last illness of her husband, whom she survived only nineteen days. She died in peace, August 4th, 1815.

J. Rawlins

* See the 12th Article of the Church of England.

J. Rawlins Thomas, R. N. great niece of Gen. Sir William Payne, bart. and of the late Lord Lavington. — And Sept. 7, at Stonehouse, Devon, aged 8 months, Frances Anne, infant daughter of the above.

June 29. At Jamaica, as universally and deeply lamented, as he was justly respected and beloved, David Grant, M. D.

June 30. At Athens, of a fever, occasioned by fatigue in the too ardent pursuit of knowledge, and rendered fatal by the extreme heat of the climate, aged 24, Benjamin Gott, junior, second son of B. Gott, esq. of Plymouth. His remains rest in the temple of Theseus, close by those of the lamented Tweddell.

July 4. At New York, in his 75th year, Henry Jackson, esq. many years a resident of that city, and formerly of Dublin.

July 10. Aged 95 years and 10 months, Anthony Tregent, esq. late of Portsmouth.

July 11. At King's Weston Inn, Somerset, suddenly, while in conversation, Wm. Willis, one of the people called Quakers.

At Kingston, Jamaica, of the endemic fever, Major J. Lee, of the Royal Scots, senior Aid-de-camp to Major gen. Conran, commanding his Majesty's forces in that island.

July 17. In Glen-street, Kilmarnock, aged 87, William Stevenson. He was originally from Dunlop, and bred a mason; but during many of the latter years of his life wandered about as a common beggar. Thirty years ago, he and his wife separated upon the strange condition, that the first who proposed an agreement should forfeit 100*l*. This singular pair never met again, and it is not now known whether the heroine yet lives. Stevenson was much afflicted, during the last two years of his life, with the stone. As his disease increased, he was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, and for this event made the following extraordinary preparation:—He sent for a baker, and ordered 12 dozen of burial cakes and a great profusion of sugar biscuit, together with a corresponding quantity of wine and spirituous liquors. He next sent for the joiner, and ordered a coffin to be prepared for him. The grave-digger was then sent for, and a spot fixed upon in the church-yard of Riccarton, for his interment. Having made these arrangements, he ordered the old woman that attended him, to go to a certain nook, and bring out 9*l*. to be appropriated to defray the funeral charges. He told her at the same time not to be grieved, for he had not forgotten her in his will. In a few hours afterwards, in the full exercise of his mental powers, but in the most excruciating agonies, he expired. A neighbour and a man of business were immediately sent for, to examine and seal up his effects. The first thing they found was a bag containing large silver pieces, such

as crowns, half-crowns, and dollars, to a large amount: in a corner was secreted, amongst a vast quantity of musty rags, a great number of guineas and seven-shilling pieces. In his trunk was found a bond for 300*l*. and other bonds and securities to a very considerable amount. In all, the property amounted to 900*l*. His Will was found among some old paper, leaving to his housekeeper 20*l* and the rest of his property to be divided among his distant relations. As it required some time to give his relatives intimation of his death, and to make preparations for his funeral, he lay in state four days, during which period the place where he was resembled more an Irish wake, than a deserted room where the Scots lock up their dead. The invitations to his funeral were most singular; persons were not asked individually, but whole families; so that except a few relatives dressed in black, his obsequies were attended by tradesmen in their working clothes, bare-footed boys and girls, an immense crowd of tattered beggars; to the aged among whom he left sixpence, and to the younger three-pence. After the interment, this motley group retired to a large barn, where a scene of profusion and inebriety was exhibited almost without a parallel.

July 23. Rev. Thomas Bain, rector of the academy of Fortrose.

At Aberdeen, in his 34th year, Lieut. Ogle Moore, R. N.

July 24. Mrs. Fykyn, relict of Mr. Eykyn, of Smithfield bars, and mother of Mr. Eykyn, chemist and druggist of Oxford.

At Muff, Ireland, Rev. Henry Elder, 32 years Presbyterian minister of the parish of Faughanvale.

July 26. In Ireland, in his 74th year, Rev. Francis Gray, upwards of 40 years pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Boueagh.

July 27. At Teneriffe, aged 80, David Lockhart, esq.

At Ferrara in Italy, of a fever, aged 54, Samuel Woodforde, esq. Royal Academician. As an historical and portrait painter he ranked in the foremost ground. He particularly excelled in subjects of a sentimental nature derived from poetry, and in the representation of poetical characters, such as Sybils, &c. Eminently distinguished by genius and intensity of application, the productions of his pencil are of imperishable fame. Mr. Woodforde was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Somersetshire. At the early age of fifteen he was patronized by the late Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead, whose elegant villa has to boast the first efforts of his genius.

July 30. At Tenda, in the county of Nice, Charles Best, esq. M. D. late of York.

Aug. 1. At his house near Birmingham, in his 66th year, the Rev. George Watson. He was educated for the Ministry among the Protestant Dissenters, at the Institution at Daventry, in Northamptonshire, under the Rev. Dr. Caleb Ashworth, who succeeded the excellent Dr. Doddridge. At the expiration of the usual academical course of study, he took the charge of a congregation at Horwich, near Bolton, in Lancashire; where he preached with acceptance and usefulness many years, to a respectable and flourishing country congregation. In 1797 he removed to London, and became co-pastor with the Rev. Thos. Tayler to the congregation meeting in Carter-lane, Doctors Commons; till, in 1799, receiving an invitation to fill the vacant pulpit at Daventry, the scene of his early education, he again removed to that place, and there spent nearly 18 years of his remaining life; but about a year ago, a succession of ill health and other causes, induced him to relinquish his situation, and retire altogether from constant ministerial labours, for which his decayed constitution had rendered him inadequate. He therefore left Daventry, and came near Birmingham, occasionally preaching for neighbouring congregations, when his health admitted of such exertion. He was one of the old school of Dissenting Ministers, who are fast disappearing from the stage; the friend and contemporary of a Palmer and a Worthington. As a scholar, he was respectable; as a preacher, he was clear, judicious, and devout: a man of unsullied integrity, and of candid and liberal principles: in the various characters of a father, a minister, and a friend, he lived beloved and respected, and carried to his grave the regrets of a wide circle of friends and connexions.

Aug. 5. At Stirling, Robert Loudon, esq. late Captain in the Forfarshire Militia.

Aug. 9. On board the Queensberry packet, on his passage from Jamaica to England, John Tyrie, esq. of St. David's, Jamaica.

At Wallerstein, of an apoplectic fit, the Princess Dowager of d'Öttingen-Öttingen, born Duchess of Wirtemberg.

In his 77th year, Leopold Frederick Francis, Duke of Dessau. He was born August 10, 1740, and succeeded his father Leopold Maximilian, on the 16th Dec. 1756. In 1808, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his reign, on which occasion he received the sincerest proofs of the respect and love of his subjects, to whom his excellent government was in all respects a blessing. To him Dessau owes its improvements; its Woerlitz, its Luisium, its fine roads, and the appearance of a beautiful garden; but his particular attention was directed to the system of edu-

cation and schools. He employed Basedow, Campe, and Tillich to realize his idea of the physical and moral education of man.—Our own venerable Sovereign is now the undisputed patriarch of the Royal Houses of Europe.

Aug. 12. Mr. Charles Joseph Hellicar, Demy of Magdalen College, and Mr. G. Gresley Whitechurch, of Bristol, Student of Balliol College. During the present vacation, they were at Guernsey, and wishing to visit France, sailed on the afternoon of the 12th August for Cherburgh. Some few hours afterwards the wind changed, and became violent, and it is believed the fury of the gale met their vessel passing the Race of Alderney, and that they there perished. No account of the vessel having reached any French port, and more than a month having elapsed without intelligence to any of the parties connected with the sufferers either in Guernsey or in England, the melancholy inference is too obvious; and indeed is fully confirmed by the body of Capt. Holmberg, who was a passenger in the same vessel, having been brought into Deal harbour, where it was interred with every decent respect.—Mr. Hellicar was in his 22d year; at a very early age he had received the highest classical honours of the University, and had lately taken his degree of M.A.; his friend was a year younger. United, whilst living, in friendship and study, they were not divided by death: they have sunk in one common grave, leaving their afflicted friends to mingle with their sorrow the consoling recollection of their worth.

Aug. 14. Rev. James Harris, of Barry's Hall, near Bandon. He left his own house in the morning in apparent health, and in excellent spirits, for Clonakilty, to superintend the registry of a portion of his freehold tenants. A little after his arrival at this latter place, he was seized with spasms, which terminated his valuable existence.

Aug. 15. Walter Croker, esq. of Corrabella, co. Tipperary, brother of J. W. Croker, esq. Secretary of the Admiralty. He was seized with an apoplectic fit at his country seat, as he was preparing to get on horseback. Mr. Croker had returned to Ireland only the preceding Saturday from London, where he had been some weeks on a visit to his brother.

Aug. 16. At Hartree House, in his 75th year, Col. Dickson, of Hartree.

Henry Wordsworth Hamer, eldest son of J. Hamer, esq. of Liverpool. He had been recently appointed by the Admiralty to the Pioneer, and joined her off Deal for the first time on the 16th ult. In the evening he was appointed to the command of a boat's crew, in quest of smugglers. The night being extremely dark, and the wind blowing a hurricane, the boat came to anchor off the South Foreland,

land, and unfortunately upset, when the whole crew, with the exception of one man, were drowned.

Aug. 17. Suddenly, in Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, in his 69th year, Mr. Simon Solomon, a native of Lissau, in Polish Prussia, and many years an ingenious chemist, and fancy paper maker. Mr. Solomon was a proficient in the Hebrew, and in Rabbinical reading; and also spoke the French and German languages with great fluency. From persevering habits of industry, added to a truly benevolent heart, he was not only able to provide for a large family, and to contribute to the necessities of the Jewish community, of which he was a conscientious member, but also to indulge in what he also conceived his duty, in relieving the wants of his Christian neighbours, in such a manner as to insure the admiration and esteem of all who knew him. Exclusive of his private charities, he was one of the first founders of the Clerkenwell Philanthropic Society, to which himself and some of his family contributed; he was therefore chosen with several other persons, during the late distressing winter, to collect subscriptions for the poor, and afterwards to distribute the amount in coals, bread, potatoes, &c. Precluded by his religion even from taking refreshments during this time, he was nevertheless so ardent and cheerful in the performance of these duties, that the poor in his presence always seemed to forget their poverty; so that, like Job, the blessing of "those that were ready to perish" often came upon him, and he has literally made "the widow's heart sing for joy." Next to his sudden demise, nothing seemed to excite the regret of his Christian neighbours more than the hasty interment of his remains, which, according to the Mosaic law, must take place before the sun can set twice upon them. Yet, though strictly Jewish in his belief, and always averse to what he thought was mis-named "the Conversion of the Jews," he had not the least objection to an attendance upon Christian worship for the sake of doing good; and among his own weekly pensioners, he had several persons of both these persuasions. Consistently with this liberality, the writer of this article has to acknowledge the many facilities cordially afforded him by the deceased, in his humble attempts to remove the prejudices excited against a long injured and aspersed people, whose rights, after all that has been said or done by other Powers, England has been the first to appreciate and secure, by an equitable administration of the *regis* of its laws. And here it may be safely asserted, that no description of people whatever out of the pale of our ecclesiastical establishment, feel the obligation more warmly than the reflecting part of the Hebrew nation, and

their rulers.—The remains of Mr. Solomon, attended by his family, the heads of his synagogue, the children educated in the Jewish hospital, and a number of Christians, were deposited in the burial ground near Ducking-pond-row, on the 19th, with peculiar marks of respect.—Mr. Solomon was auditor to the synagogue of which he was a member, and an acting director of the hospital in Mile-End road. He has left four sons and a daughter, whose anonymous, but sprightly effusions have contributed to enhance the interest of several of our periodical publications. She also published an animated Letter to the Rev. Mr. C. Frey, on the subject of his conduct with respect to Jewish Converts by the London Society, to which he promised a reply; but this, it seems, he wanted either time or ability to perform, before he was recently compelled to leave England.

At Abingdon, aged 25, Mr. Charles Lloyd, son of Samuel Andrews Lloyd, esq. of Newbury.

At Well-close, near Gloucester, aged 83, William Davis, esq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Richard Chrichion, architect.

Aug. 18. At Woodmanton, near Worcester, aged 21, Miss Anne Cowcher.

At Lakesfield, co. Cavan, Rev. Rowland Betty.

Aug. 19. In Old Burlington-street, Margaret, third daughter of the late William Mure, esq. of Caldwell, one of the Barons of the Exchequer for Scotland.

Mrs. Wilshen, the wife of Daniel Wilshen, esq. of Pinner-green Lodge, Pinner, Middlesex.

At Blackwall, aged 53, Capt. John Power, dock-master of the West India docks.

Aug. 20. In Upper Berkeley-street, West, in his 84th year, Major J. Plenderleath, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

In Pond-street, Hampstead, aged 70, R. Bolt, esq.

At Southend, Richard Frost, esq. late of the County of Dublin Militia.

At Stubbington, Hants, suddenly, aged 84, Mrs. St. John, aunt of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart.

At R. C. Greave's, esq. of Ingleby Hall, near Derby, of a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from a horse, Mr. R. Wotton, eldest son of the late Mr. R. E. Wotton, surgeon, of King's Langley, Herts. At Wilton, near Ross, aged 62, Mrs. Wiltshire, relict of the late W. Wiltshire, esq.

At Amsterdam, the Dowager Marchioness of Sligo. Her ladyship was expecting in that city Sir William Scott, from Switzerland, in order to return with him to England.—She was born Dec. 9, 1767, and was the youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late gallant Earl Howe. In 1787, she was married to the late Marquis

quis of Sligo, by whom she had a son, the present Marquis. To her second husband, Sir W. Scott, she was married about five years since. Her ladyship was in the remainder of the Barony of Howe, now possessed by her eldest sister, who married the Hon. Penn Asheton Curzon. Miss Curzon, the niece of the Marchioness, was her constant companion. Her ladyship was a woman of great literary accomplishments.

Aug. 22. In Harley-street, in her 51st year, Rt. Hon. Frances Lady Redesdale. Her Ladyship was the daughter of the late Earl of Egmont, great grand-daughter of the fourth Earl of Northampton, and sister to the present Lord Arden, and of the late lamented Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval. Lady Redesdale has left three children.

Aug. 23. Hon. Mrs. Hugo Meynell, of Hoarcross, in the parish of Yoxall, Staffordshire, sister of the Marchioness of Hertford. This lady was taking an airing in her gig, when the horse unfortunately fell, and her ladyship was thrown therefrom; and though the best medical aid was immediately procured, she lingered only till the next morning, when she died. An express was sent off to Ragley Hall, which arrived at the moment when the family were rejoicing at the recovery of the Marquis of Hertford. That hospitable mansion, so uniformly the scene of festivity at this season of the year, is, in consequence, become a house of mourning. The Prince Regent yesterday countermanded the orders which had been previously given for his Royal Highness's departure for Warwickshire. Mrs. Meynell was co-heiress with the Marchioness of Hertford to the property of the late Lord Viscount Irwine, and was mother of Captain Meynell, of his Majesty's ship Newcastle.

Aug. 24. At Herne Hill, near Dulwich, aged 49, Signora Storace, sister of Stephen Storace, the eminent composer. Of her professional talents as a singer and an actress, it is unnecessary to say any thing: they were the delight and admiration of the publick; and certainly she was altogether unrivalled in her particular line. She was not handsome, nor feminine in her person; but one of the most accomplished and agreeable women of her age—fascinating every one by her habitual good humour, her lively and intelligent conversation, and her open and ingenuous character. She had for a few years past retired from the stage; but her house at Herne Hill was a seat of hospitality to numerous respectable friends of both sexes, by whom she was admired and beloved. She has left one son by Mr. Braham, with whom she lived many years.

Aug. 25. In his 64th year, the Rev. Benjamin Banner, M.A. Rector of Dudcot, Berks. As he was on his way to Cheshire, his native county, with one of

his sons, he was seized with an apoplexy at Lichfield, and lingered under it little more than a week. He was in the Commission of the Peace for Berkshire, a sensible worthy man, constantly resident on his living, to which he was presented by Brasen Nose College in 1793, and has left a widow, with two sons and a daughter, to lament his loss.

Aug. 28. In consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 51, Rev. Thomas Thoresby Whitaker, Incumbent of Colne and Marsden, in the parish of Whalley; eldest son of Rev. Dr. Whitaker, of Holme, vicar of Whalley, co. Lancaster.

Aug. 29. At Clontarf, near Dublin, Hon. R. H. Southwell, late of Castle Hamilton, co. Cavan, and formerly Lieut.-col. of the 8th Dragoons. He was only brother of the late, and uncle of the present Viscount Southwell.

Aug. 31. In her 52d year, Mrs. Hunt, of Canonbury-place, Islington.

At Twickenham, aged 75, Viscountess Howe, widow of William Lord Viscount Howe, daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castle Town in Ireland, by Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Strafford.

Sept. 4. At Stocks, Staley Wood, Cheshire, aged 74, Rev. James Cooke, M.A. formerly of Catherine-hall, Cambridge. Mr. Cooke was a man of the most exemplary character, and of great originality of genius. His name will be ever distinguished by his numerous mechanical inventions in agriculture and in manufactures; and especially by those applicable to drill-husbandry; to the prosecution of which system, as well as of other valuable modes of cultivation, he had devoted a large portion of his existence. His death was caused by a severe inflammatory illness, which he bore with his habitual fortitude and mildness.

At her son's house, Royal Hibernian School, Phoenix park, Dublin, Alicia, wife of Joseph Lefanu, esq. and sister of the late Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan. Mrs. Lefanu was a lady of genius and literary attainments. She was the author of "The Flowers, or the Sylphid Queen, a Fairy Tale," 1810; and "The Sons of Erin, or Modern Sentiment, a Comedy," 1812.

Sept. 7. Lady Frances Pelham, third daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

Sept. 8. In Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, aged 69, Mr. John Carter, F. S. A. draftsman and architect, and eminently distinguished for his skill in Antient English Architecture; of whom a memoir shall appear in our next Magazine.

Sept. 14. Aged 72, Barrett March, esq. of Bird-place, near Henley-bridge.

Sept. 20. At Carlisle, Hugh James, M. D. son of the late Dr. James, Vicar of Arthuret, in the county of Cumberland. This eminent physician, taken off in the prime

prime of life by a typhus fever, caught in attendance upon a patient, was not more distinguished for ability in his profession, than for the disinterested manner in which he exerted it. While the reputation of his skill procured him a widely-extended practice among the more opulent families in the neighbourhood, he was ever ready to dispense his time and attention to the poor, from whose gratitude alone he expected any return for his favours. Dr. James studied medicine at a Scotch university, from which also he received his degrees, after having distinguished himself by an early proficiency, which gave a presage of his future fame. His career was suddenly checked about 20 years ago by the gradual, and at last the total loss of sight; but even this calamity neither abated his zeal, nor eventually diminished his success; for, aided by a sound judgment and a most retentive memory, he recollected, and so completely made his own, whatever was read to him, that he was intimately acquainted with all the modern improvements in Pharmacy and Chemistry. His cheerfulness and piety supported him under his painful and afflicting visitation; and his practice, which was increasing to the hour of his death, bore the surest testimony to the confidence reposed in his professional skill. His family, the constant witnesses of his worth and amiable virtues, most deeply feel the heaviness of their loss. But great has been the sensation produced by his death in all classes of the community where he was known; for his judgment had been accustomed to direct the counsels of his friends, his cheerfulness had enlivened their

social boards, his piety and resignation had consoled their affliction, and his ardent loyalty had animated their zeal. Long, therefore, will his death be deplored, and his memory revered. The rich, indeed, may purchase other aid, but irreparable will be his loss to the poor, to whom he went about doing good, hoping for nothing again; but his reward is with him, and his works do follow him.

Sept. 23. At the Angel Inn, Abergavenny, of a paralytic stroke, received while travelling in a post chaise to that place on the 14th instant, Henry Hinckley, esq. of Guildford-street, in the 59th year of his age. He was the eldest son of the late esteemed and eminent physician, Dr. Henry Hinckley, of Aldermanbury, and Anne, his first wife, both long since deceased. He may be said to have adopted the example of his venerable parent, in the most inflexible integrity and undeviating truth; in the practice of a Christian life; in urbanity of manners and unstinted benevolence: he was correct without rigidity, and strict, but not austere. Cheerful, though seldom elevated, he mingled much in society; but was unblemished, and free from its dissipation. He cherished a strong devotedness to Musick, in which he was a performer on the hautbois, and in which science he found not only amusement, but the exercise of a benevolent patronage. He lived unmarried, yet possessed most of the endearing qualifications of social life; and has left a numerous acquaintance and an extensive friendship to testify that he lived beloved, and has died lamented.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1817.	
Aug.	°	°	°			
27	56	60	55	29, 30	stormy	
28	56	69	57	, 63	fair	
29	57	68	56	, 64	showery	
30	57	65	60	, 85	cloudy	
31	59	69	56	, 80	fair	
S. 1.	55	69	55	30, 00	fair	
2	54	67	60	29, 95	fair	
3	60	74	66	, 84	fair	
4	60	71	60	30, 02	fair	
5	55	69	59	, 12	fair	
6	55	73	60	, 08	fair	
7	56	70	60	, 10	fair	
8	56	73	61	29, 92	fair	
9	59	67	56	30, 02	fair	
10	56	65	57	29, 95	fair	
11	56	64	56	30, 01	fair	

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1817.	
Sept.	°	°	°			
12	55	67	56	29, 96	fair	
13	54	64	55	, 94	cloudy	
14	54	61	60	, 87	rain	
15	60	65	62	30, 01	cloudy	
16	64	64	55	, 01	cloudy	
17	55	66	60	29, 90	fair	
18	56	60	58	, 72	rain	
19	58	65	56	, 84	fair	
20	55	64	57	30, 00	fair	
21	54	60	52	29, 95	fair	
22	48	60	54	, 80	fair	
23	51	66	56	, 82	fair	
24	55	61	55	, 81	fair	
25	60	64	58	, 52	fair	
26	57	60	50	, 22	stormy	

* * * The friendly packet of Mr. Lascelles is safely arrived.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 26, to Sept. 23, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males -	834	Males -	592		5 and 10	58	60 and 70	90
Females -	779	Females -	588		10 and 20	33	70 and 80	72
Whereof have died under 2 years old		332			20 and 30	73	80 and 90	44
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					30 and 40	116	90 and 100	8
				40 and 50	116	100	0	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending September 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	79	6	37	2	37	3	28	7	46	7
Surrey	78	4	39	0	35	6	30	4	43	6
Hertford	69	4	46	0	40	0	32	0	46	3
Bedford	68	3	40	0	36	6	30	9	27	6
Huntingdon	66	6	00	0	39	0	31	0	39	3
Northamp.	65	10	00	0	39	9	24	10	00	0
Rutland	59	0	00	0	37	0	00	0	00	0
Leicester	72	0	00	0	35	0	29	6	44	0
Nottingham	68	0	00	0	36	0	30	4	52	4
Derby	66	8	00	0	32	0	29	6	49	0
Stafford	63	1	00	0	37	10	30	3	68	0
Salop	69	10	40	4	52	2	58	0	00	0
Hereford	80	0	54	4	48	10	31	3	48	8
Worcester	78	4	30	10	44	10	34	9	45	4
Warwick	71	2	00	0	35	4	36	4	50	2
Wilts	71	5	00	0	45	4	37	0	65	2
Berks	72	0	40	0	44	1	35	4	49	5
Oxford	76	9	00	0	38	0	35	0	49	0
Bucks	77	0	00	0	38	6	32	3	47	10
Brecon	89	6	60	9	54	4	00	0	00	0
Montgom.	79	11	00	0	51	2	30	11	00	0
Radnor	85	7	00	0	49	3	32	9	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										
	76	2	45	11	42	10	30	10	46	4
Average of Scotland per quarter :										
	68	8	1	68	7	44	2	39	10	56

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	62	1	40	9	32	3	29	0	50	0
Kent	77	0	00	0	36	8	30	10	39	4
Sussex	84	5	64	0	46	0	29	3	46	0
Suffolk	77	5	38	0	37	3	31	10	40	5
Camb.	69	3	00	0	35	8	20	2	33	4
Norfolk	75	0	52	0	37	8	27	1	39	5
Lincoln	66	7	00	0	42	5	23	1	38	0
York	67	1	49	6	50	9	26	8	51	8
Durham	65	9	52	0	00	0	32	4	00	0
Northum.	63	9	40	0	39	4	37	3	44	8
Cumberl.	66	8	66	8	48	2	54	9	00	0
Westmor.	70	2	56	0	48	0	35	2	00	0
Lancaster	71	8	00	0	39	2	38	3	52	0
Chester	69	6	00	0	00	0	28	6	00	0
Flint	61	9	00	0	37	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	73	8	00	0	45	4	32	1	00	0
Anglesea	61	6	00	0	45	0	30	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	0	00	0	42	0	34	0	00	0
Merioneth	100	6	00	0	45	6	37	2	00	0
Cardigan	100	0	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	91	7	00	0	55	7	28	0	00	0
Carmart.	100	5	00	0	52	0	16	10	00	0
Glamorgan	89	1	00	0	41	0	32	0	00	0
Gloucester	84	1	00	0	46	0	32	0	44	0
Somerset	84	4	00	0	42	3	28	0	46	5
Monm.	100	3	00	0	49	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	91	4	00	0	44	5	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	87	9	00	0	48	1	33	1	00	0
Dorset	77	4	00	0	40	0	28	2	00	0
Hants	77	4	00	0	43	4	30	7	49	2
Great Britain	00	0	50	1	00	0	46	2		

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 26, 70s. to 75s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 20, 39s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, September 20, 60s. 6½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 26 :

Kent Bags	00l.	0s.	to	00l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets	15l.	0s.	to	18l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	00l.	0s.	to	00l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	15l.	0s.	to	18l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	16l.	0s.	to	20l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	00l.	0s.	to	00l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 26 :

St. James's, Hay	4l. 6s. 6d.	Straw	1l. 19s. 0d.	Clover	0l. 0s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay	5l. 5s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 0s. 0d.	Clover	6l. 16s. 6d.	Smithfield, Hay	5l. 2s. 6d.	Straw	1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d.	to	4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d.	to	5s. 4d.
Mutton	3s. 8d.	to	4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Sept. 26 :		
Veal	4s. 0d.	to	5s. 6d.	Beasts	630.	Calves	280.
Pork	4s. 8d.	to	5s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	6,450.	Pigs	340.

COALS, Sept. 26 : Newcastle 34s. 3d. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland 36s. 9d. to 41s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 9d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 8d.

SOAP, Yellow, 96s. Mottled 104s. Curd 102s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1400*l*. Div. 60*l*. per ann.—Coventry, 820*l*. Div. 44*l*. per ann.—Birmingham, 765*l*. Div. 36*l*. per ann.—Oxford, 500*l*. 31*l*. per ann.—Grand Junction, 187*l*.—Chesterfield, 102*l*. Div. 5*l*.—Monmouth 102*l*. 10*s*. ex Div. 3*l*. half year.—Ellesmere, 59*l*. ex Div. 2*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 5*l*. 5*s*.—West-India Dock, 200*l*. Div. 10*l*.—London Ditto, 70*l*. Div. 3*l*.—Sun Fire Ditto, 208*l*. Div. 8*l*. 10*s*.—Globe 122*l*.—Albion, 42*l*.—Rock, 3*l*. 8*s*.—East London Water-Works, 66*l*.—Grand Junction Ditto, 45*l*. 10*s*.—Gas Lights, 2*l*. discount.—Southwark Bridge Old Shares, 42*l*. for 85*l*. paid.—New Ditto, paid up, 50*l*.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1817.														
Bank Stock	Red. per Ct.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy	Blong Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sth Sea	India Sonda.	E. Bills 24d.	E. Bills 34d.
1 Days	80 1/2	79 1/2	98 1/2	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230 1/2	88	79 1/2	105 pr.	29 pr.	24 pr.
2	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	79 1/2	—	230	—	79 1/2	90 pr.	26 pr.	24 pr.
3	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	79 1/2	—	231	88	79 1/2	83 pr.	26 pr.	23 pr.
4	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	106	21	106 1/2	79 1/2	—	—	—	75 pr.	75 pr.	25 pr.	20 pr.
5	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	23 pr.	18 pr.
6	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
7	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
8	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
9	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
10	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
11	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
12	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
13	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
14	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
15	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
16	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
17	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
18	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
19	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
20	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
21	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
22	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
23	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
24	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
25	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
26	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
27	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
28	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
29	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.
30	80 1/2	79 1/2	99	105 1/2	20 1/2	106 1/2	78 1/2	—	230	—	60 pr.	40 pr.	24 pr.	18 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCE, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



OCTOBER, 1817.
CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorcest.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Index Indicatorius—Minor Correspondence 290
Letter from Mr. Luders to Dr. J. Warton. 291
Country Circulating Libraries for the Poor 292
Mr. Solomon.—Theroigne de Mericourt... 295
Sir W. Jones—Laws relating to the Clergy 296
Cursory Remarks on former Correspondents *ib.*
Account of Wotton Glanville in Dorsetshire 297
Epitaphs at Maperton, Toddington, Luton,
West Twyford, and County of Haddington 298
Sea-bathing Infirmary at Brighton suggested 300
On the Origin of Gothic Architecture..... 302
Wye Scenery.—The large Golanos Oak. 305
Tour in 1796: Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, &c. 306
Curious Picture at Epping-place described 308
Parish Stocks—Anecdote of Lord Camden. *ib.*
Errors in New Silver Coinage pointed out. 309
Roman Stations, and Road near Otmoor. 310
Present State of Lincolnshire Monasteries 311
Marc. Ant. de Dominis, Abp. of Spoleto 312
When the Book of Revelation was written 313
Remarks and Conjectures on the Millennium 316
On the Appropriation of Hours of Leisure 317
Iron Bridge from Holborn Hill to Saw Hill 318
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—Kent. 322
Marine Soap, to wash with Salt Water.... 328

Embellished with a Perspective View of WOTTON GLANVILLE CHURCH,
in DORSETSHIRE; and with a characteristic Sketch of the
ROCK-SCENERY of the WYE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Review of New Publications.

Bp. of Chester's Charge to his Clergy..... 329
——— Address to the Confirmed. 330
Moss's History of St. Saviour's, Southwark. *ib.*
Evans's Excursion to Windsor, &c..... 332
Ogborne's History of Essex, Part II. & III. 335
Wade's Walks in Oxford and its Environs *ib.*
Sexagenarian, or Recollections of Lit. Life 336
Shillibeer's Voyage to Pitcairn's Island... 340
The Pleasures of Affection, by C. Turner. 344
LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE 346
SELECT POETRY, for October 1817, 349—352
Historical Chronicle.
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences... 353
Intellig. from various Parts of the Country 357
Domestic Occurrences: Custom-house, &c. 359
Theatr. Register, Promotions, Preferments 361
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons. 362
Memoir of Mr. J. Carter, F. S. A. 365; Rich.
Bean, esq. 368; J. G. Holman, esq. 369; Rt.
hon. Sir J. MacMahon, 370; Rt. hon. J. P. Cur-
ran, 371; Hon. H. Erskine, 371; Adm. Duck-
worth, 372; Count de Choiseul-Gouffier 373
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 375
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 383
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks... 384

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

LECTOR has noticed in Part I. p. 77, Mr. James Stockton's Observations on the prognostication of the weather by the motions of the Horse Leech (which animal Mr. S. has found, by attentive inspection, to be accurate in shewing a change of the atmosphere, whereas, on the other hand, the Barometer is known in many instances to be *res fallacissima*.) As the Leech tribe constitute a great variety, and as LECTOR has never yet received, from perusing books, any authentic account concerning the colour, &c. of the above species; he requests a description of the colour, &c. of the animal above mentioned, in what month of the year it is chiefly to be found, and where it abides.

LEICESTRIENSIS, advertising to the cheap and durable method of Roofing, recommended in page 2, says, he remembers running about when a boy upon a *flat* paper roof in the North, which he supposes had boards underneath laid close together. He apprehends Sapcotiensis does not mean that boards or laths should be placed close in a *sloping* roof; but wishes for information more particularly at what distance they should be placed from each other, what size of boards is most suitable, what intervals between the nails, how much each sheet of paper should lie over the one below it, and whether the sides of the sheets should only meet together, or be laid over one another also.

LEICESTRIENSIS also observes, "I perfectly agree with your Correspondent A. Z. (p. 4), on the subject of the Westminster Plays; and also with a former Correspondent, who justly finds fault with a meretricious Epilogue. The Prologues and Epilogues lately have been dull enough, and even the metre not always correct."

We are sorry we cannot give insertion to the lamentable case transmitted by MALHEUREUX: it is returned to the Post-office, as directed.

BIOGRAPHICUS will find some account of Sir THOMAS WHITE in the Local History of almost every Town to which he was a benefactor.

C. M. S. mentions, that in the little sketch of longevity inserted in p. 203, there are two errors of the press, which are of sufficient importance to require correction:

For Tartoni, r. *Tartini*.

Hays, r. *Hass*.

To the long-lived Professors of Music he requests us to add:

Matheson æt. 82.

Rameau 82.

Telemann 86.

Needler 75.

J. C. Smith 85.

AN OCTOGENARIAN acquaints our Correspondents VIATOR and ANTIQVARIUS, that the Sir Henry Lee, K. G. and Master General of the Ordnance, &c. &c. to Queen Elizabeth, whose remains were deposited in the now dilapidated Quarrendon Chapel, Bucks, was lineally descended from Benedict, fifth son of John Lee, of Lea, in the county of Chester, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of — Wood, county of Warwick. temp. Edward III. Soon after its separation from the original stock, the Lichfield branch of the family gave for arms, the Crescent, with the motto *Fide et Constantia*, in place of the old Leopards' heads, and motto of *Vince Mahum Patientia*.—He proceeds, "It has been long said, that in Cheshire there are 'as many Lees as fleas, and Davenports as dog-tails.' After having been a Subscriber for sixty years to Mr. Urban's Miscellany, I remain his unalterable Friend, DUGDALE: and in olden days a Correspondent occasionally. I dislike pedantry, or I could apply here appositely some lines as allusive of old age, but perhaps a short story may answer as well: A departed friend of mine used to declare he would rather be a young Link-boy than an old Duke. I differed with him at that time upon the subject; and, were he now alive, I still should do so, though an OCTOGENARIAN."

A Friend at Dudley writes, "You will be happy to hear that the cloud of commercial distress is fast dispersing; and that this neighbourhood begins to be enveloped in a cloud of smoke."

Y. in answer to the inquiries of D. Y. p. 194, respecting Sir Philip Hall, informs him, that Sir Philip was knighted at St. James's, 22d March, 1726-7, being at that time Sheriff for the county of Essex.—According to Morant's History of Essex, Sir Philip died 9 Jan. 1745-6, aged 67, and left issue.

A Correspondent adds to the Gentlemen's Seats in HAMPSHIRE, Part I. p. 506: Amport House, Marquis of Winchester. Rose Hill, Earl of Northesk. Shirley House, Sir Charles Rich, bart. Tedworth House, T. Assheton Smith, esq. Preshaw House, Walter Long, esq. Herriard House, — Jervoise, esq. Chute Lodge, William Fowle, esq. Tydney Hall, Wellesley Pole Long, esq. Wherwell House, J. Ironmonger, esq. Belmont Lodge, Earl of Clanricarde.

A View of Lord HILL's Column at Shrewsbury in our next; with the Communications of Mr. HARDY, Mr. WHATTON, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BOYD, A. H., Mr. WEEKES, VIA, MEDICUS, ÆDILIS, &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1817.

Mr. UREAN, Clifton, Oct. 8.

BEING lately engaged in a literary conversation with a friend, to whom I produced the letter following, which was given me by a relation of the late Dr. Warton, he begged me to copy it, and transmit it to you for publication, as likely to be very agreeable to some of your learned Readers. It is from Mr. Luders to Dr. Warton, upon an interesting point in the manners and customs of the Romans, and not found among those collected by Dr. Wooll. The writer, whom I only know by name, certainly cannot be offended with us for giving it to the publick. A. W.

Dear Sir,

YOU seemed surprized yesterday, when, upon your quoting Dr. Johnson, for the dullness of the Romans in private life, compared with us, on account of their having no *Diurnals*, I intimated that I could shew you proof of the contrary. Our company was too large and mixed to allow of my explaining myself then; so you will give me leave to do it now, by referring you to my authors. But do not suppose that I mean to raise any comparison between our condition and theirs, as to the advantage in this respect which we derive from Newspapers, or to infer that the Romans had similar publications. My quotations shew that the Debates of their Senate, and the public affairs of the Empire, were regularly conveyed from Rome into the country and provinces, and under the very term used by the Doctor.

Tacitus relates the insidious speech of a Courtier to Nero, to induce him to destroy Thrasea, which contains this sentence—" *Diurna populi Romani per provincias per exercitus accuratius leguntur, ut noscatur quid Thrasea non fecerit.*" Annal. lib. 16. I'll not quote more, because you'll refer to the place, and see that it is what we should call a case in point for me. This was under the Emperors;

and perhaps the thing was more freely practised under the Commonwealth.

Here is what I have met with of my favourite's time and writing. In two letters of his to Cassius, and one to Brutus, in that critical period which preceded the Triumvirate, Cicero refers to *public accounts of affairs in Actis* and *ex Actis*, which, he says, *are sent to them*. See Ernesti's edit. lib. 12. Epist. ad Diversos. epist. 8 and 9, and lib. 11, epist. 25. These words Melmoth renders *the public journals*: but will you agree to it? It means, I think, something very different in kind, and more like our Votes of Lords or Commons, and the Gazettes.

Cælius writing to Cicero of what was doing at Rome, and of a debate in the Senate, says, "*Quam quisque sententiam dixerit in commentario rerum urbanarum, à quo tu quæ digna sunt selige. Multa transi; imprimis ludorum explosiones, et funerum, et cæterarum ineptiarum. Plura habet utilia. Denique malo in hac parte errare, ut quæ non desideras audias, quam quidquam quod opus est prætermittatur.*" This comes nearer to us; and I accede to Melmoth's translation: — "*in the newspaper which I send you.*" I leave you to select such articles as you think worthy of notice. Still there is some obscurity to be removed by more intimate knowledge of their habits and manners; for how could the *selection* alluded to be made before reading the whole should render it unnecessary? And how could the writer *pass over* some articles, of what he appears to be writing or sending? He might, indeed, if we suppose Cælius copying a publick journal to send Cicero, and leaving out parts of it. I wish you would look at the first letter of Cælius, and help me to solve the difficulty. This is in the 11th letter of book 8th.

I am ever yours, most sincerely,

M. LUDERS.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hunmanby, Oct. 1.*

IT was with great pleasure that I read in your Magazine, Part I. p. 328, a plan of a Country Library for the Poor.

From the present prices of books, which scarcely any but the opulent can purchase (and not even they for the purpose of gratuitous and general distribution), as well as from their inexhaustible variety, which involves the ignorant in the extreme hazard of frequently choosing wrong, the establishment of such Libraries seems highly desirable: and the principles upon which such an establishment may most advantageously be conducted, and the publications in which those principles appear most happily exemplified, become consequently necessary, and, indeed, very important topics of inquiry. The two projects which I have seen suggested upon this head in print, are both in *the one thing needful* wretchedly defective; I hope, therefore, that I shall be considered as strictly within the line of professional propriety, when I take the liberty of laying before the publick a third.

If the shelves are to be loaded with the "County Agricultural Reports," "Gregory's Cyclopædia," "Dickson's Agriculture," "A System of Geography," and "Arrowsmith's Maps;" "Mavor's Universal History," "Johnson's Dictionary," "Hume's and Belsham's History of England," "The Annals of Agriculture," "The Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels*," &c. &c. a Clergyman may pardonably hesitate to solicit subscriptions for their purchase, or to lend his Vestry for their reception; because, however respectable some of those compositions may be in other points of view, they are all (professionally speaking) out of his way, as to religious improvement, which ought always to be a primary object for the great mass of Village readers. I question, indeed, whether the publishers of any of them, with a single exception, or two at the most, would not deem their pages contaminated

by the admission of what they would sarcastically term "evangelical nonsense," for the use of these humble scholars; though it was the glory of the Divine Founder of Christianity, that he *preached the Gospel to the Poor*.

Mr. Riddel's plan, reported in a letter from Robert Burns to Sir John Sinclair†, seems little better adapted to the true interests of the students under contemplation. What may be the literary appetite of the Scottish peasantry I own myself incompetent precisely to estimate. Without any derogation from the intellectual credit of the South, they may be allowed, I apprehend, in consequence of the universal institution of parish schools in that part of the Island, to rank considerably higher in information than their English brethren. Yet, even with this concession, what are we to think of the following selection: "Blair's Sermons," "Robertson's History of Scotland," "Hume's History of the Stuarts," "The Spectator," "The Idler," "The Adventurer," "The Mirror," "The Lounger," "The Observer," "The Man of Feeling," "The Man of the World," "Chrysal," "Don Quixote," "Joseph Andrews," &c. We see here, along with some of the constitutional characteristics of the Poet, the operation of prejudices, national and personal, in abundance; prejudices in themselves undoubtedly often amiable and salutary; but, putting Scotland and Mackenzie out of the question, what do we see besides? certainly very little that is religious.

Neither of those collections then seems likely to achieve, for the inferior orders of the community, any valuable ends. It is not to make the peasant a theorist in Agriculture, a smatterer in History, and a pedant in Philology; or to polish his taste, to stimulate his feelings, and to gratify his curiosity by periodical essays and sentimental or satirical novels, that Establishments of this kind should be encouraged. The instruction necessary for his temporal purposes he will

* In justice, however, to both the plans alluded to, it should be added, that their views are professedly secular; and that, as a subscription is exacted from all who are to profit by them, they seem intended chiefly for the classes of middle life.

† See his Works by Currie, II. 272. For an interesting account of the Scottish Parochial Schools, &c. see ib. l. 4, and Appendix, No. 1, not. A. See also Monthly Magazine, XXIV. 106.

best acquire in early life at a parochial school; and the superfluities or luxuries of learning he must, throughout life, be contented to forego. The rudiments of Science are usually the least pleasant; and he will seldom, under the most favourable circumstances, be enabled to make much progress in it. His principal enjoyment, therefore, accruing from his superficial studies, would be to find himself a little less ignorant, and a great deal more arrogant, than his idler neighbours; to puzzle by explanation, and to triumph in the village circle without an antagonist. Whether such accomplishments would enhance his merit, or improve the tranquillity of his parish, let the projectors of those collections themselves decide.

The claims of the soul appear in both the above schemes to have been studiously neglected; and yet, if we indeed believe that it will survive "the wreck of worlds," and subsist to eternity, its education may well demand no trifling portion of our regard. It is not, however, by every species of religious disquisition that this purpose would be promoted. The most popular and beneficial, perhaps, next to the word of God, would be Tracts, which should neither perplex by their abstruseness, harass by their diffusion, nor fatigue by their prolixity; which should be, in three words, Perspicuous, Interesting, and Short. If with these were combined the essential qualities of piety, fullness of ideas, and an accommodation to the various situations and contingencies of humbler society, there would be little wanting, with the Divine Blessing, to excite attention or to reward it.

That they should be rendered interesting, in particular, by incident, or dialogue, or general vivacity of composition, appears an indispensable requisite. It has long and justly been complained, that "Sermons are less read than Tales." The chief attention, therefore, upon this occasion should be, to select books where narrative and precept are so intimately blended, that in seizing the first, even gross apprehensions may imperceptibly lay hold on the latter. It is by such books alone that the cottager can be lured back from the alehouse corner, and the boon compa-

nion to his family and his own fireside. He will read them to his children, or his children will read them to him, with equal instruction and entertainment; and amidst their innocent questions, and his own simple replies, the evening will glide more happily by, than if spent in the torpor of dozing, or the tumult of a debauch. Works of this description, however, it is to be regretted, are at present comparatively few; but, with the increased demand, they would rapidly multiply. Neither would the writer in many instances, it may be presumed, derive from them less benefit or less pleasure than his readers. They would not, indeed, naturally lead him to fame or to emolument; but they might withdraw him, if a clergyman, from unclerical amusements; they might beguile him, if a resident in the country, of many a solitary hour; and they might furnish him, whatever were his profession or his place of abode, with many a copious theme for profitable meditation and discourse. In superintending the Institution, likewise, a minister would find it a delightful duty carefully to exclude every thing noxious, and to adapt its contents with judicious variety to the young, the gay, the vigorous, the declining, the melancholy, and the aged. To assist in its formation, he would abridge himself, were it necessary, of many enjoyments, and think it no trouble to crave, for the same object, the contributions of his wealthy and well-disposed neighbours; to provide for its reception, he would resign, were it necessary, not only his Vestry, but "a room in his Parsonage-house." And for indulgences renounced, labour incurred, and sacrifices exacted, he would feel himself more than repaid by the improved morality and extended heavenly-mindedness of his grateful parish.

Its mechanism should be extremely simple. The clerk or schoolmaster of the village might attend on Sundays for half an hour prior to the beginning of the service, to receive the books returned, and to deliver those required; entering their names or number, with those of their borrowers, and the dates of their delivery and return, in a page divided into four columns for that purpose. From this the clergyman might, with
very

very slight trouble, draw up a list of the works which each of his parishioners has perused, and regulate his conversation with them accordingly. He might likewise, through the agency of his librarian, unsuspectingly insinuate appropriate works into the hands of particular readers, as they frequently take whatever volume is offered for their perusal.

The only condition imposed should be, a proper care of the books.

If the benefit of such an establishment may be measured by the avidity with which it has been received in my own parish (Hunmanby), it is great indeed. Of nearly a hundred volumes contained in its catalogue, though it has yet been little more than a twelvemonth in existence, there are rarely half a dozen left upon the Vestry shelves; and thirty upon an average are exchanged every week. To the variety of tastes which may be employed in appreciating the merits of the books selected, it is highly probable that some of mine may appear more or less objectionable. But it should be remembered, in vindication of him by whom they have been presented, that books, like their authors, have universally their faults; and that those of both classes "are the best which have the fewest." Amidst the petty discords too of those received into this selection, which merely mark the inconsiderable differences of the schools whence they have respectively issued, the ordinary reader (it is trusted) will readily distinguish a grand and general harmony, such "as never was by mortal finger struck." Should any of them, indeed, along with lighter demerits, be represented to dispute the necessity, or to omit the recommendation of Faith as the root, and Holiness as the fruit of unremitting earnestness in the pursuit, and unfeigned humility in the practice, of Christian virtue, he will instantly expunge its name, and farther thank the detector for the substitution of another less liable to exception.

Beside the books which I have enumerated in the "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition, &c. of the Poor*," viz. "The Religious

Tracts by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," 12 vols. "The Cheap Repository Tracts," 3 vols. "The Cottage Library," 2 vols. "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Doddridge's Remarkable Passages in the Life of Col. Gardiner," "Gilpin's Lives of Trueman and Atkins," "The History of Susan Gray," and "The Vain Cottager, or The History of Lucy Franklin:" my list includes at present "Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," and his "Sermons on Regeneration," "Murray's Power of Religion on the Mind," &c. "The Life and Death of Margaret Whyte," "Maclaurin's Sermon on the Cross of Christ," "Hannaway's Domestic Happiness promoted," "Mrs. Trimmer's Family Magazine," 3 vols. her "Fabulous Histories," her "Servant's Friend," and her "Two Farmers;" "The History of the Dobson Family," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Contrast," "The Workhouse," "The History of Betty Thomson," "Hardie's Extracts," "Edgeworth's Parent's Assistant," 6 vols. and "Popular Tales," 3 vols. "Law's Serious Call," "Buck's Anecdotes," "Neale's Sacred History," 4 vols. "Amusement Hall," and "Memoirs of Experimental Religion delineated," "Hill's Village Dialogues," "Collier's Voyages," "De Foe's Family Instructor," "Humanity to Animals," "Wakefield's Instinct displayed," "Mrs. Taylor's Lessons to Servants," "Sellon's Abridgement of the Holy Scriptures," "Pious Country Parishioner Instructed," "Cottager's Religious Meditations," "Farmer Truman's Advice to his Daughter Mary on her going to Service," "Gastrell's Christian Institutes," "History of Mary Westley," "Isaac Jenkins," "The Religious Tradesman," "Burder's Village Sermons," 5 vols. "Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist," "Porzeus' Summary of the Evidences of the Christian Religion," "'Tis all for the best;" with the following publications of the Christian Society, not comprehended in their collection of Tracts, as "Secker's Lectures on the Catechism," "Wilson's Principles and Duties of Christianity," "Burkitt's Help and Guide to Christian Families," "The Whole Duty of Man," "Melmoth's Great Importance of a Religious Life," "Greene's Dis-

* See V. p. 169—172, ed. 12mo. No. CXL. with the subjoined Observations extracted from Dr. Charters's Sermons.

Discourses on the Four Last Things," "The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus," "Jones's Book of Nature," "Nelson's Practice of True Devotion," "Peers' Companion for the Aged," and "Essay on the Happiness of a well-ordered Family." Of several of these, recommended more particularly either by their subject (the "Duty of attending Public Service," the "Lord's Table, &c.") or their popularity, duplicates have been procured; and for the sake of more extensive circulation, they have been strongly bound in half or quarter volumes*.

The total expense of the selection, I believe, has very little exceeded five pounds; and half that sum annually expended henceforward will, I am confident, not only fully meet the necessary "wear and tear" of the Institution, but also contribute occasionally to its enlargement. Can such a sum be employed in any other mode of charity with an equal chance of doing equal good?

This, it should be added, by no means precludes the occasional distribution of small tracts on religious and moral duties, which may justly be regarded as at once a promising, easy, cheap, extensive, and effectual way of doing good. Each tract should contain, at least, "nothing but the truth," and (affirmatively) some account of the way of a sinner's salvation by Jesus Christ.

Yours, &c. FRs. WRANGHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Berkley-street,*
Oct. 15.

BEING a constant Reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, I of course saw, in the Number for last month, p. 284, the obituary of my late excellent father, and was both surprized and hurt at that part relating to me. *Were it true*, there is a striking want of delicacy in its insertion, at such a moment, and on such an occasion. But, Sir, the whole is a mistake; the author of that article confounds me with some other person of the same name, I assure

* The British Critic of October 1809, recommends the addition of the very valuable sets of Bampton, Boyle, Moyer, and Warburton Lectures. But these would, generally, surpass the comprehension of Village readers.

you, Mr. Urban, I have no pretensions to any literary knowledge (as this specimen is sufficient proof), being, in truth, of very retired habits, and always fully occupied by my domestic duties, and entirely above the petty vanity of wearing borrowed laurels. You will therefore greatly oblige me by inserting, as early as possible, this counter statement; indeed it is an act of justice to,

Yours, &c. AMELIA SOLOMON.

. We regret the erroneous statement. The communication was from a friend, who certainly would not intentionally have led us into error. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *New Inn, Oct. 14.*

IN your Obituary for August last, p. 187, you notice the decease of a very celebrated revolutionary character, viz. Theroigne de Mericourt, of whom you make mention in the masculine gender.

I beg to offer to your attention the following statement from Mr. Bennet's evidence respecting the Hospital for Lunatics at Paris, denominated the Salpetriere, extracted from an article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, upon "Lunatic Asylums."

"Among them (the patients) though better off than the others, was the famous Theroigne de Mericourt, one of the most sanguinary of the Poissardes, who distinguished herself for acts of cruelty in the beginning of the Revolution. She described herself to me as aid-de-camp to Dumourier, and Amie de Robespierre. She was insane then, and has been so ever since. She had been there 16 or 17 years, and was at times very furious: her head was full of the Revolution, and she talked of nothing else."

Your wonted alacrity in the correction of errors, of whatever description, will, I trust, render unnecessary any appeal to your indulgence for thus troubling you from, Sir,

Yours, &c. F. T. M**.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 4.*

OF all the subjects, which from their obscurity excite conjecture, and give occasion for the exercise of the inventive faculty, no one has been more fertile than the "Author of Junius's Letters;" but never did any surmise appear more vague and unfounded than your Correspondent, who decidedly pronounces Sir

Wm.

Wm. Jones to be the man. I will only quote one sentence from the extract which he has brought forward to prove his assertion, and leave your readers to decide.

"The Author of these Letters," says Mr. Woodfall, "had attained an age which would allow him, without vanity, to boast of an ample knowledge and experience of the world."

Now Sir William Jones having been born in 1746, could be but 21 in 1767, when these letters commenced: was this an age to be so capable, from experience, of engaging in such a work? CRITO.

MR. URBAN, *London, Sept. 22.*

AS a Beneficed Clergyman I beg leave to remonstrate against the invasion of my professional rights, by the Bill for consolidating and amending the laws relating to spiritual persons, which gives a Bishop power to oblige a *beneficed Clergyman* to nominate a curate when he thinks proper; and consequently, which is *calculated to increase the power of the Bishops*, and will probably occasion many malicious accusations against worthy incumbents, particularly when parishioners are dissatisfied concerning tithes, &c. A learned Author (in the second edition of a work published in 1726, relative to the London Clergy) observes,

"Men see what a slender foundation the Curate stands upon; and therefore 'tis but making a bold thrust at him (says their malice presently), and he must fall; 'tis but sending a few articles of accusation to the Bishop, and that will do his business; whereas the Minister is seated above the impression of all such malice. *He's in for life*, the parishioners know, and not removeable by complaints! The more liable any person is to be hurt by malice, the more malice is to be suspected in his accusation; nor should any man be deemed more culpable because he is less liable to maintain his ground against informers."

Yours, &c.

A. B.

MR. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*

CARADOC, Part I. p. 483, is mistaken about the title of Viscount Colchester: it never was in the family of Lucas, they were Barons of Shenfield in Essex. King James conferred the title in 1622 on Thomas Lord Darcy, of Chiche, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Savage,

afterward created Viscount and Baron Savage, of Rock Savage. King Charles, in 1626, created Lord Viscount Colchester Earl Rivers, with the same remainder. The said Lord Viscount Savage succeeded in 1639, and all the titles continued in his family till 1728, when they became extinct by the death of John, the fifth Earl, unmarried.

605, a. There never was any connexion between the family of Scudamore and the Duke of Somerset; but Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, married Frances, daughter and heiress of James Lord Viscount Scudamore, whose daughter, of the same name, by a second husband, is the present Dowager Duchess of Norfolk.

620, b. Why does Mr. Urban acquiesce in, instead of entering his protest against, a practice which we too often meet with, of speaking of persons as "descendants from" Priests of the Church of Rome, as here, in the case of Mr. Poore? Mr. Urban must know what is implied in the sarcasm of "Figlio d'un sacerdote."

644, b. I know nothing about the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter, or what tenets he may have professed; but you may be assured that the academy at Daventry, while under the care of Dr. Doddridge and Dr. Ashworth, was a Calvinistic, not an Unitarian academy.

674, a. Sir Arthur Owen, bart. is said to have been succeeded in his title by his nephew William, a barrister-at-law.

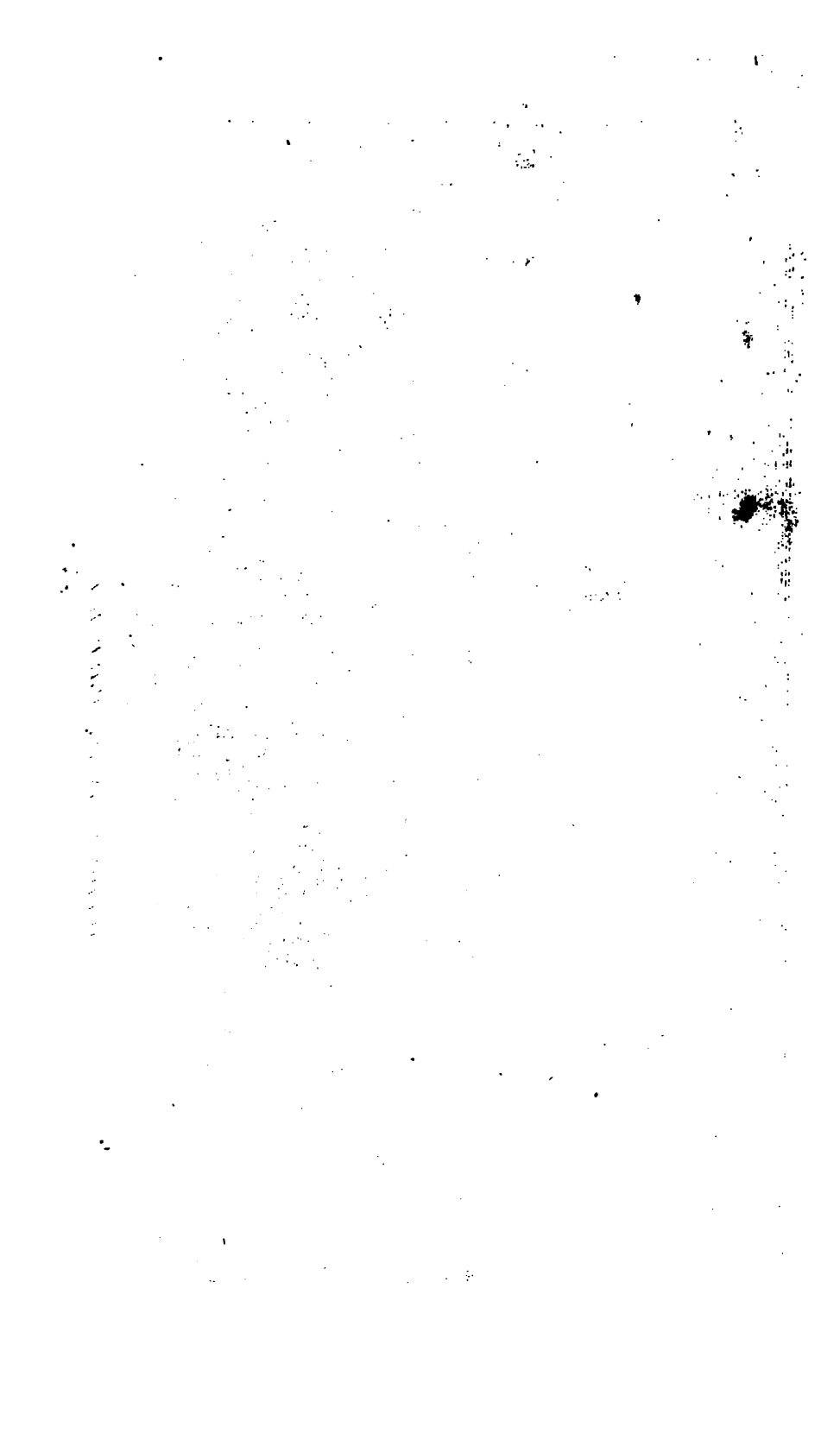
Part II. 33. The Duchess of Northumberland was buried December 18, 1776, not in 1782.

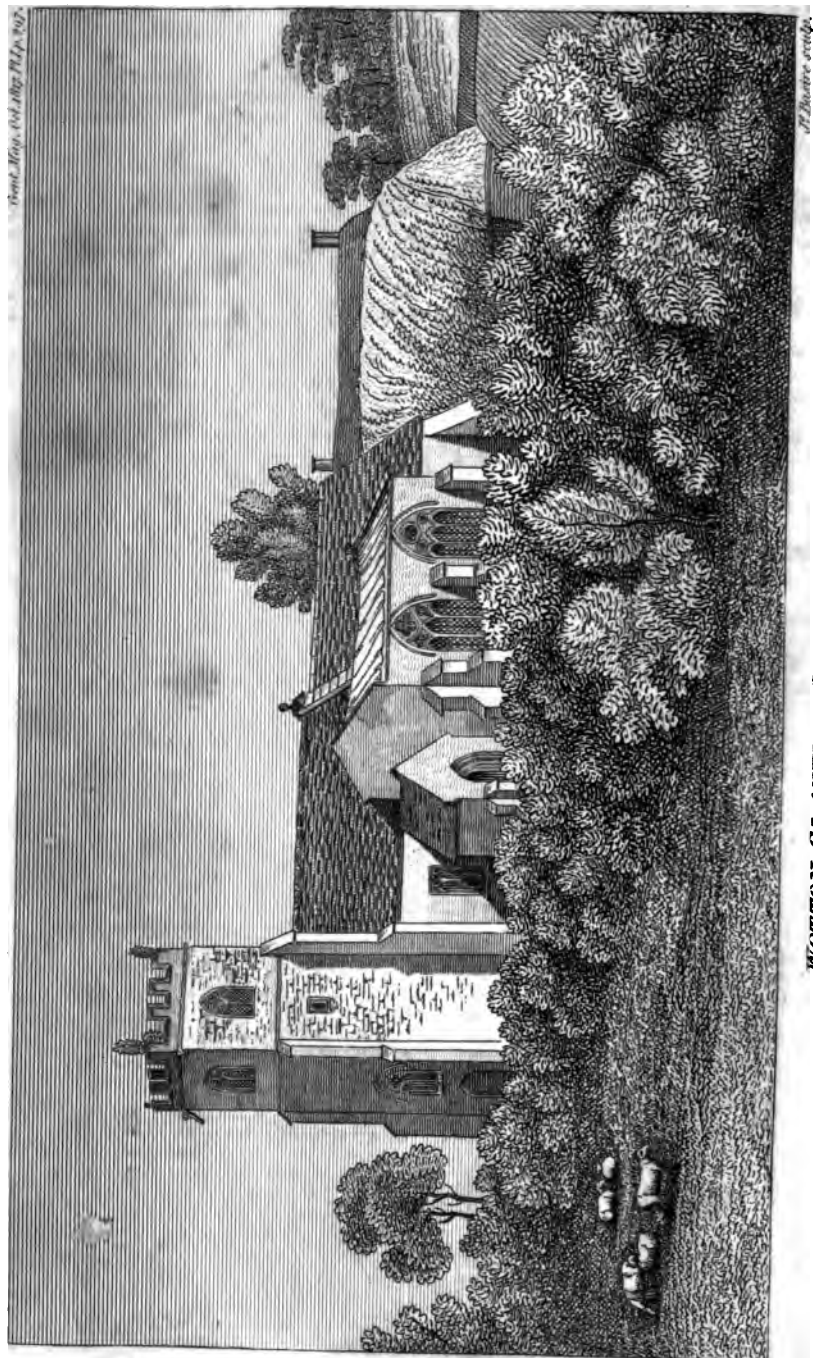
83. Mr. Ponsonby married the daughter of the Earl of Lanesborough, not Belvedere.

116, a. J. 32. Instead of the unmeaning word "*renga*," read nuts, or walnuts, original *Kapvois*.

130, b. Your Correspondent T. F. discovers a very laudable solicitude that the arms of Decker, the original Collector of Lord Fitzwilliam's Pictures, should receive their due honour: now, in order to satisfy his wish on that subject, permit me to inform him, that his Lordship's mother, being the eldest of the three daughters and coheirresses of Sir M. Decker, her arms must undoubtedly appear as the last quarter in the coat of Lord Fitzwilliam.

J. B.
Mr.





WOTTON GLANVILLE CHURCH, DORSET, S.W.

West. Mag. Oct. 1842. P. 107.

W. H. St. John.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

THE Parish of Wotton Glanville, Dorsetshire, receives its name perhaps from its woody situation, *quasi* Wodeton. It lies in the vale, and within the limits of the forest of Blakemore or White Hart, distant about seven miles from Sherborne, six from Cerne, and eleven from Dorchester. It contains about 2000 acres of rich land, chiefly in pasture, and divided into dairy farms. The butter is chiefly sent by waggon weekly, in tubs, to the London market. The parish is divided into two tithings, Wooton and Newland; and into three manors, or reputed manors, Newland, Ossedshill, or Osehill Green, and Wooton. The lands are all free; only a few cottages remaining in copy or leasehold.

By the Return to Parliament in 1811, the parish of Wotton Glanville contained 32 houses and 43 families (32 of whom were employed in agriculture, and 11 in trade, &c.) consisting of 88 males and 96 females; total 184. The tithing of Newland contained 21 houses and 25 families, all employed in agriculture, consisting of 51 males, and 52 females; total 103.

The soil of the parish is remarkably favourable to the growth of timber. The hedge-rows are in general thickly planted with oak and elm. The oak in particular thrives well, as it does in all the deep clays which lie at the foot of the hills which bound the Southern side of the vale of Blakemore.

The Church is a neat building of one pace, which, with the chancel, is slated. Neither the body nor chancel contains any thing remarkable. On the South side is the beautiful Glanville Chapel, formerly a chantry, covered with lead, used as a burial-place to the families successively lords of one of the manors in this parish. The windows* of this Chapel are rich and elegant in their tracery, and appear to have been formerly glazed with painted glass; the only remains of which is a neat figure of the Virgin, and some other small fragments, in the East window. On each side of this window is a neatly-

carved bracket for relics or images, above the site of the altar; and in the S. E. angle an arched niche, containing a piscina and shelf. Since the dissolution of this chantry, the font, which is of the octagonal form, has been placed immediately before the piscina. Under the arch* which separates this chapel from the body of the Church, is a stone coffin with the effigies of a man in a loose dress*, belted, a sword by his left side, and a lion or dog broken off at his feet: length, when perfect, about five feet ten inches. From a piece of the lid being broken off, it appears that the coffin was a plain stone chest. This Chapel was formerly paved with figured tiles, intermixed with rows of small neat glazed tesserae, some of which remain, but much mutilated.

This Chapel contains several monuments to the families of Williams, Every, and Henley; amongst which the two following are the most interesting:

On the top of a neat marble monument, with fluted pilasters, are these Arms: Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, in a border of the second pelletè, impaling in chief *Every*, in base *Williams*, in surcoat *Every*; all in a lozenge.

“To the pious memory
of Dame *Barbara*,
relict of Sir Robert *Henly*,
late of Grange,
in the County of Southampton, kn^t.
to whom she brought a noble fortune,
but in her own person
a merit much greater.

For she was in all the duties of life,
an eminent example of true
piety and virtue:
a most humble and religious Christian,
a most virtuous and affectionate wife,
constant even to the grave,
having remained 35 years
an unblemished widow,
a most tender and indulgent parent,
a physician to the sick,
a mother to the poor,
and nearly related to all in distress.
Thus lived Dame *Barbara Henly*;
and if the Righteous should
be had in remembrance,
who can have a better title to it than she
who spent a life of 73 years
in doing good?”

* These are engraved in the new Edition of Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. III. p. 289; in which Work a very full and satisfactory account of this Parish may be found.

† Engraved *ibid*. p. 278.

She has this other epitaph on the North side of the Church-yard:

"Here lye the poor remains of that pious and charitable lady,
Dame Barbara Henly,
who departed this life the
2d of April 1727.

Traveller, adieu:
If thou art poor, lament the loss
of so good a friend:
If thou art rich, strive to imitate
so good an example."

Against the East window, which is now walled up, a monument has been erected for Mrs. Leigh, relict of Dr. Leigh, of Dorchester.

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Leigh, D.D. and only daughter of William Pyle, gent. of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, after a life well spent in frequent acts of piety and benevolence, in her 84th year, and on the xxixth day of December, MDCCCLXXXIII. she at last reached the haven of rest, which had long been the object of her most fervent prayers.

Dr. Leigh was son of John Leigh, esq. of North Court, in the Isle of Wight, by Anne, daughter of John Every, esq. of this place.

Besides other preferments, he was rector of the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Peter's, in the town of Dorchester, where he died the 4th day of January, in the year 1752, and was from thence removed to this Church for interment.

This Monument was erected by the Rev. Robert Taunton, LL.D. grandson of Mrs. Leigh's eldest brother, John Pyle, in testimony of his respect and gratitude."

The late rector, the Rev. H. Evans, enlarged and fitted up a most convenient Parsonage, erected by his predecessor, Mr. Fox, in a field West of the Church, and surrounded it with an excellent garden. It is a most desirable residence. The present rector is the Rev. Isaac Munkhouse, B. D. who is also rector of Holwell, co. Somerset.

James Dale, Esq. of Blandford in 1804, rebuilt the mansion formerly belonging to the Williams family. This house is pleasantly situated a little North of the Church, surrounded by lofty oaks and elms, planted by the late Mr. Henley. Upon the lawn is a very large and beautiful evergreen oak.

J. K. M.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 2.
THE following Epitaphs are at Maperton, a small village in Somersetshire. R.

In the Church, on the East side:

The Rev. Charles Michell, late Rector of this Parish, who died Oct. 6, 1766. A tender father and real friend.

Mrs. Margaret Michell, who was buried April 20, 1732.

On the West side:

To the sacred memory of Thomas Lockyer, esq. who departed this life July 8, 1785, aged 86.

On a flat stone in the chancel:

Samuel Collins, once Rector of this Parish, was buried Jan. the 21st, 1714, aged 76 years. Agatha, wife of Samuel Collins, was buried July the 10th, 1714; aged 64 years. Agatha Nichols, wife of Roger Nichols, once Rector of this Parish, was buried June the 17th, 1707, aged 82 years. Thomasin, daughter of Samuel Collins, and Agatha, his wife, was buried Aug. the 6th, 170...; aged 29 years. Agatha, daughter of Samuel and Agatha Collins, was buried the 24th, 1713; aged 69 years.

Round the edge of an old flat stone much defaced:

Here lieth the body of James Bradford, Minister of the Gospel. January 1, 1656.

Underneath lie Philip Bennet, esq. and Jane, his wife. As he was universally esteemed for his friendship, good nature, and honesty, she was no less remarkable for her beauty, virtue, good sense, and piety. He died March the 15th, 1722, aged 44; she died May the 2d, 1722, aged 50.

Thomas Strode, jun. obiit Oct. 13, 1688.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Eliz. Emes, obt. Dec. 8, 1717, ætatis suæ 77.

Jane Bennett, wife of Philip Bennett, esq. departed this life the 30th of April, 1722, ætatis suæ 50.

On another stone:

Mary Bennett obiit Dec. 28, 1688.

In the Church-yard:

Thomas Hole, of Wesbury, in this County, who died Feb. 17, 1722, aged 72.

Robert Clothier, of Clapton, died Jan. the 15th, 1767; aged 84.

Rebecca, wife of Robert Clothier, of Clapton, died Sept. 2d, 1753, aged 66.

On the side of a table-stone:

John Provis was baptised Jan. 1, 1648; died Sept. 28, buried Sept. 30, 1696.

Michael Pitman died July 9, 1770; aged 79.

Mary, wife of Michael Pitman, who died Aug. 10, 1771; aged 52.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 18.

ALTHOUGH the following beautiful Epitaph, together with those which accompany it have been already printed, I trust that you will think them worthy of insertion in your Magazine.

At Toddington, in Bedfordshire, on the monument of Lady Maria Wentworth:

"Maria Wentworth illustris. Thomæ Comitissæ Cleveland filia, præmorta prima, animam virginem exhalavit Januar. anno D'ni 1682, ætat. suæ 16.

And here the pretious duste is layde,
Whose puerile tempered clay was made
So fine, that it the guest betray'd.

Else the soule grew so fast within,
It broke the outward shell of sinne,
And so was hatched a cherubim.

In height it soared to God above,
In depth it did to knowledge move,
And spread in breadth in general love.

Before a pious duty shin'd
To parents; curtesie behind;
On either side an equal mind.

Good to the poor, to kindred deare,
To servants kinde, to friendshipp cleare,
To nothing but herself severe.

Soe though a virgin yet a bride
To every grace, she justified
A chaste poligamie, and dyed."

Under one of the arches in **LUTON** church is an altar tomb, on which is the effigies of an ecclesiastic robed, said to be that of William Wenlock, prebendary of Brownswood, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, and master of the hospital of Farleigh, who died anno 1392.

On this tomb are the following imperfect inscriptions, in black letter.

On the North.

"In Wenlock brad I,
In this town lordschippes had I,
Her am I now fady,
Christes moder help me lady.
Under these stones
For a tym schal I reeste my bones,
Dey mot I ned ones,
Myghtful God grant me thy wones."

On the South.

"Willelmus sic tumulatus,
De Wenlok natus,
In ordine presbiteratus,
Alter hujus ville
Dominus meus fuit ille,
Hic licet indignus
Anime Deus esto benignus."

In the North transept is the tomb of John Ackworth, esq. who died 1513. Under his effigies, between his two wives, is this:

"Pray for the soules of John Acworth, Squyer, & Alys & Amy his wyfes, which

John decessed the xvii day of Marche, the yer of o^r Lord M.v. xiii. on whose soules Jhu have m'cy."

On a fillet of brass enclosing these figures, with their arms, is the following singular mixture of English and Latin:

"[O man whose'er] thou be!
Timor mortis showlde trowble thee;
for when thou leest weenyst,
veniet te mors superare,
an so grave grevys,
ergo mortis memor eris.
[Jesu mercy, Lady help.]

Yours, &c. F. SERWAY.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 4.

THE following Inscriptions are omitted by Messrs. Lysons. X.
At West Twyford, near Ealing, Middlesex, on a flat stone in the chancel:

"Epit. Arthuri Moyle, fil. Gualteri Moyle, arm. qui obiit 1 Januarii, 1681.
His friend's delight, the glory and the pride, [and dy'd.

Of masculine worth, dislik'd this world,
Behaviour, courage, all this world could boast, [lost,

Or age bring forth, with Arthur Moyle is
Whose name requires no glosse to set it off, [enough."

Brother and son of Walter, that's
At the West end of the nave, on a flat stone:

"Here lie buried the bodies of Walter Moyle, esq. and his two little Sonnes, Robert and Francis. 1660."

Underneath:

"Here lies Andrew Philips, esq."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

At Pencantland, co. Haddington:

"Here lies Helen Drummond, daughter of Adam Drummond, of Megginch, esq. She died June, anno 1716, aged 28.

2. Alison Drummond, her sister, spouse to Mr. Matthew Simson, Minister of the Gospel here, died Feb. 24, aged 50.

3. Alison Simson, their 1st daughter, died February 25, aged 24.

4. Katherine Simson, their 2d daughter, she died February 27, aged 20. These three died of a violent fever, and in the year 1736.

"Flere hic meminisse tantum relictum est."

"To the memory of umquhile Ka. Forbes, dau^r to John Forbes, minister to the Merchant Adventurers at Delf, and spouse to Mr. John Oswald, late preacher at this Kirk. and now removed to A. B. D. [Aberdeen.] Happie in birth, match, comely feature, And evrie virtue graceing nature; In nothing crossed but barren wombe, All that is flesh rests in this tombe

Of her, whose inward sprightlie gifts
Them match'd, whom grace to glory
lifts ;

These life conjoyn'd, death separate,
Each has what either aim'd at.

Earth with respect its own possesses,
And Heavne its due all Men confesses.

"Done by the sad and loving husband,
M. Jo. Oswald, A. D. 1639.

"Here lies Mr. Andrew Ker, of Halden, in Tiviotdale. He died December 2 day, 1724, aged 105 years; and Mrs. Elizabeth Ker his wife, who died September 15th, 1719, aged 72 years."

At Aberlady :

"To the memory of Richard Trotter, master of the ship Elizabeth, of Aberlady. This stone was erected by his only surviving sister, Janet, spouse of James Hay, farmer, in Redhouse. After having escaped the perils of a dangerous voyage, and brought his ship to anchor in safety, attempting to join his friends, some of whom he saw waiting him on the shore, the boat was driven out to sea by the impetuosity of the wind, and he perished in sight of the harbour, 17 Nov. 1720, aged 28."

At Athelstaneford :

"Archibald Skirving, farmer, Muirton, one of the most active, athletic, and best tempered of men, died at the age of 56. His son Adam, farmer, Garleton, died 19 April, 1803.

"In figure and feature, and powers of mind,

As perfect as most of his peers ;

As gratefully held, as serenely resign'd,

Life's lease—which was 84 years.

With low and with lofty, frank, candid,
and fair,

Soon bargain'd, and counted, and clear'd,
On folly and vice and imposture severe,

Yet neither was hated nor fear'd.

With health, happy wit, and good humour endow'd,

Content in his countenance glow'd ;

Not wishing to sow where another had
plough'd,

But wishing to reap as he sow'd.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover, Sept. 19.*

IN my journey here I was delighted beyond measure to learn, in an accidental conversation with a stranger, that the Prince had expressed a desire to establish an Infirmary at Brighton, for the poor; having long sadly witnessed how far our wishes at Margate have ever exceeded our very utmost means, and having for many years been professionally too well acquainted with the distress and sufferings of the miserable objects of Scro-

phula, and having long been convinced, and taught, by the experience of ages, that the sea is its only cure, its only help, in many cases effectual, in all salutary, and absolutely necessary to their comfort. Sensible of the very extensive amount of such existing distress among those, who but for the heavenly exertions of *Charity*, are condemned to bear all its cruel effects, —(and recollecting the spirit of this our country, whose brightest star is *Charity*, in the bountiful provision for almost all the wants of poverty—)one is astonished that, after above 20 years experience of the blessed effects of the Margate Infirmary have been witnessed, this *afflicting addition to poverty* is so scantily provided for, that no other asylum for this *National Disease* (wonderfully mischievous in its dormant state to the British constitution, in a variety of ways, and the sole cause of the *true Pulmonary Consumption*, when an exciting cause brings it into full action) has yet offered itself in any other part * ; no other *Samaritan* has been at hand, to pour wine and oil into such *excruciating wounds*; while from the known character of our countrymen, one would have expected, long before this, such a blessing provided for the poor sufferer, small or large, according to the means, in every convenient place, all around our enlightened and highly-favoured isle; offering itself to the benevolent hand of charity for its support. Suggested alone by the very comforts and relief enjoyed by those whom Providence has enabled to command it for themselves, wonderful is it that such blessing has not reared in abundance the same cheering comforts to the *destitute and helpless fellow-sufferer*.

I have been led most acutely to the deep commiseration of too many such afflicted brethren, by the case of a very interesting and amiable boy, of about 13 years of age, whose limb or life is condemned for this very want, and who has been suffering year after year, like many others, not for the immediate want of a friend, but from the inadequacy of the present

* Our Correspondent seems not to be aware of the Sea-bathing Infirmary established at Scarborough by the benevolent exertions of the Rev. Francis Wingham. EDIT.

Establishment, as his name is still, unfortunately, below many other suffering petitioners.

As the benefits of such an Hospital cannot be better explained to your benevolent readers, than in the words of those who have been, to the full extent of their means, so well, so successfully employed, I beg leave to conclude with some extracts from the last Report of the Managers of the Margate Infirmary, *viz.* :

"By the timely assistance of this Infirmary, scrophulous children may be rendered healthy and useful members of society: who, otherwise, might fall early victims to disease, or drag on a miserable and burthensome existence. How wretched must be the condition of the poor, under the pressure of disease, without the prospect of obtaining the only remedy for their sufferings!

"Those who resort to the sea-coast for pleasure, and the preservation of health, must have their enjoyments heightened by contributing to this Institution;—and those who visit it for the restoration of health, must feel a religious obligation to assist their fellow-creatures with the means of obtaining the same blessing."

"We, the underwritten, having, at the desire of the Medical Board of the Institution, visited the General Sea-bathing Infirmary established at Margate, examined the several Patients, Children, and Adults, admitted during the present season; minutely inquired into the circumstances of their complaints, and the relief which they had respectively experienced; do, with great satisfaction, report:—That, by the benefits which it has afforded, in the probable saving of limbs, by subduing the most pressing diseases of the joints: in conquering inflammation of the eyes, which had resisted former endeavours, and threatened permanent blindness; in healing obstinate, weakening, and distressing sores; in resolving, and removing the evils attendant on, indurated glands in various parts; in restoring health and vigour from conditions of body the most emaciated and deplorable; in altering, to all appearance, constitutions where striking characters of a strong scrophulous disposition had been manifest; and in preserving the lives of persons seemingly at the brink of death; it has equalled our hope, and exceeded the promise and declared expectation of its founders and early promoters.

(Signed)

J. C. LETTSON. WILLIAM BLIZARD.
WM. WOODVILLE. WILLIAM NORRIS.
ROBT. KEATE."

"Having at the desire of the Medical Board of the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary, examined the several Patients, Children, and Adults, admitted during the present season, minutely inquired into the circumstances of their several complaints, and the relief which they have respectively experienced, and with great satisfaction, report, That by the benefits which it has afforded in the probable saving of limbs, by subduing the most pressing diseases of the joints; in conquering inflammation of the eyes, which had resisted former endeavours, and threatened permanent blindness; and healing obstinate, weakening, and distressing sores; in resolving and removing the evils attendant on indurated glands in various parts, in restoring health and vigour from conditions of body the most emaciated and deplorable; in altering constitutions to all appearances strikingly characteristic of a scrophulous disposition, and in preserving the lives of persons seemingly at the brink of death; this Institution merits a continuance of the patronage, and the zealous support of the Friends of Humanity and their Country.

(Signed) "WILLIAM BLIZARD,
"Sept. 19, 1816."

Thus reflecting on the now multiplied blessings bestowed on the distressed sufferers, for many succeeding years, in a work originally begun by a few individuals, and ever since so well supported by their zealous exertions; what then must be the joy excited in every benevolent mind, in the idea of a similar work, begun under such patronage as the one in view! blessed by the natural effects of such an example! Satisfied that the knowledge of his Royal Highness's intention, of wishing the poor to partake with himself and many of his happy subjects, will be as gratefully received by many, at this moment enjoying the salutary effects of the sea at Brighton, as by every benevolent mind all through his dominions, I entreat your indulgence of a page in your Magazine, which is everywhere read, to express a wish that its foundation and support may be as capacious as the truly Princely mind of its Founder, and that both may outlive the disease; and herewith I beg to offer you ten pounds, whenever it shall be wanted, as a small endeavour to assist the heavenly designs of the Prince; and may my mite in your hands, by your circulating pages, gain a thousandfold increase; and may the well-known

known disposition of the Prince, and the munificence of the Nation, prevent the poor groaning sufferer any longer to lament in the porch the want of a friend to put him in!

Yours, &c.

V.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

THE very indulgent notice you have taken of my Letters of Yorick (lately published), has encouraged me to submit the following hints to you, and those of your Correspondents accustomed to the walk of Antiquities, hereinafter referred to. I had also, in my "Outline of the Swiss Landscapes," begun a speculation upon the real origin of Pastoral writing, without having there arrived at any satisfactory result or conclusion; but, having since done so, I shall also submit that inquiry to the same theatre, if it should be found worthy of a place in your publication. And as, on the subject of Thomas-a-Kempis, I endeavoured (under the signature of L. S.) to shew how much light the history of Religion might probably throw upon Criticism, so I wish here to take your opinion as to the illustration it may afford to Architecture. Certainly the "Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine," in 4 vols. octavo, form a curious and very valuable museum of historical information; and it has often struck me that a complete survey of all the articles in the Gentleman's Magazine, touching SACRED ARCHITECTURE alone, would furnish a body of Observations or Experiments, from which we might arrive at some system, deduced philosophically from facts, on a subject of universal interest to the artist, the travelled Philosopher, and the Divine.

Let us begin by separating from our subject every thing extrinsic and foreign to it. We have here to do, not with the progress and perfection of Gothic Architecture, but with the origin of it. When the idea of the Pointed arch was once introduced; and when the operations in the arts of building had, by practice, been brought to the utmost perfection of mechanical skill, they had all the disposableness of a formed language; so that masons could readily express any idea or invention of their own; while seconded by the zeal of the people, and directed and incited by the concerted

learning and wealth of the Clergy, together with that unity of design that Popes and other Sovereigns, in communion with each other, aimed at giving to their plans, ever referring to one principle simple, harmonious, and universal; then it was that Gothic Architecture reached the utmost height of improvement of which it is susceptible, and of which so many monuments are visible in England to this day. But our business here, is with the origin of it.

1. One occasion of confounding this speculation with what has nothing to do with it, was its name. This style of building has by the Italians been called Gothic; meaning only the architecture of the middle ages as distinguished from the modern, and the antique. Others have called it Saracenic; and many more Anglo-Saxon: but, in truth, the Goths, Saracens, and Anglo-Saxons, had no style that deserves the name of Architecture. We might as well honour the sheds and huts built by the modern Turks, Egyptians, and Greeks, among the ruins of the antient temples at Athens, Alexandria, and Palmyra, by the name of Architecture—where pieces of columns, pediments, and entablatures are grotesquely jumbled together, and stones with their inscriptions are turned upside down in their random and motley habitations; and this (or little better) is what BARRY must have had in his eye, when, biased by his exclusive taste for the antique, and love-sick with whatever was classical, he calls the Gothic architecture "*detestable*," a mere confusion and ruin of the legitimate style, and a corruption of departed taste and genius. In this he shews only a confusion and ruin of his own imagination, which had corrupted his better judgment in such matters.

2. Another fanciful speculation is that which supposes natural caves, (as the grotto of Antipatros) with rich stalactites depending from the roof, to have suggested this order, from the romantic resemblance to be found between them. This is the whim of a Natural Philosopher, who never considers that such grottoes were not perhaps known, or yet discovered; at least in the times we are inquiring into. They might just as rationally assign the Giant's Causeway, or the Isle of Staffa, which, unfortunately, we

know

know to have been discovered *afterwards*.

3. Bishop Warburton, struck with the resemblance between a long avenue of tall elm-trees, with slim branches—and a Gothic nave—went no further for a solution of the problem. But these avenues were not planted till ages after the invention of this style. We should be nearer the truth, if we said, that the idea of the avenues was taken from the architecture. We know that all the early and barbarous attempts at picturesque gardening were the uncouth imitations of walls, buildings, artificial, and mathematical forms. Hence parterres in the shape of the very ornaments used in architecture, and sculpture, love-knots, &c. while trees and hedges were clipped and chiselled into the form of fruits, and even of animals. Architecture and gardening should never strive to imitate each other, their nature and principle are so irreconcilably opposite. And though the Chinese may have had avenues for a thousand years, yet they had architecture for ages before. Besides, the same objection that applies to the preceding speculation applies here,—the Chinese were not known to the inventors of the style in question. But it is enough for us, that Gardening is younger than Architecture; the more antient could never have imitated *at first* the more modern.

4. Another ingenious solution is offered by a writer in the "Quarterly Review," vol. II. The Society of Freemasons having daily before their eyes the minarets introduced with the circular dome from the East, it must soon have struck them that these were not of a piece, and therefore they broke up the top of the arch, and pointed it! This idea would naturally occur to a modern critic sitting at leisure by the fire in his study, and without the trouble of further excursion into antiquity, having before his eyes the vignette in Clarke's Travels, representing the flattened dome of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, with its four surrounding minarets. But to the end of the world, this would never suggest any thing further than a steeped-spire; if the observer had not the idea of the pointed arch in his mind already. In tracing the history of inventions, it is very

difficult to abstract the mind from a particular recollection so strongly as not to anticipate the discovery sought after, and which is constantly forcing itself upon our imagination. All these solutions (with one or two more I am going to mention), are so many *reflected* or second-hand discoveries; which would never occur if it had not been for the *first* discovery—standing like a prompter to help a performer in his part. What is called the Gothic arch exists; and we see a thousand analogies that present it; but these would never have led to its *invention*. As fine writing, whether in poetry, philosophy, or history, is only a system of relations that are "natural and true without being obvious"—so all inventions (the production of genius), the moment they are pointed out, we wonder we never remarked them sooner. Some of us instantly conclude them to be so many matters of course, that any one would and must have seen before. Thus, too, it is very hard to discover *at first* a man of genius; but the moment he is uncovered to view, we instantly recognize, or think we recognize, his energies in every thing he has ever done, said, or looked, from his very cradle. So the "Edinburgh Review," vol. VII. *sur les voûtes des anciens*, thinks to solve the problem by supposing (as in the nether part of a staircase) the internal projection of one stone over another, until they *nearly* met at the top: the *curved* form being promiscuously given to each.

But the objection, in point, to this 4th theory is, that the regular semi-circular dome and conical staircase followed mathematical proportions, which the pointed arch, as I will shew in the next letter, did not. The former is also the strongest; and for the very reason the latter is the weakest of all the arches; its tendency is to press obliquely against its lower extremities.—And hence the necessity of buttresses. The walls of Cathedrals do naturally divaricate, and have a tendency to fall *outwards*. It is the property of the *true circle* only, to clasp together and to bind; and this wonderful property is not confined to its semi-circle, but extends to every segment of it, however small. The pointed arch would, first of all, never have occurred to me-

nics and builders, conversant in mathematical forms, whose object is strength; and next if it had occurred, it would have been rejected by them.

5. Dr. Clarke, in his *Travels*, has very eloquently argued that sepulchres were the original *site*, the first *pattern*, and the very *occasion* of sacred architecture, in the large sense of the word. This idea (which I will, in the next, concluding letter, shew to have arisen from the mistaking the relation of resemblance, and contiguity for that of causation) is not singular. CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS, and EUSEBIUS, both refer the origin of temples to sepulchres. The relation that struck him is certainly stronger than that of the preceding theorists, and it is more philosophical:—if it can be held philosophical to draw a general principle from one or two particular observations. He had just traversed Tartary, where he had seen innumerable *tumuli*; the external contour of which, and the form of their subterraneous vault (of which he gives a section), *approach* to that of the pointed arch. He had also just surveyed the pyramids of Egypt; and he had at that moment before his eyes the Turkish Mosque, the vast unfurnished appearance of which, together with (to a Christian observer) its solitude and silence, wherein a single votary is represented having his face turned towards Mecca, all impress us with the notion that a Turkish temple has for its prototype, as well as worship, the impostor's tomb. But certainly among the Greeks and Romans, temples repel altogether the notion of a tomb. They were constructed in the gayest style of architecture, they were the rendezvous of public thanksgivings, festivals, and rejoicings, not omitting triumphal processions, accompanied with music, feasting, and dancing. Even in their deprecatory sacrifices, and in consulting the oracles of their gods, *life*, and national prosperity and glory, not *death*, were in their thoughts. And while they ordinarily brought their temples into their cities, and forums, at the same time, beyond the walls of these, they expressly relegated, by a law, their sepulchres.

6. Another theory is, that of intersecting arches, or, according to Barry, the intersecting angles of the cir-

cular-vaulted ceiling of any arcade or square chamber. This idea is natural to a draughtsman, or indeed to any schoolboy drawing with compasses, in the first proposition of Euclid, two equal circles, the circumference of one of which passes through the centre of the other. The preceding theories are the hobbies of painters, travellers, and philosophers. But without going to the trouble of forming with compasses, or in masonry, these intersecting arches, we have only, after passing under any bridge, to view obliquely the intersection of the upright planes of its two opposite sides, to form the same image in perspective. There would be no end of these likenesses, if this is to be our rule of philosophising. It is sufficient to observe, that the pointed arch (as I will shew directly) existed *before* the circular one.

7. As to borrowing from the Orientals the Gothic arch—this is only staving off a little further the investigation. Whence did the Orientals derive this idea? It may be reduced to a very simple element, just as all the letters used in our Italian running hand-writing are reducible to a hook and a straight line. But the elementary form of this arch is still simpler.—What that is, I will endeavour to shew in my next (or concluding), letter. YORICK.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.
PASSING through the populous neighbourhood of Tipton in Staffordshire, I was surprized to observe Tipton old Church in a state of great apparent decay, and at being informed that the new Church is the only one fit for Divine Service.—On my return home, I looked into Shaw's Staffordshire, expecting to find some particulars; but was completely disappointed at meeting with little more information than that two such Churches were there when he wrote, and that the old one was then in a state of decay.

If I do not widely mistake, the population there must be abundant to fill both Churches; and it seems a matter of great national importance that those who would gladly attend the Established service, should, if possible, be accommodated, and not be driven to Dissenting places of worship through the Church being unfit to receive them.

M.
Mr.



Cont. Maps, (Vol. 18), p. 308.



COLD WELL on the RIVER WYE.

MR. URBAN,

August 1.

THE accompanying View (*see Plate II.*) is characteristic of the fine rock-scenery of the Wye, though not its richest specimen. Gilpin says, (Tour, p. 37,) "At Coldwell, the front screen first appears as a woody hill, swelling to a point. In a few minutes, it changes its shape, and the woody hill becomes a lofty side screen on the right; while the front unfolds itself into a majestic piece of rock scenery."

The Monument (for the sake of effect) is introduced into the rock scene, though it is situated upon an opposite bank of woody acclivity. In September 1804, Mr. and Mrs. Warre, of Hendon, in Middlesex, were making a tour down the river, and stopped here for refreshment. Tempted by the fineness of the day, their son, a youth of 16, was induced to bathe, but, in attempting to cross the stream, suddenly sunk. One Smith, a boatman, dived after him, but the youth caught him so strongly by the arms, that Smith with difficulty extricating himself, was obliged to leave him to his fate. The Monument was erected by the afflicted parents near the spot.

A. B. C.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 26.

THE following account of an extraordinary Oak may be interesting to some of your Readers.

"The large Golanos Oak, which was felled in the year 1810 for the use of his Majesty's Navy, grew about four miles from the town of Newport in Monmouthshire. The main trunk at 10 feet long, produced 450 cubic feet; one limb 335, one do. 472, one do. 236, one do. 156, one do. 106, one do. 113, and six other limbs, of inferior size, averaged 93 feet each, making the whole number 2426 cubic feet; which at 40 feet to the load, is rather more than 60 loads of sound and convertible timber.

"The bark was estimated at six tons; but, as some of the very heavy body bark was stolen out of the barge at Newport, the exact weight is not known. Five men were twenty days stripping and cutting down this tree, and a pair of sawyers were five months converting it, without losing a single day (Sundays excepted). The money paid for converting only, independent of the expence of carriage, was 82*l.*; and the whole produce of the tree, when brought to market, was within

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

a trifle of 600*l.* It was bought standing for 405*l.* The main trunk was 9½ feet in diameter, and in sawing it through, a stone was discovered six feet from the ground, above a yard in the body of the tree, through which the saw cut; the stone was six inches in diameter, and completely shut in, but round which there was not the least symptom of decay.

"The rings in its butt were carefully reckoned, and amounted to above 400 in number; a convincing proof that this tree was in an improving state for upwards of 400 years: and as the ends of some of its branches were decayed, and had dropped off, it is presumed it had stood a great number of years after it had attained its maturity."

The above account came from an eminent Ship-builder in my neighbourhood, and I have no reason to doubt its accuracy.

D. A. Y.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 1.

HAVING accidentally purchased some MS Tours of a highly-respectable Kentish Divine (of whom you have given a biographical account in vol. LXXXII. P. ii. p. 291), I trust you will think extracts from them may be acceptable to your readers. The Tourist seems (like ourselves, I believe I may say, Mr. Urban,) to have been enthusiastically fond of hearing

—"the solemn organ blow
To the deep-ton'd Choir below."

On arriving at a Provincial city; the Cathedral, and its service, were the first objects of his enquiry. If you think fit to admit what I now send, other extracts shall follow for your future Numbers.

N. R. S.

*Journal of my Travels in the
Summer of 1796.*

June 25. The week was chiefly spent in business, and at the Cathedrals of Westminster and St. Paul's till Sunday, June 26. In the morning to the Asylum: Mr. Hodgson preached a decent Sermon, and well delivered. Two of the girls, who seemed about 16, sung an Anthem, with musick in their hands: they sung very prettily, but 'to me it had too much of the theatrical appearance. In the afternoon, to the Magdalen, John Thompson preached. He spoke very well, very earnestly, but very much too fast. His text, "Rebuke a wise

a wise man, and he will love thee." The subject was naturally reproof; the words of our Saviour were well introduced: "if thy neighbour commit a fault, tell it between him and thee;" and the difference of our conduct was well shewn. Instead of telling it, said the preacher, "to him alone, we tell it to every body else, and not to him; tell it to those whom we ought not, and not to him whom we ought to speak; to him we say nothing." An address to parents and children gave him an opportunity to speak to the Magdalen in particular, which he did with great good sense, piety, and earnestness.

June 27. By the Diligence to Cambridge; much pleased with Royston. Arrived at Cambridge about five, lodged at the Hoop. The time was spent chiefly among the College Chapels and the walks; Cambridge much improved in pavement and buildings since I was there in 1776: new paved. Emanuel College much improved, the streets greatly so; all except the Petty-Cury, which is as mean and shabby as ever.

June 29. To Ely; I got there soon after eleven, and fortunately found the service at the Cathedral just begun. On entering the great West door, I was struck with the great length and grandeur of the building: the circular arches, the firm pillars, and the turned double lantern in the centre before the Choir, all are beautiful and noble beyond conception. The Choir exceedingly elegant, as well as the paintings in the altar-window. Upon the whole, it was a scene of wonderful beauty, and affecting the mind in a manner of which I could have formed no idea. After dinner to St. Edmund's Bury. Evening walk in the Church-yard.

June 30. Spent the day at Bury. Horse-soldiers and their band of musick on the Angel-hill. To St. James's Church: a Sermon by Mr. Mills on Transubstantiation. Evening-walk up St. Edmund's Hill: a fine view of Bury.

July 1. Left Bury: to Bottesdale; the round towers of many of the steeples were remarkable, and particularly one at the entrance of this place, with neat Gothic turrets and buttresses about the Church, which appeared very handsome. To Fiotsdale: dined. A very pleasant walk on the picturesque common. To Norwich

about five o'clock: drove to the King's Head. Walked out after tea: greatly disappointed in my expectation of Norwich: the streets narrow and badly paved: the buildings ordinary, with some few exceptions in the way to the Cathedral, the outside view of which is very confined, as only the West end can be seen. Second walk: the scene is improved; Chapelfield not unpleasant: St. Giles Broad-street good, and the houses elegant; it is advantageously terminated by a descent to the very spacious Market-place, at the top of which stands the Town-hall, a fine old building.

July 2. To the Cathedral: which, after being lost half a dozen times through a thousand winding, intersected streets, I found. Stayed service: the Anthem, the 23d Psalm, set beautifully by Dr. Hayes, and sung divinely; the chaunting of the Psalms superior to what is usually met with in Cathedrals, because not chaunted in a hurry, but so slow as to be easily followed. In respect to the building, it is noble, but the anti-chapel is too dark. The choir is beautifully neat, and full of Gothic work. The Eastern window singularly grand, with a fine painting in glass of the Ascension of our Saviour, and above are four and twenty divisions with full-lengths of Saints. Walked home under the Castle-hill amidst a large horse fair: it was Market-day, and as the Market-place is very large, it afforded a pleasing scene: for, as it ascends gradually from the Inn, I saw the whole at one view in constant motion. Afternoon, Cathedral service. In the evening, walked up the hill to the Castle: from the hill I was most unexpectedly struck with the surrounding scene: the easy declivity all round the vast mount, laid out in a variety of gardens, full of flowers and shrubs, exhibited a pleasing view, while all extended wholly round lay the buildings and Churches of this large city, forming a most grand and majestic picture. The multitude of Churches, of which I counted four and twenty, (and it seems there are many more) rearing their spires and towers among the buildings, and, over all, the noble Cathedral, varied the scene with surprising grandeur. In a word, Norwich is a place in which I was more disgusted and more pleased than with any place I ever visited. While on
the

the hill, a large party of soldiers with a band of musick were preparing for their exercise, when a slight shower of rain drove them and every one else from the spot.

July 3. After breakfast, highly amused with a view of the numerous bodies of soldiers drawn up in the Market-place, and preceded to Church by two bands of musick. To St. Peter's Church: a very large and neat building, with a fine organ. After dinner to the Cathedral. Evening: on the Castle-hill and wide plain below it: the number of people exceedingly great; and parties of soldiers, with their bands of musick, formed a scene which was very pleasing for a time, but grew fatiguing from the noise and dust and bustling confusion.

July 4. A little before ten set off for Yarmouth: on crossing the bridge at the bottom of the city, and on turning to the great road on the right for about a quarter of a mile, the view which Norwich presents is beautiful and grand. Its majestic Castle rising in the midst above the other buildings, and the full view of the Cathedral below, form a most noble scene. About one arrived at Yarmouth, which is indeed a beautiful town, with a spacious market-place, encircled with posts. Dined; procured lodgings pleasantly situated in full view of the sea. In the evening to the Church: a fine organ; thence to the parade, where the Oxfordshire and the Durham Militias were drawn up, with their bands playing.

July 5. To Chapel Prayers: to the sea-shore, the Quay, which is a grand, spacious, and elegant spot: the view from the center of the bridge down the river among the shipping is singularly fine. At Yarmouth I remained a fortnight, which was mostly passed on the sea-shore, at Chapel, and on the Quay. On Saturday July the 10th, a violent firing was all at once heard from all the Russian ships then in the Roads, which raised an alarm, which, when the cause was discovered, proved truly diverting. It was the coronation-day of the Empress of Russia: but the bustle it occasioned was extraordinary; in five minutes the old walls, platforms, &c. were filled with people, and we all thought of nothing less than a French engagement, or that some privateer had fallen-in among the ships. The number of Russian and English men-of-

war, in all fifteen, made the report of so many guns, when the cause was known, as it soon was, very entertaining; an harmless discharge of cannon, doubling, and redoubling, without bloodshed. Soon after an English man-of-war in full sail passed slowly before the window, and with the telescope I could see every person and thing above deck. I bathed once, and only once, while at Yarmouth: it is a vile pebbly shore, and as I was pretty much tumbled and tossed by the heavy surf, my knees and feet were most uncomfortably scratched by the stones.

July 18. Left Yarmouth soon after nine: much pleased with Lowestoft: the scene about Blithborough very striking, and the Church and tower on an eminence a fine object; the work about the body of the Church and the porch seemed particularly Gothic and pleasing, and there appeared to be good remains of painted glass: I very much regretted that I did not alight, and examine the Church at leisure. Dined at Yoxford, and arrived at Ipswich by seven. The place is very much improved since I was there in 1788: the buildings neat, the shops particularly beautiful, and the flat-stone pavement nice indeed.

July 19. To Hadleigh in the afternoon, where I stayed a fortnight: that time was passed among my friends in the place, and in frequent chaunts and hymns upon the church organ. I one day paid my accustomed visit to Dr. Taylor's monumental stone in the fields.

Aug. 1. Left Hadleigh. In the way to Chelmsford went a mile out of the road to see the Church at Messing. Here is a most beautiful window of painted glass at the East end over the altar. It is divided into six compartments, representing the charities of feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, receiving the stranger, cloathing the naked, visiting the sick, and the prisoner, with the suitable labels under each: the figures beautifully expressive, and the colours in high preservation. Thence to Chelmsford: to the Play at seven: the Busy Body and the Spoiled Child. The performers were the Windsor Company, of which a Mr. Saunders was the most pleasing Actor.

Aug. 2. To Billericay: to Tilbury: in the way thither the view from Hornndon Hill was very fine, and her-

tifully terminated with the River Thames. At the Inn at Tilbury, by the waterside, a young woman came to the chaise window, whom the driver desired to open the door. "Open it yourself," said she; "Why, child," replied the man very coolly, "your betters have opened my chaise-door before now." On which the girl turned away, and went into the house. On alighting I found the people disobliging and negligent, with the accommodations uncomfortable; waited near two hours for the ferry-boat: dined at Gravesend about four. Amused in the evening at the Falcon Inn, from the Balcony, with a view of the vessels in constant motion up and down the river.

Aug. 3. Left Gravesend for Rochester, and got there about eleven: walked to Chatham after dinner, on the bridge and by the river side. At five to the Cathedral: the building neat and plain: no painted glass. At my desire, the grand chaunt was played: sat in the organ-loft: the organ new, and very elegant.

Aug. 4. Walked far in Chatham. Took a boat, and, as the day was delightfully fine, sailed very pleasantly along the river, and landed at the foot of Rochester bridge: after tea set off for Sittingbourne: slept there.

Aug. 5. At ten to Faversham: much pleased with the elegance of the new spire steeple then building. Set off for Wye, where I arrived a little before six, after a most pleasant excursion, thank God!

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

*Hatton-garden,
Sept. 10.*

A PICTURE at Epping Place (once a gentleman's house, but now an inn), said to have been bought at Mr. Cross's sale at Gilson, represents a lady, apparently between 30 and 40 years old, sitting on the ground in a field, a castle at a distance; a very old man, with a long beard, rests his head on her lap; by her stands a gentleman, who points to three others coming towards them, two of whom seem near the lady's age, the third is young.

Over the head of the gentleman, who stands by the lady, are these lines: "Madam, I pray, this one thing me shew, What you three be, if you them know: What's their descent? and nativity?"

In the lower corner is the answer: "Sir, the one by my father's side is my brother,
So is the next in right of my mother;
The third is my owne sonne lawfully begat,
And all sonnes to my husband in my
Without hurt of lineage in any degree,
Shew me in reason how this may bee."

The interpretation given of this house is as follows:

"There was old Justice Clives,
He married two wives;
By the first had a daughter, Miss Tabitha Clives.

His first wife being dead, he brought home a young bride, [and died,
But by her had no issue, he sicken'd
This buxom young widow a beauty was reckon'd, [of a second.

And, spouse being dead, she soon thought Sir John of yon Castle began his addresses, [their caresses,
She yields as a spouse, and to crown
With two fine chopping boys yon Castle she blesses.

But this union, alas! did not last many years, [in tears.

The good lady dies, the whole Castle's Sir John mourns three months for his dearest of wives, [Clives.

And casts a sheep's eye at Miss Tabitha Look here, child, a man may not marry, my life, [ther's wife.

His grandmother, no, nor his grandfa- Pray read on without laughter, there's nothing comes after,

That a man may not marry his wife's first husband's daughter.

Sir John prevail'd, Miss Tabitha commences a lady with joy,

And soon prov'd with child, and the child prov'd a boy!"

I. A.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

YOUR Correspondent W. A. S. Part I. p. 488, is in alarm about the proper use of the punishment "by Stocks." I thought the punishment had been too obsolete to require notice—but he will not be dissatisfied with an anecdote of Lord Camden, when Chief Justice, which I remember to have been common about fifty years ago. He was upon a visit to Lord Dacre, his brother-in-law, at Alveley in Essex, and had walked out with another gentleman, a very absent man, to the hill, no great distance from the house, where on the summit, by the roadside, were the Parish Stocks: he sat down upon them; and after a little time asked his companion to open them,

them, he had a mind to know what the punishment was; this being done, the companion took a book from his pocket, and sauntered about, until he forgot the Judge and his situation, and returned to Lord D.'s. When the Judge was tired, he tried, but found himself unequal, to open the stocks; and asked a countryman who soon after passed by to assist him, who said, "No, old gentleman, you was not set there for nothing;" and left him, until he was released by some of the servants of the house passing that way. Not long after, he presided at a trial, in which a charge was brought against a Magistrate for false imprisonment, and for setting in the stocks. The Counsel on the side of the Magistrate, in his reply, made very light of the whole charge, and particularly of setting in the stocks, which, he said, every body knew was no punishment at all. The Chief Justice rose, and leaning over the bench, said, in a half whisper—"Brother, were you ever in the stocks?" "Really, my Lord, never."—"Then I have," said the Judge; "and I assure you, brother, it is no such trifle as you represent."

R. S.

** A former communication, inquired after by this Correspondent, was inserted in the Magazine for October 1816, p. 297. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Sept. 5.*

BEFORE the new Silver Coinage was issued from the Mint, the London Newspapers teemed almost daily with observations on its execution, inscriptions, and emblazoning of the Arms. In the critical analysis of the propriety, or otherwise, of the word BRIT: some of the observations exhibit considerable asperity, and precedents and examples were searched for among the Roman Coins, as authorities for using the double T, and thereby justifying so unusual a departure from common orthography. This is all well enough; but, where so much classical erudition seems to have been required to settle and fix the accuracy of a mere abbreviation, it is rather surprising the same care and circumspection are not observable in the Armorial Bearings, on an inspection of which two very glaring errors present themselves;—the first of these has been committed

in the Arms of Scotland, and the last in those of Lunenburg.

The arms of Scotland are: *Or, a Lion rampant, within a double Tressure flory and counterflory Gules*; that is, the outer Tressure is adorned with fleur de lis externally, and the inner Tressure internally. Instead of this, the armorial bearings of Scotland, as they now appear on the Silver Coin, stand thus: *Or, a Lion rampant Gules, within a double Tressure, the inner one flory, the outer one plain*. Posterity will, perhaps, be puzzled to find when this *abatement* took place, and on what occasion, and may search the records of the Herald's College in vain. They will naturally conclude they are lost, the Coin of the present day supplying the only existing evidence of this alteration in the Royal Arms of Scotland.

This bearing of the Tressure was granted to the Scots' Kings by Charlemagne, when he entered into a league with King Achais *anno* 809. When first granted, it was borne only single; but in 1371, Robert Stuart doubled it, by renewing the same alliance with Charles the Fifth of France. In the year 1816, an alteration appears to have been made by Mr. Wellesley Pole, in leaving out the fleur de lis, which formerly belonged to the outer Tressure; and which had been hitherto borne on the Scots Arms for *one thousand and six years*.

The second error to which I have alluded, is manifest in the Arms of Lunenburg; which should be, *Or, semé of hearts proper, a Lion rampant Azure*. In cutting the Die, the field of this impalement should be dotted (thus ::::) in addition to the Semé of Hearts, which would point out the bearing to be *Or, or Gold*; whereas by leaving it plain, as it now appears on all the Silver Coins, a very different tincture occurs in Heraldry, known by the name of *Argent*. I trust, Mr. Urban, that those persons of the Royal Mint, whose province it may be to direct the Cutting of the Dies, have paid more than ordinary attention to the execution of those intended for the new Gold Coinage. I have seen a few of the Sovereigns; but, as they have only the Collar of the Garter and badge on their Reverse, there can be no blunder here of the description to which I allude.

I allude. The Half Sovereigns I have not seen; but, as we are informed "they have the arms *beautifully* emblazoned," I hope to find them emblazoned *correctly* as well as "*beautifully*:" for Dr. Johnson says very justly, "it is an established principle, that all ornaments owe their *beauty* to their propriety."

SAMUEL HERBERT HAWES.

MR. URBAN, *Enfield, Aug. 31.*

IF it can be proved that the recent addition to the most honourable military Order of the Bath (revived in the year 1725) viz. the Cross, is to be met with in a *somewhat* similar form, or shape, attached to the decorations, &c. previous to that revival, it may perhaps serve *collaterally* to connect some of the antient costume with the present, although the object alluded to was heretofore a part of the ornament of the *horse* of a Knight of the Bath, which, as from various authorities can be ascertained, had a gold, or white cross patee, as a very distinguishing appendage to his breast, forehead, &c. See Anstis's *Observations on the Bath*, Appendix, pp. 55, 66, 72, 103, *ib.* 110. *ib.* Segar's *Honour Militarie and Civil*, p. 71.

I hope, Mr. Urban, the following remark is couched in respectful terms, suited to the subject.

Formerly the armorial bearings of the different branches of the Royal Family of this kingdom have been distinguished by a label of three or more points, worn surtout across the shield in chief, and on the crest; and the same distinction was borne on the supporters, sufficiently distinct to ascertain by this judicious and interesting method the insignia peculiar to each individual of the Royal House.

Of late years, many herald-painters, engravers, &c. forgetting the design of the label, with its appropriate charges, have suffered this noble mark of distinction to be dwindled to so small and insignificant a size on the armorial bearings of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, as to defeat the antient design and practice, contrary to the Royal Warrants, by which from time to time they have been respectively assigned by the Royal Command, and according to the laws of Arms.

An additional reason why the an-

tient method should continue to be strictly adhered to, as exemplified in the College of Arms, is, that the Royal offspring of our illustrious and revered Monarch are more numerous now than at any former period.

Yours, &c.

H. C. B.

MR. URBAN, *Holyport, Sept. 23.*

IN the last Number of your valuable Miscellany, under the head of Compendium of County History—Hertfordshire, I observe, that the Roman Stations in that County are stated to be Verulamium (the chief City of Cassivelaunus, created a municipium), near St. Alban's; Durolitum, Cheshunt. The first named of these Towns has been supposed the City of Cassibelan, described by Cæsar as "fortified with wood and marshes;" but the more general opinion now is, that London is the City alluded to, and the description we have of that City, so lately as Henry II. "*proximè patet foresta ingens, saltus nemorosi, ferarum latebræ, cervorum, damarum, aprorum, et taurorum silvestrium, &c.*" seems very much to favour the conjecture.—Besides, the Eastern and Western extremes of London, were formerly marshes; and Moorfields on the North, and probably a large extent of flat land on that side, were in the same state.

The other station, Durolitum, I have always supposed to be at Romford in Essex: it is mentioned in the IXth Iter of Antoninus as 17 miles from Cæsaromagus (near Chelmsford) and 12 miles from London.

In the 11d Iter of Richard of Cirencester, Durolitum is described as 17 miles from Cæsaromagus, and 12 miles from London. Cheshunt cannot agree, in distance. Your Correspondent Byro may possibly have some information on this subject not generally known, and will much oblige me, and many of your Readers, by a communication of it.

Perhaps the subjoined account of that part of the Roman Road described in Richard of Cirencester's XVIIIth Iter "*Ab Eboraco per medium Insulæ Clausentum usque,*" from Ælia Castra towards the next station, may not be uninteresting to some of your Readers. It is clearly distinguishable near Otmoor, a large tract of flat ground, which has for centuries

centuries been covered with water during the winter months, but is recently drained. A rich alluvial mould, about six inches deep, has formed upon the stone with which this was made. But a small elevation marks the course of it, from the inclosures of Fencott, in a Southerly direction to Beckley Lane end; it there makes a little inclination to the right, pointing directly to Beckley Church, and continues within an inclosure on the left side of the lane, about a quarter of a mile, when the lane becomes narrow and crooked, and occasionally falls into the track of the Roman road, the line of which may be traced to the foot of a steep hill, on the point of which, overhanging the old road, stands a very antient circular stone tower, about 20 feet high, now used as a dove-house.

The Roman road here makes another small angle to the left, through the valley, and crosses the village of Beckley, in a direct line towards Dorchester; the ground in Beckley-street rises very abruptly, and has been cut down in the course of the road more than 10 feet.

There is in the middle of Otmoor, a few yards from the Roman road, a very old stone cut into steps, similar to what is called a horsing-stone, but time has almost worn out the steps, it is more than probable that this is a Roman appendage to the road although the name, "Jacob's stone," is not very classical.

At some distance on the other side the road, are two large plots of reed ground, called Fencot and Moorcot Fleets. Before the drainage of the moor, the ground was so swampy they were almost inaccessible. They now clearly appear to have been excavated, and on the sides several fragments of Roman Pottery have been picked up, some plain, some elegantly decorated, and on the bottom of one, the inscription *IVAE VAO* in Roman capitals is very distinct.

This piece of Pottery, and a number of other fragments of various sorts and patterns, are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Knipe of Charlton, who has taken much pains to collect and preserve such fragments as have sufficient character to entitle them to protection.

The labourers, in cutting a ditch across the Roman road, discovered

several Coins and other vestiges of Roman antiquity, some of which, a brass fibula in excellent preservation, and two Coins, probably of the Second Constantine, are in my possession. The inscription of the latter is quite decayed, but the features are visible; the reverse is a Portico, with a Statue in the Pediment.

The vast durability of the Works of this surprising people is a subject of high interest, and serves to give us an exalted notion of their strength of mind and power. Unlike the narrow feelings of the present age, and that contracted self-love which seeks a momentary gratification of pride, or the enjoyment of present distinction; they appear to have laboured as well for posterity as for themselves, and to have had in view, in all their public undertakings, as much the permanent interest of the Countries they conquered, as the glory of conquering.

It may be a subject of gratification to lovers and admirers of Antiquities to learn, that this line of road over Otmoor is to be repaired and used as a Public Road; and Jacob's Stone, as it is called, will probably be restored to its original destination.

Yours, &c.

H. W.

Present State of LINCOLNSHIRE Monasteries: (continued from Vol. LXXXI. p. 119.)

HOLBEACH. The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem was situated upon the spot where the Chequer Inn now stands. To the original building no part of the Inn seems to apply, unless the bricks it is built of. It is in the Manor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and now belongs to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. and K.B.

Markley, near Alford. This Priory stood on a green hill near the Church. There are no vestiges of the building, but foundations, which are now digging up; and the materials are a layer of brick and a layer of stone alternately. The site belongs to — Massingberd, esq. of Gunby.

Newbo Abbey was situated in a grazing close of Sir John Thorold's, Bart. in Barrowby parish, by the Bingham turnpike; and about 50 years ago the foundations of the monastic ruins were dug up and made use of to assist in forming that road.

New-

Newstead Priory; in Uffington Parish, in a close of the Earl of Lindsay's, between the turnpike road and the Welland river; half a mile West of the village. No sort of building remains. By the unevenness of the ground, something like foundations may be traced, that is all.

Burwell, between Alford and Louth; the site of the Priory on the side of a hill, a little way above where the Church of Burwell stands. Broken ground, mounds, and foundations, are the only marks left to shew the spot where the Abbey stood. It is a very dry green hill, with a beautiful rill of water below. Proprietor, B. Lister, esq.

Minting, near Horncastle, was an Alien Priory, in or just by the village; of good grazing land, belonging to Mr. Oldham. Foundations of buildings on the high part of the land may be traced, and, below, hollows and mounds of antient fish ponds.

Newstead, near Brigg (two miles South of it) in a marshy situation, seems to have been moated about the site. Extraparochial, on the estate of Lord Yarborough. A farm house on the ground, lately put into neat repair, evidently was part of the Abbey; it is a stone building, in one part a curious square room, eighteen feet square, covered with heavy stone arches, called the Chapter-house. A curious gateway of stone, which was supposed the entrance into the chapel, was a few years ago removed by the owner to put up at a place near his Mansion-house, called Newsome.

Foss. The Nunnery, said to have been near the bridge over the Foss Dike, was clearly in a close of high land in Torksey parish, called High Foss, of nine acres. It is now arable, but many foundations have been dug up in it within living memory, and the oldest inhabitants suppose it the place where the above religious house stood. The proprietor of the site is Sir Abraham Hume, bart. C.

*. * We know of no other source for the information this Correspondent requests, but the newspapers of the day. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Berkshire, May 14.*
THE following very remarkable entry occurs, among other memorabilia, in one of the Parish Registers of West Ilsley in this County.

"*Marcus Antonius de Dominis* Arch. Bp. of Spoleto in Italy, hee left the Church of Rome and became a member of this Church of Englande, and helde this parsonage three yeares."

It does not appear at what exact time this Italian conformist was appointed to this benefice, though I apprehend it must have been in an early part of the 17th century, as he was the immediate predecessor of Bp. Goodman, another of the mitred Incumbents this rectory has had to boast, and one of those ill-fated prelates who felt the Puritanical vengeance of the Republican Parliament.

Although not certain that he was so, I am inclined to think this right reverend foreigner was also a Canon of Windsor, especially as this benefice has generally been held by one of the Canons of that Church, to whose patronage it belongs. As the fact, however, of a Prelate of the Romish Church possessing a See in the very heart of the Papal dominions, deserting his native allegiance to his spiritual sovereign, to come over to the Protestant establishment of this country, and there accepting preferment in so very inferior a rank, is such a strikingly remarkable circumstance, I cannot help expressing the strong interest I feel to learn, if possible, some particulars of so very memorable a character, and this, in the hope that it may fall within the reach of some of the Antiquarian Correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine to gratify this curiosity.

I do not know whether it may be a circumstance of frequent occurrence; but in the Register to which I have alluded, are inserted copies of the official records of the ejection of the above-mentioned Bp. Goodman * from his rectory; wherein this amiable and benevolent prelate, in the true spirit of the canting persecutors of the Clergy at that period, is designated as a "*notorious delinquent*," and his living said to be "*sequestered, for his scandalls, crimes, and misdemeanours against the Parliamente*;" a pretty strong proof of the prejudice and injustice of that intolerant revolutionary convention, and a no less warning indication of what might be again expected on the recurrence of a *similarly constituted assemblage of legislators.* SIMPLEX.

* He was Bishop of Gloucester and Dean of Rochester.

Mr.

L. B. August.

"Behold he cometh with Clouds, and every Eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him, and all the Kindreds of the Earth shall wail because of him." Rev. i. 7.

THE above Verse of the Book of the Revelation of St. John, appears so plainly and decidedly to prove that this Book was written before the Destruction of Jerusalem, that it must be allowed to be a very extraordinary circumstance, that the Commentators upon this portion of the Scriptures of the New Testament have passed over these words with so little notice, or have considered them as having a very different meaning. That they made no impression of this kind upon the minds of the great Newton, or his learned namesake, the Bishop of Bristol, is very evident, because they both of them endeavour to establish this fact from other premises. Nor does the industrious Lardner, among all the authorities quoted by him, furnish a single instance of an argument as to the time when this Book was written, referring at all to this text. Indeed I have met with only one Author, whose ideas coincide with my own upon this subject; and this is Hammond, who, however, though very excellent in his Observations on all the other Books of the Christian Scriptures, has not been thought to have added any thing to his reputation by his Comment and Remarks upon the Revelation. But in what he has said upon this Verse, I cannot but think, that his opinion stands upon a sound foundation, and that there are no objections of such consequence as positively to oppose the admission of it.

That some evidence, which could be depended upon, as to the time when this Book was written, should be found in the Book itself, the particular nature of it gives us great reason to expect. It is of great consequence, if not absolutely necessary, to a right interpretation of the early part at least of the contents of it. We may therefore humbly presume, that the Holy Spirit would not leave a thing of such importance to the uncertainty of mere human tradition. It is much more reasonable to think, that an allusion to the dreadful visitation, which was so soon to come

upon the Jewish nation, and which perhaps had even then commenced, was placed here to answer this most desirable purpose. And this is rendered highly probable, because the proof here supposed would be equally useful and beneficial to those to whom the Book was particularly addressed, as to all future generations of Christians. To the people of the Seven Churches, the accomplishment of this Prophecy in a short time after they had received their Epistles, would be a most satisfactory evidence of the reverence and respect due to them, and also to all the other contents of this mysterious Volume. And to all future ages, this mark of the time when the Book was written, would stand as a foundation for a right interpretation of it, by pointing out the commencement of the series of Visions contained in it. The things prophesied in it were in a short time to begin to come to pass, and the first of these was to be the Destruction of Jerusalem, and the Dissolution of the Jewish State. "I come quickly," thrice repeated in the last Chapter, greatly favours this argument.

The words of this verse do not occur here in the Scriptures for the first time. They are to be met with in other parts of them; and probably we can adopt no more likely means to lead us to an acquaintance with the true meaning of them, than by learning in what sense they have before been used.

"Behold he cometh with Clouds," and this expression of the "Son of Man coming with the Clouds," we first meet with in the Prophecy of Daniel. It occurs in his Vision of the four great Kingdoms, or Empires, which were to be so remarkable in the world, and which were to be succeeded by a fifth Kingdom. This last has always been supposed to mean that which, in the New Testament, has the title of the "Kingdom of Heaven." "I saw in the Night Visions, and behold one like the Son of Man came with the Clouds of Heaven....and there was given him Dominion, and Glory, and a Kingdom....his Dominion is an everlasting Dominion, which shall not pass away, and his Kingdom that which shall not be destroyed." The foundation of this Kingdom was laid by our Lord himself, and by his sending his Disciples

Disciples to preach the Gospel among all Nations; but it was not fully established till after the Destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem, and the consequent Abolition of the Mosaic Dispensation. "The Christian Church," says the late Dr. Pearson, "was not properly established, till the Jewish Temple was destroyed, and the Jewish Worship abolished. As God's reign over the Jews entirely ended with the Abolition of the Temple Service, so the reign of Christ in spirit and in truth had then its first beginning. Till the Jewish Law was abolished, over which the Father presided as King, the reign of the Son could not take place. Because the Sovereignty of Christ over mankind was that very Sovereignty of God over the Jews transferred, and more largely extended." This then is what seems to be meant in this Prophecy by "the Son of Man coming with the Clouds." It was his taking possession of his Kingdom by the removal of those who were first invited to be the subjects of it, but who not only refused the invitation, but did all they could to oppose the erection of it.

And that this is the true interpretation of this expression, is rendered highly probable by the next passage of the Scriptures where it occurs; and this is in Chap. xxiv. of St. Matthew's Gospel, where we find our Blessed Lord delivering to his Disciples a prophetic warning of the dreadful ruin, and devastation, which was in a very short time to fall upon the City of Jerusalem, and its beautiful Temple. "Immediately after the Tribulation of those Days, he tells them... shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in Heaven.... they shall see the Son of Man coming in the Clouds of Heaven with Power, and great Glory." To which he adds, that this should be seen by that very generation to whom he was then speaking. "Verily, verily, I say unto you, this Generation shall not pass, till all these things shall be fulfilled." And this was verified by the event, which took place in little more than thirty years after this Prophecy was spoken, and therefore in the lifetime of many of those who were witnesses of, and partakers in, the crime of Christ's Crucifixion.

Another allusion to this Prophecy of Daniel we meet with, when our

Saviour was adjured by the High Priest to confess whether he was the Christ, or not. He answered, that He was, and "hereafter ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of Power, and coming in the Clouds of Heaven." This was so clearly claiming to Himself the character of the Messiah, that the High Priest rent his clothes, and immediately proceeded to condemn him, as guilty of blasphemy. These words, there is no reason to doubt, have the same meaning in this place that they had in the original Prophecy, and in the before quoted passage of St. Matthew's Gospel.

Nor do I see any ground to apply a different meaning to them in this verse of the Book of the Revelation; and therefore I consider them as a positive proof, that this Book was written before the Destruction of Jerusalem. In the time of the Prophet this event was distant more than five hundred years—in our Saviour's days it was got to within forty years; but when the Apostle wrote it was very near indeed. It is not improbable that the war had then begun, which was to conclude in so dreadful a manner.

And this idea is by no means contradicted by the other circumstances mentioned in this place by the Apostle, "Every Eye shall see him." The event here foretold would be notorious, and excite the attention of all men. And we may be assured that the exceeding cruelty of the Romans towards the Jews, so contrary to their usual policy, must have appeared very extraordinary, and have been much taken notice of in the world at that time.—"And they also which pierced him." He had before told the High Priest and Council, "hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of Power, and coming in the Clouds of Heaven." And he had warned his Disciples, that the "present Generation should not pass away till these things were fulfilled." St. John informs us in his Gospel, that "one of the Soldiers pierced Christ's side with a spear," that "the Scripture should be fulfilled, which saith, 'They shall look on him whom they pierced.'—'And all the kindreds of the Earth shall wail because of him.'" In St. Matthew's Gospel, these words are translated, "all the Tribes of the Earth

Earth shall mourn." In both passages it might have been better rendered "the Land," *i.e.* the Land of Judea, for that was the only part of the earth that was to suffer by this dreadful visitation.

The first, and most important objection to this opinion, is the testimony of Irenæus, who tells us, that the "Revelation was seen in the time of the Emperor Domitian." Some Writers have thought that his words will bear a different construction; but it must be allowed that this is their plain and most obvious meaning. But this Father wrote more than a hundred years after the Destruction of Jerusalem, and it is possible that he might be mistaken in this matter. He is the earliest Author who has mentioned this circumstance, nor does he allege any authority for this opinion. He is considered as a Disciple of Polycarp, who had been a Disciple of St. John. But this must be taken with some restriction. He tells us that he was very young when he knew Polycarp, who lived to a great age. He mentions, as the recollections of his childhood, the place in which the blessed Polycarp sat and taught, and his going out and coming in, the manner of his life, and the form of his person, and the discourses he made to the people. But he nowhere speaks of him as the instructor of himself in particular. It does not then by any means follow, that he obtained this information from Polycarp. Nor has his evidence appeared to some of our best Commentators decisive on this subject. Both the Newtons have argued for an earlier date of the Revelation. He had, moreover, no pretences to inspiration, and might therefore be mistaken in what he has advanced upon this subject. And that he was so, is rendered almost certain, because it contradicts the evidence of the Book itself in the passage under consideration.

Another objection to this early date is, that in the Epistles to the Seven Churches there are faults re-proved, and things mentioned as existing, which it must have taken many years to have produced. The Church of Ephesus had left its first Love. That of Sardis had a name that she lived, and was dead. That of Laodicea was poor, and blind, and naked. But it is scarce to be believed, that

these Churches could so fall off from their duty, while they were under the immediate eye and direction of one of the Apostles. It is much more reasonable to consider these Epistles as prophetic admonitions to warn them of their danger of falling into the state here foretold of each of them. The commendatory part of each Epistle might exhibit the condition of these Churches at the time when these Epistles were sent to them. And the reproving part, as well as the promises and threatenings, might describe what would happen to them afterwards. Bp. Newton has shown, that their present state agrees with what is declared in these Epistles concerning them. So far he considers the Epistles to be prophetic. And as they form a part of a Book, consisting almost altogether of Prophecies relating to the Church of Christ, it must be expected that they would be chiefly of the same nature.

The mention of the Nicholaitans is used to argue a later date of this Book. A sect so desperately wicked, that the Almighty should declare his hatred of them, it is supposed, could not grow up in a very short time. Nor need we believe that they did. Mosheim mentions a Nicholaus, an Arch-heretic, in the second century. And there is nothing in these Epistles which obliges us to suppose that they were not this man's Disciples.

I shall mention only one more objection, which is, that it is asserted, that St. John could not be banished into Patmos by Nero, because the persecution raised by that Emperor against the Christians was confined to the City of Rome, and did not extend itself into the Provinces. But this must fall to the ground, if upon examination it should be found, that there is great reason to doubt the truth of this assertion. Lardner is high authority on such an occasion; and he observes, that "the Christian Writers who speak of Nero's persecution, do in effect, or expressly say, that it was general; that from Rome it spread into the Provinces, and was authorized by public edicts." And this opinion has been greatly strengthened, if not fully confirmed, by an ancient inscription discovered in modern times in Portugal, which was in honour of Nero, "for clearing the Province

Province of Robbers, and those who taught Mankind a New Superstition." That by the New Superstition is here intended Christianity, there is no reason to doubt. The language of the Inscription is entirely agreeable to the supposed antiquity of it. It has not the least appearance of a fabrication. Nor indeed could the supposed discoverer have any interest in inventing and deceiving the world with it. He is described by Mosheim as a learned man, and the first Antiquary that appeared in Europe; as one who, by his own example, introduced a taste for Coins, Medals, Inscriptions, &c. of which he himself made a large collection. He appeared then in a character before unknown, and therefore imperfectly understood, which was a disservice to him in the eye of his contemporaries. But with us it ought to add weight to his evidence. It was his particular pleasure, and he made it his business, to search for such curiosities. And it forms a very slight proof against him, that the learned men in Spain dare not defend the Inscription—that none of them ever saw it—that he is the only Author who mentions it, and that there are now no remains of it. It cannot be doubted that many of the originals of the Inscriptions preserved by Gruter are precisely so circumstanced, and yet not the less valued on that account. Mosheim has a strange notion respecting this stone, which is, that it must have appeared so valuable, that great pains would have been taken for its preservation. But it may be presumed, that it appeared to Cyriac no farther valuable, than as it added a new Inscription to his collection, and he left it where he found it. Nor might it appear of the least importance to any other person, and therefore it might be soon again buried in the place where it had been discovered.

The Remarks of any of your Scriptural Correspondents on this subject will greatly oblige
T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

October 4.

AS your entertaining Miscellany frequently furnishes us with the various opinions held by different persons respecting the Millennium, some affirming it to be already past, whilst

others date its commencement from the middle of the present Century, and as the frequent viewing of such subjects in different lights, may lead in the end to a discovery of the truth, I have ventured to send the following remarks for insertion, if you do not think them unworthy publication. On reading the 3d chapter of the 2d Epistle of Peter, where he says at the 8th verse: "Beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day;" it has struck me forcibly, that this, if taken literally, might in a great measure assist us, in fixing (though not indeed the *day* or *hour*, which no man knoweth, nor even the angels in Heaven, but) *nearly* the *time* when we may look for the promise of his coming, a time which St. Peter wished to prepare us for in the Chapter above quoted.

In *six days* God created the world, and rested on the *seventh*, and appointed it to be kept holy.

May not the *time* God took in the *Creation* of the world (which world he could have created as well in one moment, by his all-powerful word, had he not meant to convey thereby a further meaning)—may not, I say, the six days employed in the *Creation* of the world, be meant to mark also the time of its *duration*. In St. Peter's language, this would allow six thousand years for the world's duration; to be succeeded by a *day* of rest; a Sabbath, or Millennium of a thousand years. The language of God to Adam seems to convey a meaning similar to that of St. Peter. "In the *day* that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." This *day* of Adam's extended to near a thousand years, but the threat of God was still executed *within* that time.

The age of the world seems to have been divided into distinct periods, consisting of *two days*, or *two thousand years* each, or, in Scripture language, into a *time*, *times*, and *half* a time. The first *time* from Adam to Abraham, when men were mostly under the Law of Nature, was about 2000 years. The second time, from Abraham to Jesus Christ, when men were chiefly under the Covenant of Works, was about 2000 years. The third time, from Jesus Christ to the Millennium, when

when men are under the Covenant of Grace, will, we may conjecture, probably be 2000 years. These are the *last days*. To these shall succeed the *half time*, or one thousand years allotted to the Millennium, or day of Rest, appointed to be kept holy.

Some particular signs and dates have been given in the Scriptures from which we are instructed to look for the commencement of the Millennium—especially the 1260 days of Daniel should serve as a guide to us, if we could, with certainty, tell from *what time* they should begin. Mr. Faber dates them from the year 606. St. John, in Rev. xiii. 18, says the *Number of the Beast* is 666. If Mahometanism and Popery began, as stated by Mr. Faber, to be formidable in the year 606, they must have assumed a still *more* formidable appearance in the year 666; and may not the *number of the Beast* be meant to point out the *year* from whence we should begin to calculate the coming of Antichrist? If from the year 666 we begin to reckon, not the 1260, but the 1335 days, or years, mentioned by Daniel, chap. xii. v. 12, we shall just complete the *last* 2000 years allotted to the last time, or covenant of grace, and shall enter upon the first year of the Millennium.

Should the foregoing remarks and conjectures, Mr. Urban, appear not very improbable to any of your Readers, who may be better versed in this subject than myself, I shall be glad to be favoured with their opinions, as my only object is to attain that, which my subscription hereto implies I am seeking for.

A SEARCHER AFTER TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, Sept. 10.*

AS your Columns are not exclusively devoted to the Antiquarian and the Topographer, communications which have any relation to Moral or Literary life will, perhaps, occasionally be deemed no inadmissible offering. I therefore send you the following Observations, which you may insert at your earliest leisure.

K. P.

On the Appropriation of Hours of Leisure.

That the minds of men are differently impressed as to the importance

of the same occupations, there needs only an ordinary share of sagacity to discover. The diverse sentiments which rule in a thousand breasts on these points, is yet capable of affording interesting study to the spectator, who, uninfluenced by any predominating care, or unwarping by any particular prejudice, has leisure to remark the progress of that influence, or those cares, in others. When we view the solicitude of the various characters which individually make a part of promiscuous society, exercised upon matters towards which others connected with the same society manifest the utmost indifference, and even contempt, we are ready to ask, how is it possible for pursuits of so different, and even opposite a description, to have equal charms and powers of gratification for beings in whom one ruling principle has been frequently supposed by philosophers to inhere, and who, certainly, participate in one common nature? This seemingly inexplicable diversity of moral feeling, may be supposed to be in a great degree consequent upon the peculiar temper, and bias of disposition, which are discernible in the generality of characters, in those nice distinctions, and shades of sentiment, which the discriminating observer may often trace between persons, who, nevertheless, possess, in other respects, mutually, the same attributes and passions. But the great operating cause lies, it is evident, in education, and in the course of habits, to which from their infancy they have been inured. Strengthened and confirmed by long influence, the opinions and the pleasures, which we imbibed in early days, expand and take deep root in the faculties, until at length they so completely govern their possessor, as to render one course of moral dispositions, and actions, essential to his very happiness.

Multipled examples have always occurred in society of this species of moral, or intellectual bondage. An accurate and discriminating view of life, an observance of the tastes which prevail, and the features which diversify, the various members of a civilized community, will afford ample room for its illustration; and while it proves its truth, will shew that so long as society continues to be formed

ed upon the multifarious system of gradations, which have generally designated it, so long will this contrariety of moral perception distinguish her votaries. The man who places his happiness upon the success of commercial adventure, who has long been accustomed to calculate his gains, and to imagine that every human delight is centered in the acquirement and the consciousness of possessing wealth, will shew by his actions and his conversation, that he conceives the most valuable earthly blessing to consist in riches. The courtier, whose bright, or whose clouded prospects depend upon the patronage of the great, who is elated at the smile, or depressed at the frown of his sovereign, knows on joys more substantial than the precarious favour of princes. The individual whose sole pursuit is pleasure, is influenced in his conception of the sovereign good by those appetites which are dependant on the senses; while the statesman, it may be presumed, whose views are directed by a principle of honesty, whose elevated object is his Country's welfare, and the true happiness of the human species, will feel himself sensibly affected by no considerations, excepting such as relate to the success, or annihilation, of his schemes of policy, and of national concern. There are others in society whose ideas occupy a humbler sphere, and whose general solicitude is placed upon objects sordid and frivolous in their nature, whose contemplations seem yet to be filled with the nothings which fall far beneath the notice of more rational beings. Weak in intellect, and long habituated to one train of thought and employment, this description of persons (of whom an observance of mankind will furnish various classes, each differing somewhat from the other,) attach an importance, and manifest an anxiety for trifles, wholly unknown, and inexplicable, to their neighbours,—an anxiety which the right use of reason would immediately dissipate.

Were these classes of individuals to disclose their governing principle, it is to be presumed, that they would rank those pursuits to which they are peculiarly attached, as in themselves more intrinsically important, and even satisfactory, than others of

a different character, to which they remain strangers. Their faculties, with very few exceptions, wholly filled and absorbed with one set of ideas, are scarcely capable of steadily pursuing many objects with an equal degree of zeal or intenseness; and although the candour and good sense of some would confess that superior excellency might exist in these other objects, still those to which habit has reconciled them, retain the preponderance; they still continue to tread that course of life in which all ideas of temporal felicity and enjoyment seem to be centered. Hence arises, it may be thought, that frequent and almost general complaint, of a want of time for the accomplishment of purposes which are sometimes allowed to be commendable enough, but which fall not within the compass of attainment, and are, consequently, perpetually neglected. Led by different aims, these respective persons generally, it is observable, find time for their own peculiar cares and employments, even when they are multiplied far beyond their usual proportion, but, if avocations of a different kind are to engross their attention, although in themselves far more excellent and exalted, a want of leisure prohibits their bestowing upon them those moments which they would otherwise confessedly demand, notwithstanding that no inconsiderable share of their hours are still spent in absolute idleness.

Allowing this hypothesis to be a necessary result of the contexture of our nature, which in a degree will always continue to operate, it is yet to be regretted that so many portions of time are sacrificed, which might be so usefully appropriated. This utility cannot be more rightly defined than as a growth in intellectual knowledge, and an endeavour to improve those talents which Nature has kindly bestowed. Minutes, of themselves, can effect little towards mental improvement; but minutes often repeated, grow into days, weeks, and months; months, successively accumulated, constitute years, and occupy a large portion of our lives. If minutes, as they glide imperceptibly along, were in most cases circumspectly, and parsimoniously applied, the quick lapse of time, which with many is so sensibly and so lamentably

lamentably felt, would be scarcely a matter of complaint. The fact is, that a want of sufficient inclination or courage for the undertaking, is often alone the occasion of our little knowledge in matters which obviously tend to enlarge the sphere of our views, and to liberalize our sentiments; as, likewise, of our inability to attain a clear perception of the pleasure which must accompany it. It is a remark as old as Quintilian, that we are ourselves the cause of our little command of time. "How small a portion," says the Roman censor, "do we allot to our studies; a good part of it is spent in frivolous compliments, or in paying and returning visits, a good part of it is taken up at public spectacles, and a good part in the pleasures of the table. At one time, we must go upon a course of travels; at another time we want recreation amidst the pleasures of rural life; at another, we are full of painful solicitude with regard to the state of our fortune, with calculating and balancing our loss and gain. Were we to allow all this ill-spent time to our studies, should we not," asks Quintilian, "find life long enough, and time, more than enough, for becoming learned?" Although to require the sacrifice of all the recreations of life to mental improvement, may be deemed unreasonable in theory, and impossible in practice; although the charge of fastidiousness may be brought against this eloquent and judicious writer, it is certain, that were a strict observance of self-conduct adopted in these particulars, liberality of sentiment, and real knowledge, would materially advance, without the assistance of brighter or more enlarged capacities. If those individuals (and the proportion is large) whom nature and education have sufficiently endowed, would, instead of the fruitless complaints above alluded to, seriously attempt to remedy what they deplore, and, by a skilful management of time, make amends for that extensive leisure which has been denied them, many, it is probable, would be raised to valuable eminence, and comparative intellectual lustre, who now, thinking themselves respectively exempt, through professional engagements of various kinds, neglect the cultivation of

other sources of knowledge, and discover on every topick, save that to which they have peculiarly applied themselves, a reprehensible ignorance. Although an entire emancipation from the common forms of life is scarcely practicable, much less desirable, the mind in which a laudable and active ambition of knowledge has implanted its empire, will sacrifice no further to public conformity than her absolute requisites prescribe. "When we take into account," says Johnson, "all the necessary occupations of life, and the frequent interruptions which an attention to the forms of society occasions us, how comparatively small a proportion of our existence remains for other purposes!"

It is, however, on these accounts, the more incumbent on those who feel the worth of knowledge, to apply to it in the most effectual manner. A resolution to neglect nothing which can, in any shape, contribute to an ultimate advantage, has been known to effect much, where sagacity, and strong powers of mind, have been wanting. As resemblances have often been traced between things which in other respects have no sort of analogy, so the time of an individual, whose office, or whose station in life, requires a peculiar attendance on prescribed forms, may not, perhaps, be inaptly compared to the globe on which we live. It has been remarked by philosophers, that if from the earth's surface be subtracted the wide morass, or swamp, the inaccessible mountains, the equatorial and polar regions, which are alike inhospitable to animal life, the vast extent of desert, together with the Ocean that encircles it, those portions of it which are eminently fitted for the support and happiness of human beings, are very considerably reduced. So is it, in a moral sense, with time, perpetually interrupted and broken by multifarious engagements: they add nothing to animate moral or intellectual existence; those parts of the day, the month, and the year, which are unproductive and unfruitful, are generally filled up with the same punctilios, or the same observances endlessly repeated, without improving the knowledge, and enlarging or correcting the judgment.

The frequent intervals of leisure
which

which must occur to a large proportion of a civilized community, if appropriated to useful acquirements, not lost amidst the thoughtless waste of vacancy or of folly, will soon turn to account, and redeem those moments which a proper regard to the claims of society will often call on them to sacrifice.

Were these things (unessential as they simply and individually appear, but important in their consequences) sufficiently the object of general attention, the charge of a Satirist of high and distinguished merits might be said to have lost its meaning and force :

"Like children babbling nonsense in their sports,
We censure Nature for a span too short;
That span too short, we tax, as tedious too;
Torture invention, all expedients tire,
To lash the lingering moments into speed,
And whirl us (happy riddance!) from ourselves."

The habitual ascendancy, likewise, as just now noticed, which certain views of ambition, or of moral excellency, have often generated in the human mind, though not to be entirely eradicated, may still be disciplined, and rendered amenable to certain rules. For though we learn, no less from our own experience, than from Mr. Locke and other high authorities, that the mind, occupied intensely and solely with one peculiar order of ideas, is not at liberty to enter with success on another, it ought for that sole reason to be the care of him who wishes to liberalize his sentiments, and to improve in multifarious knowledge, to prevent the growth of so dangerous an ascendancy. Although learning has ever, in a literary sense, been considered subordinate to genius; by the judicious student, emulous of fame, the means or opportunities of profiting through the medium of others will never be neglected. Such opportunities, long persisted in, with the habits of reflection consequent upon them, have sometimes conducted to an eminence, to which native genius, untaught, and unassisted by application, has in vain striven to ascend. If these considerations were duly weighed, it would be obvious that, though great parts are, compara-

tively, the lot of few, were those whom nature has blessed with a good understanding, and competent means of improving it, always to appropriate these means, the charges of self-recrimination would become less frequent; neither would so many useless minutes (with some hours, perhaps days) swim down the stream of time unheeded, and often regretted.

Mr. URBAN, 70, *Seymour-place*,
Aug. 14.

AS Bridges seem to be so much the order of the day, and many of your London Readers will, doubtless, be materially interested in the proposed Holborn Bridge, permit me to send for insertion (should it meet your approbation) Mr. Dodd the Engineer's Report on the same, it not having yet been printed or made generally public. As it is conceived to be a work much wanted by the Metropolis, and will, doubtless, soon pay for its erection, there is little doubt but it will meet with suitable patronage and encouragement to carry it into execution.

A CONSTANT READER.

Proposed patent Iron Bridge of Tenacity, from Holborn-hill, to Snow-hill, or Skinner-street.

Much has been said, on this greatly wanted public convenience, previous to the present day of improvements, when such works of art are so much better known, and executed with more facility, particularly those of iron; and which, on the principles of tenacity, in the stead of gravity, are of superior strength, and not one half of the expense of other bridges.

Probably the most appropriate name for this bridge would be the "Bridge of Humanity;" for where is the feeling mind, that can witness, without pain, the struggle of the brute creation in ascending either of those hills, because of the steepness of their ascent? and even man himself, so much better formed by nature than quadrupeds for ascending hills, feels the weariness of them. During the boisterous mouths of winter, they are evidently dangerous in the extreme. This evil the bridge will wholly remove, and add one of the greatest benefits that can be

con-

conferred on the great commercial City of London.

Let but the figure and centre of the City of London be kept in mind, and it will soon be seen how truly injurious the descending and ascending this deep valley (where once ran the river Fleet) is, to the great West entrance of the Metropolis, which can only be remedied by a bridge of this nature; with all the advantages and immediate communications, leading from the West and North-west parts of the Metropolis, now most populous and important; giving them, without any circuitous route, a direct line to the Bank, Royal Exchange, India-house, and all the City public places and offices; as well as opening a grand level line of road, from East to West, through the heart of the Metropolis, without a hill or declivity intervening.

It has been stated, that the art of iron-bridge building is materially improved in this country—need a greater evidence of this be cited (of which ocular demonstration may be obtained) than an iron bridge on the principles of tenacity, carrying more than 100 times its own weight? And what is of great importance in this situation is, that a bridge of this nature will impede neither the present foot, or carriage road: and what is probably of equal importance, is the reasonableness for which this bridge will be executed: its own proposed low tolls at one halfpenny per person, and at one penny per carriage, will, from the numerous persons, cattle, and carriages, that will be on their constant transit, in ten or a dozen years liquidate the whole of the expense of its erection; after which, it will become a free bridge to the publick, without any tolls whatever:—and what should not be omitted to be mentioned for this work of ingenuity, is, that it will not be necessary to take down one house, neither will it cause a stoppage for one hour in the ordinary pursuits in the streets beneath during its erection.

In short, the whole will be cast, fitted, and put together, in the iron counties, loaded, and its strength ascertained, previous to its being sent to London: and surely every philan-

thropic mind will feel pleasure in the employ of our iron manufactories, which have been so long destitute; therefore the earlier it is commenced the better, both for the workmen and the publick.

The necessity and utility of this bridge are so easily and clearly to be seen, that it is not necessary to say much to recommend it; but let the contemplative mind remember, how few persons going beyond these hills would descend the one, and ascend the other, for the sake of saving one halfpenny, because the ease and time saved in passing over a level plane is of much more value;—how few persons in a carriage would refuse paying the penny; how few double that sum—the ponderous wagon, where one half the number of horses would be sufficient to pass the plane; when it would require double that number to draw it up the hill: the situation itself, being one of the most populous in London, is a certainty of its being productive of tolls; therefore the writer of this paper, who has had much to do with public bridges, many of vast magnitude, some already completed, and others in contemplation, after this his detailed survey, plans, and estimates, feels no hesitation in saying, there is no real impediment whatever in the way of carrying this bridge into execution: and that it is one that will most early pay for its own erection, is much wanted, and will be sooner completed than any that can be devised for the use of the publick; and that they will of course have it a free bridge for their own use, as all bridges, in his opinion, ought to be, when their tolls have paid for their erection.

Finally, that himself and friends are willing to commence and finish it, for the moderate sum of the estimate, or take a certain period of time in its toll for the payment thereof, without any advance of money to them whatever.

*** To the Seats in KENT noticed in our last, p. 214, may be added:

Monte Video (formerly Judd's-house)
Lieutenant-gen. Sir Samuel Achmuty,
G. C. B.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

KENT.

(Continued from p. 218.)

BIOGRAPHY.

- Adams, William, first English voyager to Japan, Gillingham, (died 1612.)
 Agelnoth, St. Abp. of Canterbury, (died 1038.)
 Allen, Elias, mathematical instrument-maker, Tunbridge, (died 1653.)
 Amherst, Jeffery, Lord, General, Sevenoaks, 1717.
 Amhurst, Nicolas, author of "Terræ Filius," and "The Craftsman," Maidston, 1690.
 BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, Lord Keeper, Seabury in Chislehurst, 1510.
 Baker, Sir Richard, author of "Chronicle," Sissinghurst, 1568.
 Barton, Elizabeth, "Holy Maid of Kent," impostor, (executed 1534.)
 Bate, James, Divine, Chilham, (died 1775.)
 Becket, Isaac, mezzotinto engraver, 1653.
 Behn, Aphra, poet, Canterbury, 1642.
 Bois, William, divine, (died about 1625.)
 Borough, Sir John, author of "Sovereignty of British Seas," Sandwich, (died 1643.)
 BOYLE, RICHARD, "Great Earl of Cork," Canterbury, 1566.
 Boys, William, historian of Sandwich, Deal, 1735.
 Brett, Thomas, nonjuring divine, Betshanger, 1667.
 Broughton, Andrew, secretary at trial of Charles I. Maidstone, 1603.
 Burchett, Josiah, naval historian, Sandwich.
 BYNG, GEORGE, first Viscount Torrington, admiral, 1663.
 Canterbury, Osborn of, biographer of Abps. Dunstan and Alphege, (flor. 1076.)
 Case, Thomas, parliamentary preacher, and author, Boxley, 1598.
 CARTER, ELIZABETH, translator of Epictetus, Deal, 1717.
 Carter, John, nonconformist divine, and author, (died 1634.)
 CAXTON, WILLIAM, the first English printer, in the Weald, about 1416.
 Charnock, Thomas, author of "The Philosopher's Stone," Isle of Thanet, 1524.
 Clifford, Richard, Bp. of London, (died 1421.)
 Comber, Thomas, Dean of Durham, author of "Companion to the Altar," Westerham, 1645.
 Darell, William, chaplain to Elizabeth, historian of Dover Castle, Calcehill.
 Denne, John, divine and antiquary, Littlebourne, 1693.
 Dering, Sir Edward, antiquary, collector of MSS. Surrenden, (died 1644.)
 Digges, Sir Dudley, Master of the Rolls (died 1638.)
 Digges, Leonard, mathematician, Digges-court, (died 1574.)
 Digges, Thomas, mathematician, Digges-court, (died 1595.)
 Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, Anglo-Norman antiquary, Greenwich, 1714.
 Duppa, Brian, Bp. of Winchester, Lewisham, 1589.
 Edmund, Duke of Somerset, youngest son of Henry VII. Greenwich, 1495.
 ELIZABETH, Queen, Greenwich, September 7, 1533.
 Eltham, Bridget of, nun at Dartford, fourth daughter of Edward IV. Eltham.
 Eltham, John of, Earl of Cornwall, second son of Edward II. Eltham, 1315.
 Ent, Sir George, physician, president of the college, Sandwich, 1604.
 Evelyn, John, miscellaneous writer, Sayes-court, in Deptford, 1654.
 Faversham, Hamo de, "inter Aristotelicos Aristotelissimus," Faversham, (died 1244.)
 Faversham, Simon de, Chancellor of Oxford in 1304, Faversham.
 Filmer, Sir Robert, political writer, (died 1688.)
 Finch, Sir Henry, Serjeant-at-law, author of "Calling of the Jews," (flor. temp. Jac. I.)
 Finch, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Keeper, (died 1660.)
 Finet, Sir John, song writer, master of ceremonies to Charles I. Swingfield, 1571.
 Pineaux, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. and VIII. Swingfield, 1442.
 Fish, Simon, religious reformer, (died 1571.)
 Fletcher, Giles, author of the "Russe Commonwealth," (flor. temp. Eliz.)
 Fletcher,

- Fletcher, Richard, Bp. of London, attended Mary of Scots on the scaffold, (died 1596.)
- Fludd, Robert, in Latin, *de Fluctibus*, Rosierucian, Milgate, 1574.
- Fryth, John, martyr, Westerham, (suffered 1533.)
- Fuller, William, "Cheat-master-general," Milton, 1672.
- Gally, Henry, divine, Beckenham, 1696.
- Gibbon, John, heraldic writer.
- Gillingham, William of, historian, Gillingham, (flor. temp. R. II.)
- Glover, Robert, herald and antiquary, Ashford, 1542.
- Goddard, Jonathan, physician, promoter of Royal Society, Greenwich, 1617.
- Goldwell, James, Bp. of Norwich, Secretary to Edward IV. Great Chart, (died 1498.)
- Goldwell, Thomas, Bp. of St. Asaph, temp. Mary, Great Chart.
- Gostling, William, antiquary, (died 1777.)
- Gosson, Stephen, divine, poet, and dramatic writer, 1556.
- Gravesend, Richard de, Bp. of London, Gravesend, (died 1303.)
- Gravesend, Stephen de, Bp. of London, Gravesend, (died 1338.)
- Gunning, Peter, Bp. of Ely, flor. 1613.
- Hales, Sir James, conscientious judge, Canterbury, (died 1555.)
- Hales, Stephen, Christian philosopher, Beckesbourn, 1677.
- Harris, John, historian of Kent, *Encyclopædist*, &c. (died 1719.)
- Harvey, John, naval Captain, killed June 1, 1794, Elmington, 1740.
- HARVEY, WILLIAM, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Folkestone, 1578.
- Haslewood, Thomas, schoolmaster and historian, (flor. temp. R. II.)
- Hasted, Edward, historian of Kent, Hawley, 1732.
- HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, author of "The Adventurer," Bromley, 1715.
- Hawkins, Sir Thomas, translator of Horace, Nash, (died temp. Car. I.)
- HENRY VIII. Greenwich, June 28, 1491.
- Hildesley, Mark, Bp. of Sodor and Man, Marston, 1698.
- HODLEY, BENJAMIN, Bp. of Winton, originator of Bangorian controversy, Westerham, 1676.
- HORNE, GEORGE, Bp. of Norwich, commentator on the Psalms, Otham, 1732.
- Hythe, Hamo of, Bp. of Rochester, Hythe, (died 1355.)
- Ithamar, Bp. of Rochester, first Englishman who obtained a prelacy in his own country, Canterbury, (died 556.)
- Jacob, Edward, historian of Faversham, (died 1788.)
- Jacob, Henry, founder of the first Independent Congregational Church in England, (died 1626.)
- Jenkin, Robert, nonjuring divine, Minster, 1656.
- Jenkins, John, musical composer, Maidstone, 1592.
- Johnson, John, nonjuring divine, Frindsbury, 1662.
- Jordan, Edward, physician and chymist, High Halden, 1569.
- Joy, Richard, "English Sampson, or strong man of Kent," St. Lawrence, 1675.
- Judd, Sir Andrew, founder of Tunbridge-school, Lord Mayor, (died 1558.)
- KEMP, JOHN, Cardinal, Abp. of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Ollantigh, 1380.
- Kemp, Thomas, Bp. of London, Ollantigh, (died 1489.)
- Kennett, Basil, author of *Roman Antiquities*, Postling, 1674.
- Kennett, White, Bp. of Peterborough, historian, Dover, 1660.
- Kent, John de, schoolman, (flor. 1248.)
- Kilburne, Richard, author of "*Topographie of Kent*," died 1678.
- LAMBARDE, WILLIAM, antiquary, topographer of Kent, (died 1601.)
- Lambe, William, founder of school and alms-houses, Sutton Valence, (died 1580.)
- Langdon, John, Bp. of Rochester, scholar, (died 1434.)
- LANGTON, STEPHEN, Cardinal, Abp. of Canterbury, (died 1228.)
- LARDNER, NATHANIEL, defender of Christianity, Hawkhurst, 1684.
- Lee, Edward, Abp. of York, Maidstone, 1482.
- Lennard, Sampson, antiquary, friend of Sir Philip Sydney, (died 1633.)
- LINACRE, THOMAS, founder of the College of Physicians, Canterbury, 1460; erroneously entered in Derbyshire.

- Lovelace, Richard, poet, Woolridge, 1618.
 Lyly, John, author of "Euphues and his England," in the Weald, 1553.
 Macaulay (Graham) Catharine, party historian, Ollantigh, 1731.
 Manwood, Sir Roger, Chief Baron, author on Forest Laws, Sandwich, 1525,
 Marsham, Sir John, antiquary and chronologer, 1602.
 MARY I. Greenwich, February 8, 1551.
 Mary, daughter of James I. Greenwich, 1605.
 Maydestan, Ralph de, Bp. of Hereford, Maidstone, (died 1244.)
 Maydestan, Walter de, Bp. of Worcester, Maidstone (died 1317.)
 Mennes, Sir John, seaman, traveller, and poet, Sandwich, 1598.
 Meopham, Simon, Abp. of Canterbury, Meopham, (died 1333.)
 Milles, Thomas, genealogist and antiquary, Ashford, 16th century.
 Monro, John, physician, eminent in cases of insanity, Greenwich, 1715.
 Montagu, Elizabeth, author of "Observations on Shakespeare," Horton, 1719.
 Mores, Edward Rowe, antiquary and topographer, Tunstal, 1730.
 Nethersole, Sir Francis, founder of Polesworth school, Nethersole, (died 1652.)
 Nevile, Alexander, translator of *Œdipus*, 1544.
 Nevile, Thomas, Dean of Canterbury, benefactor, Canterbury, (died 1615.)
 Newton, William, historian of his native town, Maidstone, (died 1744.)
 Odo "Cantianus," friend of Thomas à Becket, (flor. temp. H. II.)
 Pett, Sir Peter, political writer, Deptford, 1630.
 Pett, Peter, shipwright, inventor of the frigate, Deptford (died 1652.)
 Pett, Phineas, ship-builder to James I. and Charles I. Deptford, 1570.
 Petter, George, commentator on St. Mark, (died about 1655.)
 Philipott, John, author of "Villare Cantianum," Folkestone, (died 1645.)
 Philipott, Sir John, Lord Mayor in 1378, benefactor, Upton-court.
 Philipott, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, (died 1682.)
 PITT, WILLIAM, preserver of his country, Hayes-place, 1759.
 Playford, Thomas, divine, Margaret professor at Cambridge, (died 1609.)
 Plot, Robert, natural historian of Oxford and Stafford shires, Sutton Baron, 1641.
 Poynt, John, Bp. of Winchester, (died 1556.)
 Poynings, Sir Edward, author of "Poynings Law" in Ireland, (died 1512.)
 Poyntel, Daniel, nonconformist divine, and author, Chislehurst, (died 1674.)
 Prude, William, Lieutenant-colonel, Canterbury, (slain at Maestricht, 1632.)
 Randolph, Sir Thomas, diplomatist, 1530.
 Rede, William, Bp. of Chichester, Read in Marden, (died 1385.)
 Rooke, SIR GEORGE, Admiral, Monks Horton, 1650.
 Rooke, Lawrence, astronomer and geometrician, Deptford, 1623.
 St. Leger, Sir Anthony, Viceroy of Ireland to Henry VIII. (died temp. Edw. VI.)
 Salisbury, John de, friend and biographer of Becket, Rochester, 1110.
 Sandwich, Henry de, Bp. of London, Sandwich, (died 1273.)
 Sawbridge, John, conscientious political Alderman, Ollantigh, (died 1795.)
 Scot, Reynolde, author of "Discovery of Witchcraft," Scots-hall, 1545.
 Sedley, Sir Charles, wit and poet, Aylesford Friary, 1639.
 Senoke, or Sevenoak, Sir William, founder of school, Sevenoak, (flor. 1418.)
 Shepey, John de, Bp. of Rochester, treasurer, Isle of Shepey, (died 1360.)
 Simmons, Samuel Foart, physician, Sandwich, 1750.
 Smart, Christopher, poet, Shipbourne, 1722.
 SONNER, WILLIAM, antiquary, Canterbury, 1606.
 Spencer, John, Dean of Ely, divine and critic, Bocton-under-Bleane, 1630.
 Stock, Simon, General of the Carmelites, 1165.
 Straw, Jack, insurgent with Wat Tyler, temp. R. II. Pepingstraw.
 Strawfield, William, Prior of Loseham, historian, (died 1390.)
 Swinfield, Robert de, Bp. of Hereford, Swinfield, (died 1316.)
 Swinnock, George, nonconformist divine, and author, Maidstone, (died 1673.)
 SYDNEY, ALGERNON, patriot, Penshurst, (executed 1683.)
 Sydney, Frances, Countess of Sussex, founder of Sydney Sussex college, Penshurst, (died 1588.)
 Sydney, Sir Henry, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Penshurst, (died 1586.)
 Sydney, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, subject of Jonson's epitaph, Penshurst.

- SYDNEY, SIR PHILIP**, "the incomparable," Penshurst, 1554.
Sydney, Sir Robert, Baron Sydney, warrior and statesman, Penshurst, 1563.
Taylor, Francis, author of "Grapes from Canaan," Canterbury.
Thanet, John de, writer of legends, musician, Isle of Thanet, (flor. 1320.)
Theobald, Lewis, dramatic writer, commentator on Shakespeare, Sittingbourne, (died 1744.)
Thorpe, Edmund, nonconformist divine, and author, Westerham, 1621.
Thorpe, John, physician and antiquary, Newhouse, in Penshurst, 1682.
Thorpe, John, antiquary, editor of "Customale Roffense," 1714.
Thynne, Francis, genealogist, assisted Holinshed, (died 16th century.)
Tooke, Thomas, schoolmaster, East Kent, (died 1721.)
Trapham, Thomas, surgeon to Fairfax and Cromwell, sewed on the head of Charles I. Maidstone, (died 1683.)
Twysden, Sir Roger, editor of "Decem Scriptores," Roydon-hall, 1597.
Twysden, Sir Thomas, judge, Roydon-hall, 1602.
Twysden, Sir William, antiquary, Roydon-hall.
Tyler, Wat, insurgent, Dartford, (slain in Smithfield, 1381.)
Vane, Sir Henry, republican, enthusiast, 1612.
Wallis, John, mathematician and decypherer, Ashford, 1616.
WALSINGHAM, SIR FRANCIS, statesman, Scadbury in Chislehurst, 1500.
Westerham, John de, author of Customale Roffense, Westerham, (died 1320.)
White, William, martyr, (burnt at Norwich, 1428.)
Wilson, John, musician, Faversham, 1595.
Wingham, Henry de, Bp. of London, Chancellor to Henry III. Wingham, (died 1261.)
WOLFE, JAMES, Major-general, conqueror of Quebec, Westerham, 1727.
Woollett, William, engraver, Maidstone, 1735.
WOTTON, SIR HENRY, statesman, and poet, Bocton-hall in Boughton Malherb, 1568.
Wotton, Nicholas, 1st Dean of York, and 1st Dean of Canterbury, Bocton-hall, 1496.
WYAT, SIR THOMAS, poet, favourite of Henry VIII. Allington-castle, 1503.
Wyat, Sir Thomas, insurgent, temp. Mary I.
YORKE, PHILIP, first Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor, Dover, 1690.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Aylesford was buried Sir Paul Rycart, the Oriental traveller.

Beckenham was the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and of Edward King, author of "Munimenta Antiqua." In its church is a monument of Mrs. Clarke, with the epitaph by Gray; and here were buried William Style, author of "Reports," and the brave naval officer, Sir Piercy Brett.

Bishopsbourne was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of "the judicious" Hooker; and in the rectorial house his "Ecclesiastical Polity" was composed.

Bobbing was the vicarage of the execrable Titus Oates.

In Borden Church, is the monument of Dr. Plot, natural historian of Oxford and Stafford shires.

In Bromley Church, were interred Walter de Hincche, John Young, John Buckeridge, and Zachary Pearce, Bishops of Rochester; Dr. Hawkesworth, with an inscription on his monument, concluding with the last pathetic lines of his "Adventurer;" and Elizabeth wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson. In the Church-yard is an excellent epitaph by Hawkesworth on Elizabeth Monk.

In Canterbury Cathedral are monuments of the celebrated organist Orlando Gibbons; of Dean Wotton; of Odo Colignie, Cardinal Chastillon; and of the learned Meric Casaubon, who was first canon of this Cathedral, and rector of Ickham; also a cenotaph for Admiral Sir George Rooke, who was buried in St. Paul's Church in this city.—In St. Margaret's Church is the monument of the antiquary Somner.—In St. Dunstan's Church, in the suburbs, is preserved the skull of Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More, placed near to the coffin of his favourite daughter, Margaret, wife of William Roper, esq. who obtained it after its exposure on London-bridge, that it might be

be buried with her.—In the King's school were educated Dr. William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

At Charlton, in 1678, died Henry Oldenburgh, author of "Transactions of the Royal Society;" and Dr. Robert Hooke, geometrician and mechanic.

In Chilham Church is the monument of Sir Dudley Digges.

At Chislehurst, Camden used to pass his summer months, and here his "Annals of Elizabeth" were composed.—Camden-place, so named in honour of the Antiquary, gives the title of Marquis to the Lord Lieutenant of this County. In the Church, is the monument of Sir Philip Warwick, author of "Memoirs of Charles I."

In Dartford Church, is the monument of Sir John Spielman, a German, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom.

Deptford was the occasional residence of the Earl of Nottingham, Elizabeth's Lord High Admiral, and of Cowley the poet, who composed his "Six Books on Plants" in this town.—April 4, 1581, Elizabeth visited Sir Francis Drake on board his ship "the Golden Hind," which had circumnavigated the globe.—Sayes Court was the seat of the Naturalist, John Evelyn, author of "Sylva," who in 1698 lent it to the Czar Peter the Great, who was then studying naval architecture at the adjoining dock-yard.—In 1676, was buried Catherine Perry, aged 110; and in the Church is the monument of the circumnavigator Capt. George Shelvocke.—This town among the old botanists gave its name to a pink, the "*Caryophyllus pratensis*" of Linnæus.

At Dover is a well-known piece of brass ordnance, 24 feet long, called "Elizabeth's pocket pistol," which was cast at Utrecht in 1544, and presented by the States of Holland to that Queen.—This is the station for Post-office packets to France; the shortest time of passing is two hours and forty minutes.—In 1665, 900 inhabitants died of the plague.—In the Church-yard of St. Martin, lie the remains of the satirist John Churchill, who has a cenotaph to his memory in St. Mary's Church, where is another cenotaph for the comedian Samuel Foote, who died here in 1777.—The ancestors of Gibbon the historian were seated at Westcliff near this town.

East Barming is the rectory of the Rev. Mark Noble, continuator of Granger, and historian of the Cromwells.

Eltham was the residence of the Parliamentary General, the Earl of Essex, who died there in 1646; of the eccentric Republican, Colonel John Lilburne, who died a Quaker there in 1657; of the famous painter Sir Anthony Vandyck; and of Dr. James Sherard, and of his brother Dr. William, who founded a botanical garden, and a catalogue of whose plants, in two vols. folio, was published by Dillenius, under the title of "*Hortus Elthamensis*."—At Eltham, in 1721, died Thomas Doggett the comedian, whose coat and badge is rowed for annually on August 1. In the Church were buried its vicar, Dr. Owen, translator of Juvenal, and Sir William James, captor of Severndroog. In the Church-yard is the tomb of Bp. Horne, commentator on the Psalms.

At Faversham, Feb. 15, 1550, Thomas Arden, gent. was murdered in his own house by his wife Alice, her paramour Thomas Moresby, and some hired assassins. This murder was the subject of "Arden of Faversham, a true Tragedy," printed in 1592, which has been attributed to Shakespeare.

In Folkstone Church is a poetical epitaph, by Dr. Langhorne, to the memory of his brother William Langhorne, who died curate of that place.

At Godmersham, for several years, resided the antiquary Dr. Samuel Pegge.

In Goodneston Church was buried Sir John Boys, the brave defender of Donnington castle, Berks.

At Greenwich were buried Thomas Tallys, father of the collegiate style of music; William Lambarde, the topographer, who resided, and composed his "Perambulation of Kent," at Westcombe in this parish; Samuel Squire, Bp. of St. David's, who was vicar of this place; Robert Newcourt, author of "Repertorium Londinense;" General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, to whose memory are erected cenotaphs at Westminster Abbey, and at Westerham, his native place; Lavinia, Duchess of Bolton, the original Polly Peachum of Gay; and (in the cemetery of the hospital) the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the translator and continuator of Rapin.—In this town died the

the brave naval officers Sir Richard Stainer in 1662; Sir John Lawson in 1665; and Sir John Leake in 1720. Flamsteed, the first astronomer royal, died here in 1719.—In 1737, Dr. Johnson lodged in this town, and composed great part of his “*Irene*” whilst walking in the park.

In Hawkhurst Church, was interred Richard Kilburne, author of the “*Topographie of Kent*.”

Hayes-place was the favourite residence of the great Lord Chatham.

Herne was the vicarage of the martyr Ridley, afterwards Bp. of London, and of John Duncombe, author of “*Antiquities of Reculver and Herne*.”

Holwood-house was the favourite retirement of the illustrious William Pitt, who, as Warden of the Cinque Ports, occasionally resided at Walmer-castle, and was Colonel of the Cinque-port Volunteer Cavalry.

Hunton was the rectory of Lord George Murray, afterwards Bp. of St. David's; and of Dr. Beilby Porteus, afterwards Bp. of London.

Kingston was the rectory of a near relation of Dean Swift.

Lee was the burial-place of the astronomer, Edmund Halley, who died at Greenwich in 1742; of Nathaniel Bliss, who succeeded Dr. Bradley as astronomer royal; of William Parsons, the comedian; and of John Charnock, historian of marine architecture.—Samuel Purchas composed the greater part of his travels, entitled “*Purchase his Pilgrimage*,” in this town.

Lewisham was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of the learned George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury and Vicar of Deptford.—Here in 1729, died Jane Willoughby, aged 110; and in 1792, David Henry, many years Editor and printer of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

In Maidstone Church was entombed W. Courtenay, Abp. of Canterbury.

Minster was the vicarage of Dr. Meric Casaubon the younger; of Henry Wharton, compiler of “*Anglia Sacra*,” and of John Lewis, the historian of the Isle of Thauet, who resided at Margate, and was buried in this Church.

In Morden College, of which he was chaplain, was interred Moses Browne, author of “*Piscatory Eclogues*.”

At Northbourne, was the seat of Sir Edwin Sandys, author of “*Europæ Speculum*.”

In Nonnington, at St. Alban's-court, lived the ancestors of the poet Hammond; and, at Ratling-court, the ancestors of the poet Cowper.

In Penshurst Park stands the oak planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sydney, which has been celebrated by Ben Jonson and Waller.

In Reculver Church, is the monument of Ralph Brooke, York herald, the *Zoilus* of Camden.

Of Sandwich free grammar school, one of the first masters was Richard Knolles, historian of the Turks.

Seven-oaks was the residence and burial-place of Thomas Farnaby, the schoolmaster and critic.—In the Church is the monument of Lambard, the antiquary, removed hither from Greenwich.

Shoreham, was the vicarage of Dr. William Wall, historian of Infant Baptism, who was incumbent for 52 years.

At Tunbridge, James Cawthorn, the poet, was Master of the Free Grammar-school, which situation was lately held by the essayist Vicesimus Knox.—In this neighbourhood lived the ancestors of Waller, the poet.—Summerhill-house, was the residence of the Parliamentary General Lambert; and, Mount Sion, of the essayist and dramatic writer Richard Cumberland.

At Watlingbury, in 1562, was buried, Thomas Boothe, aged 112.

West Wickham was the residence and burial-place of Gilbert West, translator of Pindar, who was often visited by Lord Lyttelton and the Earl of Chatham. There is a walk at Wickham, made by the latter; and what is of far more importance, at this place, Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his “*Dissertation on St. Paul*.”

Wilmington was the vicarage and residence of the antiquary Samuel Denne, who was buried in Rochester Cathedral.

In Woolwich Church, is a monument of Richard Leake, Master-gunner of England.

In Wye Church was buried John Sawbridge, the political alderman, brother of the Republican historian, Mrs. Macauley Graham.

Byro.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.
I BEG your insertion of the following observations on the great advantages which would arise to the Navy, from serving *Marine Soap* (to wash with salt water).

1st. Its tendency to promote cleanliness, comfort, and health, and to repress dissatisfaction.

2d. Its tendency to decrease, or rather abolish severe punishments, for purloining or misappropriating fresh water.

3d. It would enable our squadrons, and single cruisers, to maintain their allotted stations at sea much longer than they otherwise would do, by the saving of the important article of fresh water.

4th. It would obviate one of the strongest objections, and much of the dread which seamen entertain, as to the prospect of a *foreign station*, or going "out of the land," (as they call it) for years; where they will not receive one farthing of wages (according to the present system) wherewith to purchase an orange or a lime, or even a little thread to mend their clothes, or in short, any one necessary of life, except alone from the established victualling, and the 'purser's slop-room;' the latter being charged against their wages.

5th. It would be conferring on our brave seamen a *luxury*, and that of the highest description, which can alone be duly appreciated by nautical men, who know that such is frequently the scarcity of fresh water on board transports (particularly) having many troops, when becalmed perhaps for weeks in tropical latitudes, that it has not been unusual to give a bottle of rum for a bottle of water! Such indeed would be the benefits accruing from serving *Marine Soap*, that they would in a great degree convert our ships into seats of comparative luxury for them. Should the expense of serving it gratuitously from the Victualling Board, constitute an obstacle, though such could be scarcely anticipated from the known liberality of Parliament, and the Country, to their defenders, it might be served on the footing of *tobacco*, viz. to be charged against the wages of the party receiving the same.

It would be extreme want of candour, nay, the height of injustice, not to admit, and freely and gratefully to admit, the many very great

improvements which have recently been made in the Navy, under the arduous administration of the noble Viscount at the head of that department, and of his Lordship's colleagues at the Admiralty, as well as through the exertions of the Right Hon. the present Treasurer of the Navy, and other respected individuals, both in and out of Parliament, whose own feelings on this important matter must be their best reward, and to whom their Country undeniably stands most eminently indebted. Every measure, however desirable, certainly cannot be carried into practice at once. It is true *much remains to be done*, for both *officers and men*; but it is honestly due to add, that it must be a high satisfaction to every Briton, who feels an interest in the *natural defence* of his native land, to contemplate the bright and cheering prospects of amelioration, of which we have now so good an earnest.

It might perhaps well merit consideration in the proper quarters, whether it were not highly advisable to supply our naval hospitals, and ships of war, with a liberal quantity of the *preserved meats* for the use of the sick and scorbutic, which have lately received the highest possible, and most unquestionable official approbation, as to their salutary and nutritive qualities.

Yours, &c. A SEAMAN'S FRIEND.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.
IN the Number of your Magazine just published, page 179, I observe the Biography of Madame de Stael-Holstein quoted as selected from the "Day" Newspaper. Your candour in thus acknowledging the source of an article of some research was not acted upon by that Journal; or it would have stated, that the memoir in question was copied from the "LITERARY GAZETTE," instead of inserting it with the air of originality.

I am aware that Literary Property in the periodical press seems to be considered as common right the moment it has been published; but still the most liberal conduct on taking entire Essays, especially from young Journals, for which they have been obtained at considerable expence and labour, is to quote the source of intelligence.

RECLAMATOR.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

43. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester, at the Visitation of that Diocese, in July and August 1817. By George-Henry Law, D.D. F.R. and A. S. Lord Bishop of Chester. 4to. pp. 35. Rodwell.*

IT is always with great satisfaction that we peruse the manly productions of this excellent Prelate.

"The lapse of three years," says his Lordship, "again affords me the satisfaction of meeting the Clergy of my Diocese. Most gladly do I avail myself of the opportunity. Experience has now fully convinced me of the many and important advantages which arise from a more frequent intercourse between us.

"As it was my wish, on the former occasion, to place under your review that line of duty which the times appeared peculiarly to demand from you, so shall I pursue the like plan and objects now. I would, however, previously observe, that nothing has occurred since my last Visitation which has, in any, the smallest degree, induced me to alter the opinions which I then felt myself called upon to submit to you. On the contrary, maturer reflection, as well as subsequent events, all have tended more strongly to confirm them. If those Institutions against which I guarded you appeared unfriendly to our Ecclesiastical Establishment at that period of time, do they, let me ask you, appear less so at the present? Have they become, what they professed to be—a bond of amity and union? Has a single doubt been satisfied, a single fear allayed? That your conviction on those very important subjects coincided with my own, has been most abundantly and satisfactorily demonstrated, by the zeal and the success with which District Committees and National Schools have been established in almost every part of this Diocese. Most honourable to you, most gratifying to me, is the mention, that there are few towns or even villages throughout this large extent of country, in which the poor may not, unless wanting to themselves, procure their Bible and Prayer Book, and in which their children may not enjoy the blessing of a Religious Education. I say *Religious* Education, because, though a question may be raised, how far it be wise or useful to communicate other kinds of instruction unto every one, and to open wide the field of Science, even to the very lowest classes in society; yet with regard to

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

the diffusion of sound religious knowledge, upon this point there can be no doubt at all. The great truths of Christianity can never be imprinted on the mind of youth too early or too deeply. Here knowledge invariably leads to content and virtue. Here instruction cannot be misapplied; cannot, by any perversion, be made the instrument of sin.

"Having then, by the zeal and co-operation of yourselves and the Laity*, established and matured those Institutions, which at our former meeting we could but distantly contemplate, permit me, on the present occasion to draw your attention to the sacred calls of our profession. Bear with me, I pray you, my Reverend Brethren, whilst, in conformity with ancient usage, and in the true spirit, I hope, of Christian charity, I point out the more prominent duties of the Clergy, and endeavour to shew you—what ought to be the doctrines, and what the life, of a Preacher of the Gospel."

It is almost superfluous to observe, that these duties are most ably and distinctly elucidated.

"Faint, however, and imperfect," adds the Bishop, "must be the sketch which I can now draw, of the great duties of the sacerdotal character, the outline must be filled up by yourselves. To enlighten the ignorant, to strengthen the feeble-minded, to raise the fallen—in worldly affairs to guide the inexperienced, to assist the indigent, to uphold the fatherless and the widow; these are employments of the first importance, and these are the proper employments of the Clergy. By the discharge of these, every parish priest may be a blessing to them among whom he resides, both in time and eternity—may teach them to live with righteousness, and die in hope.

"In this description of the Pastoral office, I have not felt myself called upon to observe, that it is among the duties of the Clergy to inculcate quietness, and a due submission to the laws of the land. And I have forborne to do so, because such advice is not wanted. Truly may it be said, that the Clergy have stood foremost in the hour of danger. During a protracted and a doubtful contest, they formed, as it were, a sacred bulwark,

* "By the munificence of one gentleman, the sum of 2000*l.* has been given to each of the three National Schools at Lancaster, Whitehaven, and Kendal."

and

and defended every thing dear to us, as Christians and as men*. In almost every parish, in the most secluded as well as in the most exposed parts of the kingdom, there was found *one* at least, who with a weight of influence, arising from character, from education, and example, was labouring to secure content—obedience—peace.

"Neither before this audience has it been necessary to point out the aggravated consequences of every species of immorality in a Clergyman. But if there be one to whom the abhorrence of mankind attaches with peculiar justice; if there be one on whom we see reason to think that the divine vengeance will fall with an accumulated weight, it is upon him who, being appointed to watch the flock of Christ, not only 'himself offends, but is the occasion also that others offend.'

"These, however, are rare exceptions; and such as I have described are the general benefits resulting from the labours of the parochial ministry. Most decidedly then have I approved of every measure which has lately been brought forwards with a view of promoting the residence of the Clergy. And this my approbation would have been unqualified, had a larger discretionary power been allowed to the legal and proper guardians of the Church. Such power, I am satisfied, would not have been abused, but would have been exercised by them with credit to themselves and benefit to others. But, *aliter visum est*. We cannot at the same time but regret, that in consequence of these multiplied enactments, an opinion has gone forth unfavourable to the character and estimation of the parochial Clergy. It has been thought and said, that they who should set an example to others, must themselves be goaded on to do their duty. Much, however, should I be wanting to the cause of truth, and to you, my Reverend Brethren, if I did not declare, that at no former period of our Church History hath there been more learning, more public and private worth†; and, let me add, more residence among the Clergy, than at the present day.

"But this refutation of a calumny hath drawn me somewhat from the main object I have had in view: and

this has been, to deliver my most solemn and matured opinions upon the doctrines and duties of our holy profession. I am well aware that it would have been easy for me to have selected subjects of far greater novelty and attraction. But these things I regard not; fame or repose are light in the balance, when weighed against the discharge of duty, and your good."

44. *An Address delivered to the Young Persons who were confirmed at the late Visitation of the Diocese of Chester, in July and August 1817. By George Henry Law, D.D. F.R. and A.S. Lord Bishop of Chester. 12mo. pp. 15.*

DESCENDING from the animated strain in which he had addressed the Clergy, the good Prelate considerably bends to the spiritual concerns of the rising generation.

"This Address was delivered to the Young Persons who were confirmed by me at the late Visitation of this Diocese; and it was composed with that view alone. It is now, however, submitted to their perusal, in compliance with an earnest and general request from themselves and their parents.

"That it may promote the important object for which it was written, and is published; that it may guide the young and inexperienced into the only path which can conduct them to happiness here and hereafter, is the heartfelt wish and prayer of their affectionate Friend and Pastor,

GEORGE H. CHESTER."

To so excellent a prayer we most heartily say *Amen*.

45. *The History and Antiquities of the Parochial Church of St. Saviour, Southwark; illustrated by Sixteen Engravings. By W. G. Moss. With Historical and Biographical Delineations, by the Rev. J. Nightingale. Part the First.*

"THE long-drawn aisle and fretted vaults of our Ecclesiastical buildings have always been considered as inexhaustible sources of information, both to the artist, the man of taste, the student of men and manners, and the pious and moral philosopher. It has been observed, that no efforts of human skill

* "Two of the ablest appeals to the good sense of the nation were made during the late disturbances by Clergymen of this Diocese—the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, [See Part I. of this volume, p. 213.] and the Rev. Melville Horne." [See Part I. p. 330.]

† "These very important objects, will, we trust, be still further promoted by the Clerical Institution, now fully established at St. Bees. It has been formed with the view of better preparing for holy orders those candidates who are precluded from the benefits of an university education." [See Part I. p. 338.]

exhibit such a diversity of character, so extended a variety of subject, or excite such a lively interest, as our National Churches. The utmost exertions of the Historian, the Painter, and even the Poet, have lately been devoted to the elucidation of Monastic History*, as connected with our various cathedrals, and other religious establishments. The pursuit is a decisive proof of the superior intelligence and curiosity of modern times. That the noble and interesting Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, should not hitherto have had any adequate historic or graphic illustration of its numerous beauties is matter of no small astonishment and regret. To supply such a desideratum in this popular species of art and study is the object of the present projected publication; which, while it aims not at any invidious rivalry, it is hoped will not prove an useless or unacceptable undertaking. To attain as much accuracy as possible in the Graphical Department of this Work, the drawings have been made by W. G. Moss, the proprietor; and, as he trusts, with a sufficient degree of correctness and perspicuity. The task, however, has not been accomplished but by the most minute and laborious investigations on the spot. That the Work may, in every other respect, prove acceptable to the publick, he is resolved that no future efforts shall be wanting on his part.

"The Historical and Biographical Sketches, by the Rev. J. Nightingale, author of the "Beauties" of Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, London, and Westminster; "English Topography;" and various other Works on History and General Science; will be drawn from original and authentic sources—from the parochial registers, from public and private collections, and from our extensive libraries and national records."

Such was the Prospectus held out to the publick; and we feel a satisfaction in stating, that our expectations have not been disappointed.

Of his own labours Mr. Moss thus modestly speaks:

"Those who have been engaged in Works similar to the one now offered to the notice of the publick, will readily conceive with what feelings of anxiety and solicitude the proprietor is actuated in thus venturing the First Part of his Work to the scrutinizing eye of the Critick, and the keen inspection of the Artist.

"A double responsibility has devolved upon the Publisher. He is not only the Proprietor of the Work, but the Painter of the Subjects by which its descriptive details are illustrated. In the first of these characters he feels desirous to fulfil his engagements to the publick with the most rigid punctuality, as to time, and other extrinsic circumstances. In the latter capacity, he is influenced by feelings of a still more personal interest:—that in this department his exertions may not fall short of the importance of his subject.

"The Proprietor much wished that this Part should have made its appearance earlier than he has been enabled to submit it to the publick; but objects of this kind cannot always be accomplished within a period commensurate with our expectations or desires. He has resolved, however, that the Work should, at least, not suffer in its execution by those oversights and omissions which are too often the concomitants of haste and precipitancy. He has not pledged himself to produce a History and Description of the Parochial Church of St. Saviour within a given period, but to lay before the publick such a Work on this subject as he trusts will be found useful and pleasing in its nature, as well as faithful in its delineations.

"Whether he has been strictly correct in his drawings, or sufficiently judicious in the selection of his subjects in his capacity as an Artist on this occasion, his friends and the publick will determine for him. He, however, feels no apprehension of censure from the candid and the discerning, on account of the neatness and accuracy with which his drawings have been engraved. The names of the respective Engravers in this department of art are well known; and it is hoped a reference to them will be a sufficient recommendation of their talent.

"As to the Literary portion of this Work, that also must be judged of by those conversant with the subject; and, therefore, to all such, the Proprietor, without hesitation, consigns this part of his Publication. The Author has long been known to the Literary world, both in this and many other departments of Literature and Science; and though, doubtless, he feels a becoming timidity on this occasion, he has little fear of receiving that approbation which it is his interest as well as his wish to merit.

"And here he cannot omit to express his deep sense of the obligations which have been conferred upon him by the extensive and highly flattering patronage which this undertaking has already experienced, and of which he trusts he shall

* See particularly "Fosbrooke's British Monachism," of which a new improved edition is just published. EDIT.

shall not prove himself to have been undeserving.

"This First Part is not offered merely as a specimen, but as an earnest of the Proprietor's future endeavours to please and instruct; and he here pledges himself to his numerous subscribers, that no hint shall be lost upon him that may tend to enable him to improve the Work in its progress towards completion."

The whole Work is to be comprized in Four Parts, of which that now before us contains 24 pages of letter-press, very neatly printed, and Four Plates—Bp. Andrews's Monument; View in the North Aisle, shewing the entrance to the Virgin Mary's Chapel; Gower's Monument; and an Interior View of the Virgin Mary's Chapel.

In Part II. are promised Humble's Monument; Exterior View from Montague Close; Interior View of St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel; View in the Nave from the Western Entrance.

46. *An Excursion to Windsor, in July 1810, through Battersea, Putney, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton-Court; interspersed with Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, for the Improvement of the Rising Generation: with an Account of His Majesty's last Walks on the Terrace of Windsor Castle. Also a Sail down the River Medway, July 1811, from Maidstone to Rochester, and from Rochester to the Nore, upon the Opening of the Oyster Beds. By John Evans, A. M. Master of a Seminary for a limited Number of Pupils, Pullen's Row, Islington. To which is annexed, a Journal of a Trip to Paris, in the Autumn of 1816, by way of Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, and Waterloo. Embellished with Wood Cuts. By John Evans, Jun. A. M. 12mo. pp. 558. Sherwood and Co.*

MR. EVANS has long distinguished himself as a respectable Dissenting Divine—as an indefatigable and useful Writer—and as a careful Instructor of Youth.—His Publications have all had both a serious and religious tendency; and are in general adapted to the capacities of Juvenile Readers.

"That the present publication has been so long delayed," Mr. Evans says, "must be attributed to his professional engagements. The superintendence of a Seminary leaves only the leisure hour for the productions of the press, though consecrated, as they have in his case always been, to the service of the Rising Generation."

"No apology is offered by the Author for the numerous Biographical sketches found in the subsequent pages. The venerable dead called up from their graves seem to pass before the eye a second time, clothed afresh with the attributes of life and action, whilst to teach by example must be pronounced the most powerful mode of instruction. The recurrence of so many eminent characters will not be met with in any other route of equal extent throughout the British dominions! The Philosopher and the Poet, the Politician and the Divine, here unite to form a constellation of worthies illustrating the triumphs of Literature, and exalting the glory of Civilized Humanity. Passing rich are the biographic annals of *Albion*—on the mighty scroll, sweeping through the long tract of centuries, are seen illumined—*Martyrs* to her pure religion, *Patriots* expiring on the scaffold and in the field for her laws and liberties, *Wise Men* deliberating in councils and courts of justice, *Historians* recording her virtues for universal example, *Bards* enshrining themselves in immortal numbers, and a host of *Heroes* defending her against an envious world!*

"The *Excursion to Windsor* (in twelve Letters to a Pupil) being made in 1810, and the Letters having been written at different times since that period, will account for certain anachronisms which the critical eye may notice. The decease of the Princess Amelia, and the discovery of the bodies of Henry the Eighth and Charles the First, happening since the original Journey, were events too interesting to be omitted. No one fact, indeed, has been withheld which was deemed gratifying to the curiosity, or conducive to intellectual and moral improvement.

"It was the Author's singular felicity to visit Windsor just before his Majesty, on account of his present lamentable indisposition, had retired from public view. He witnessed his *evening walks* on the Terrace not more than three months previous to the event. The scene was truly interesting—its vivid impression continues, and will continue to the latest period of life. Little, however, did he imagine that the emblazoned, though setting Orb of Majesty, was so soon to be withdrawn from that horizon which it had irradiated and gladdened for upwards of half a century!"

* "See the Second Part of *Armata*, a valuable Work ascribed to the pen of the justly-celebrated Lord *Erskine*, and illustrative of the Constitution, Religion, Laws, Manners, and Customs of Great Britain."

"The

"The *Frontispiece* (see Letter the Tenth) was sketched at Windsor by the Author's eldest son, and has the merit of fidelity."

As *Windsor* is the principal feature in the Tour, we pass over the intermediate places visited by this agreeable party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, their four sons, and four West Indian pupils; and proceed to the Letter which particularly illustrates the *Frontispiece*.

"We entered Windsor about six o'clock, and having refreshed ourselves at the inn with a cup of tea, hastened to the Terrace, where we found a considerable portion of genteel company. Intent on the gratification of a laudable curiosity, we felt peculiarly happy in joining them on this occasion. It was seven o'clock, and the good old King soon made his appearance with his accustomed punctuality. A little door in the castle was thrown open, when two attendants were seen leading this *venerable Personage* with great care down a flight of steps till he safely alighted upon the Terrace. Then the Princesses *Elizabeth* and *Augusta*, who were present, accompanied him, one on each side, or rather took hold of his arm; they paced backwards and forwards for an hour, two bands of music playing alternately; the fine tones of the several instruments being heightened by the stillness of closing day. The King was dressed neatly; blue coat with gilt buttons and star, white waistcoat and small clothes, white stockings and gold buckles in his shoes. His hat somewhat resembled that worn by the clergy, with the addition of a gold button and loop, mounted by a black cockade, which marks him out conspicuously from the rest of the company. His Majesty looked ruddy and full; his voice sonorous, and he converses with cheerfulness, though, when he attempts to speak ra-

ther hastily, it is with hesitation. His want of sight is very apparent, for his hat is drawn over the upper part of his face, and he feels about with his cane, especially ascending or descending a step. It is affecting to see him, though he appears cheerful when he speaks, and seems as if nothing was the matter with him. He now and then stops to converse either with the officers or with the nobility and gentry. We saw him several times on the Terrace; but on this first evening there was a more than ordinary degree of conversation. He was full of inquiries respecting the installation of Lord Grenville, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which had taken place during the week. He enquired also about the Balloon in which Mr. Sadler had ascended on the occasion, and was particularly anxious to know how long it continued in the air, and where it had alighted. Harrow on the Hill was mentioned, though the spot had not then been ascertained. He conversed at all times on a variety of topics with the utmost freedom and even hilarity. This daily promenade must benefit both his mind and body, while the presence, as well as the attention, of so many of his subjects, some coming from distant parts, must yield him no inconsiderable gratification. The countenances of the Princesses are replete with good nature, and most exemplary is their attention to their aged parent. This, indeed, is their best praise, their noblest recommendation. Filial piety is the characteristic attribute of humanity. It sheds a lustre upon all the other virtues which enrich and adorn the Great Family of Mankind. It should be mentioned that the King, in returning back to his apartments in the Castle, passing by the band of musicians on the steps, always touched his hat, and said, in an audible voice, 'Gentlemen, good night, I thank you.' Indeed, his Majesty, during the whole time, seemed in perfect good humour with all the company *.

* "The Author, as one of a Deputation of the Body of Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, having had the honour of kissing the King's hand three different times, here gratefully records the affability and condescension of his Majesty on those occasions. The Protestant Dissenters have been the steady friends of the Brunswick Family. In the perturbed periods of 1715 and 1745, they were most active, in conjunction with their fellow-subjects, to put down those rebellions, adopting, individually, the sentiment of Horace, with the alteration of the proper name—

—Ego nec tumultum

Nec mori per vim metuam tenente

Georgio terras!

Protestant Dissenters make not any ostentatious boast of their loyalty; but yielding to no class of subjects in their attachment to the British Constitution, they are not ashamed to avow it on every proper occasion. A Patriot King is the Father of his People, and a good Father treats with equal regard every member of his family,

"The only etiquette observed on the Terrace is, that when the King passes, the ladies and gentlemen withdraw on either side, the latter merely uncovering the head, bows and courtesies being dispensed with on the occasion. A police officer is in attendance, who, with a little switch, keeps individuals from pressing too much on the King when he stops to converse; but this is done with the greatest urbanity.

"When the King returned into the Castle, the company soon dispersed; the setting sun also was rapidly withdrawing its rays; and the face of nature, so cheerful throughout the course of the whole of this delightful day, was about to be enveloped in the shades of darkness; but even this constant alternation of day and night may be converted into a source of moral improvement—

'And wilt thou go, bright Regent of the day?

Farewell awhile! we part to meet again,
Ere long shall I review thy golden ray,
Ere long shalt thou resume thy glorious reign.

The sea that now absorbs thy falling light,
Compell'd shall soon its rosy prey restore;

Bereav'd, but not for ever, is my sight,
Without despair these eyes thy loss deplore.

Oh! Virtue, when thine orb droops towards its bed, [breathes adieu,
With such calm Faith sad Friendship
Thou shalt emerge, fair star! from
Death's black shade,

The splendid course of glory to renew:
Soon shall the Grave release thee from
its gloom, [thy tomb!
Hope sweetly wipes the eye that wets
FAWCETT.'

"Owing to a slight indisposition, the Queen did not make her appearance on the Terrace; but we saw her on other occasions. His Majesty was regular in his attendance at chapel every morning, and seemed seriously engaged in his devotions. About ten o'clock, when the weather is fine (Sunday excepted), the King rides out on horseback; and considering his age, he mounted his horse with wonderful agility. He is, in his ride, accompanied by two of the Princesses, who have some of their Maids of Honour following in a landau or phaeton. The King has several attendants, two of whom are close by him, and one has a little stick, the crooked end of which catches that part of the bridle nearest

the curb, so that should the animal, on which his Majesty rides, stumble, instant assistance might be given. Indeed, it is gratifying to the benevolent mind to observe that every attention is paid to the good old Monarch, which may alleviate his infirmities, or smooth his descent towards the tomb. One day we met his Majesty in the Long Walk, together with his retinue, returning from their morning's excursion. It had a singular appearance. The King himself made a conspicuous figure, whilst the number of attendants, on horseback or in the carriages, reminded me of the Eastern Caravan, where every provision is made for a social and comfortable journey.

"Into the character of our venerable Monarch, I entered, in my Jubilee Sermon, preached and published on that memorable occasion. Permit me, however, just to remark, that the Brunswick Family, under whose dynasty we have the happiness to live, have uniformly held sacred the dictates of Conscience in the worship of the Supreme Being, and are, on this account, entitled to the gratitude of every subject of these realms. And the Reign of George the Third, emblazoned as it recently hath been by military and naval exploits, which have now happily terminated (in conjunction with the efforts of foreign powers), by giving peace to a harassed and exhausted world, will, in the eye of Heaven, derive a still purer and more vivid lustre from its spread of the Holy Scriptures, from its diffusion of knowledge among the poor, and from its accelerated augmentation of Religious Liberty—

Glance on the distant North thy careful eye,
[trace
Where Europe's ample plains extend, and
The lengthening coast, there parted from
the shores,

Obscurely visible, the narrow speck
Arises to the inquiring gaze, and shines
The brilliant gem of Ocean—hail blest
Isle,

Sweet home of Freedom!
And many a race of Kings on Albion's
throne, [line
Successive rul'd, till Brunswick's royal
The golden sceptre wav'd, and bless'd
the realms [just;
With Monarchs virtuous, merciful, and
The united people's unrepent choice,
The subjects' friend, the guardian of the
Laws,

Of peaceful science and celestial Truth!
TOWNSEND."

mily, resembling the great Heavenly Parent, of whom it is recorded in Sacred Writ, 'God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted of him.'"

The

The Castle, the Town, the Church, and Frogmore House, are well and accurately depicted; but for these we refer to the Work itself.

The "Sail down the River Medway," and the "Trip to Paris," shall be noticed at some future convenient opportunity.

47. *Ogborne's History of Essex, Parts II. and III. 4to. pp. 180; and numerous Engravings. Longman and Co.*

THE hopes we entertained in a former notice of this Work (volume LXXXIV. ii. 148) are amply justified by the appearance of these new portions. The patient perseverance of female industry, blended with a masculine understanding, and a peculiar diligence of research, have produced a pleasing and interesting History of the Royal Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower, and of the Hundreds of *Waltham and Ongar*, two important Divisions of the County of Essex; the first of them comprising the Liberty of Havering Bower, and the towns of Rumford and Hornchurch, with neat engravings of their several churches; a plan of Havering Palace, from the Original of Lord Burleigh; Portraits of King Edward the Confessor from stained glass at Hornchurch, John of Waltham Bp. of Salisbury, George Hall Bp. of Chester, Sir Anthony Cook, and Francis Quarles, with their respective Autographs.

Under *Waltham* we have that town with its numerous hamlets, Epping and its spacious Forest, and the parishes of Nasing and Chinkford, with engravings of their Churches; the seat of Waltham Abbey, and the signature of its Abbot in the surrender to King Henry VIII.

The extensive Hundred of *Ongar* contains 26 parishes, of which five are now described—Chigwell, Laughton, Theydon Bois, Theydon Gernon, and Theydon Mount. These Churches are also engraved, as are the Monuments of Abp. Harsnett at Chigwell, and of William Kirkeby at Theydon Gernon; and a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Smith, from a painting by Titian at Hill Hall.

We cannot dismiss this Article without again expressing our entire approbation of a performance, which, without entering into the *minutiae* of Antiquarian research, yet avoiding the frivolity of a hasty Tourist, pre-

sents to the Reader a clear and satisfactory history of the places described, and forms an elegant and entertaining volume. Biographical Notices of eminent Natives are annexed to each Hundred; and we have much pleasure in observing that Mrs. Ogborne has been honoured with a communication from that profoundly learned Scholar Mr. Leman, which, under the title of "A slight Sketch of the Antiquities of Essex," most accurately describes the Roman Roads and Stations in that County.

48. *Walks in Oxford; comprising an Original, Historical, and Descriptive Account of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings of the University; with an introductory Outline of the Academical History of Oxford. To which are added, a concise History and Description of the City, and Delineations in the Environs of Oxford. By W. M. Wade. pp. 402. Law and Whittaker.*

WE cannot give a better idea of these amusing "Walks" than is furnished in the Author's Preface.

"The following pages are intended to supply a deficiency, of which, it is presumed, not only strangers, but Gentlemen of the University and resident Inhabitants of the City of Oxford, must have been frequently sensible, that of a concise, historical, and descriptive account of both the University and City. It is certainly not a little surprising, that, while topographical works have, of late years, been multiplied with a rapidity which has provided for the British tourist a History, Guide, Survey, View, or Picture, of almost every place in the empire of any consequence, the present attempt should also be the first, to describe as it has been and to delineate as it is, in a single volume of moderate size and price, a City abounding so in objects of high and commanding interest. Of the Colleges, Halls and Public Buildings, attached to the University, a full and judiciously compiled account was, it is true, laid before the publick, in 1810, by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. a gentleman whose superior qualifications for such an undertaking are universally known and acknowledged. But Mr. C.'s Work, which, from the number of embellishments, is also of necessity sold at a high price, is a history exclusively of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings, of the University; not comprehending even a sketch of what may be termed the general history of

of the University, and, of course, not touching upon the City. Of the latter, no account has been published since the year 1773 * ; a circumstance, the consideration of which has induced the present Writer to extend considerably beyond the limits originally proposed to that portion of his volume which is allotted to a history and description of the City.

"It may be necessary to add a few words on the plan of this publication. To the Colleges and Halls, and to the several Public Structures of the University, the Stranger is introduced in the course of five 'Walks,' supposed to occupy an equal number of days; a space of time certainly not more than sufficient for even a mere tour of inspection through the University. No particular order is observed in accompanying the stranger through the chief buildings of the different collegiate establishments; but to impart, as much as possible, a character of unity to the descriptions, certain particulars respecting the Colleges are omitted in the 'Walk' through each. Such are, some of the principal additional benefactions, the dates and dimensions of buildings, the number of individuals composing the several Societies, &c. As however to omit these wholly would be justly censurable, they are given in the first and second numbers of the Appendix; to the former of which has also been referred a very limited selection of the names of eminent men who have received their education wholly or partially in the respective Colleges and Halls. A concise memoir of the Founder, with a narrative of the leading circumstances of the foundation of each College, is, however, introduced into the description of each †.

"For what may, perhaps, by some Readers be deemed too great minuteness in description, the Writer would account by observing, that he has been particularly desirous of giving to his topographical delineations such a distinctness of character, as might enable persons who have never seen Oxford to form, with the assistance of the plan and views, a tolerably accurate notion of the architectural magnificence of a City, the picture of which, as it is thus drawn by a poet of vivid imagination and fine taste, is acknowledged not to be flattering:

— 'In this princely land,
Would Clio seek the most distinguish'd
seat,

Most blest, where all is so sublimely blest,
That with superior grace o'erlooks the
rest; [shrin'd,

Like a rich gem, in circling gold en-
Where Isis' waters wind

Along the sweetest shore

That ever felt fair Culture's hands,
Or Spring's embroidered mantle wore,
Lo! where majestic Oxford stands.'

"Anxious to furnish every species of information which, in a volume descriptive of Oxford, a liberal curiosity might reasonably expect to find, the Writer has prefixed to the 'Walks,' by way of introduction, an abstract of the history of the University, an outline of its constitution, and a summary of the regulations respecting the taking of degrees. He has also added to the descriptive portions of the work, notices of a few places in the neighbourhood of the City; particularly of Blenheim and Nuneham, seats to which few who visit Oxford neglect to extend their tour."

The Works to which Mr. Wade has principally had recourse for assistance are thus enumerated:

"Wood's History of the Colleges and Halls of the University of Oxford, Camden's Britannia, Ayliffe's ancient and present State of Oxford, the Beauties of England and Wales, Chalmers's History of the Colleges, &c. Sir John Peshall's Ancient and present State of the City of Oxford, and Letters from the Bodleian. From the volumes of Mr. Chalmers, and from the compilation of Sir John Peshall, the most material assistance has been derived."

The Tourist and occasional Visitor of the Town and University will find in this little Volume an agreeable and useful companion. It is illustrated by a large Map, and Sixteen Engravings.

49. *The Sexagenarian; or, the Recollections of a Literary Life. In Two Vols. Vol. I. Continued from p. 246.*

THREE Chapters of this very singular publication are employed on the early part of the Author's personal history, and of his companions

* "Sir John Peshall's Work made its appearance in this year."

† "Persons who may not choose to visit the buildings of the University in the order in which they occur in the 'Walks,' or who may not have time to inspect more than a few of the principal Collegiate Establishments, will find the volume equally useful; since, by consulting the Index, the description of any particular College, Hall, or Public Edifice, may be instantly found."

at a Village School. The Fourth introduces him to the care of *Orbitus*, a "Dragon in Literature," whose character is not delineated with that affection we might have expected from a grateful pupil. Two chapters conduct him to Bene't College, Cambridge; where his high expectations were by no means satisfied. He complains of the mode of study there established, and of the general laxity of manners, and unpardonable habits of expense. He had not much affection for Mathematics; but he gained some University honours.

At both his Schools, and at the University, were many associates whose portraits are freely detailed—but whose names will, generally speaking, be known only to those who were their contemporaries.

With the sixth chapter "Egotism ceases;" and the two volumes are employed in characterizing the various personages with whom, in the period of a long life, the Sexagenarian lived in any degree of intimacy, or formed any literary connexion. Several of these require a key; but it will not be difficult to distinguish Porson, Vince, Watson, Halifax, Pitt, Pretymann, Gilbert Wakefield, and several other men of eminence at Cambridge.

On the Sexagenarian's arrival in the busy scenes of the Metropolis, he begins his career as an Author, but for a considerable time without his name. The Translation of "Herodotus" was his first great labour; and it was his *magnum opus*, if we except the "British Critic," which, by the aid of his *fidus Achates* Mr. Nares, and the voluntary contributions of many distinguished Writers, obtained for him both fame and profit—and, what was still more gratifying, the friendship and patronage of some of the most eminent Prelates and Scholars of the age in which he lived.

Of these not one has escaped the Sexagenarian's Recollection; and there are few of them that will not be readily recognized.

Lords Spiritual and Temporal—Gentlemen of the House of Commons—Divines—Physicians—Lawyers—Authors of every description—Blue-stocking Ladies—Actors—Booksellers, &c. &c. fill up the motley list; all drawn in a lively and spirited manner—with censure or commendation as circumstances happened.

It would be easy to select articles of entertainment; but we shall content ourselves for the present with a Noble Author who is universally known, the Hon. *Horace Walpole*, afterwards *Earl of Orford*.

After detailing some particulars of his own Pursuits in Literature, the Sexagenarian says:

"Another work of considerable magnitude, undertaken by the Writer of these Fragments, was proposed to, and accepted by, those most effectual patrons of literary men—the Booksellers. This occasioned on his part a survey and examination of those more distinguished personages, to whom an introduction had been obtained from the claim of literary attainments, with the view of selecting a patron for this new work. After due deliberation, the individual fixed upon was H***** W*****, of whom more hereafter. He was accordingly solicited for the honour of his permission to prefix his name to the meditated publication, and this honour was graciously conceded. A difficulty now presented itself. An Author rising slowly from obscurity, is apt for a while to be dazzled with the splendour of elevated rank, and to feel his powers somewhat depressed and awed, in the presence of rank and grandeur. There must, however, be a dedication to this great man, the composition of which seemed more difficult and more formidable, than the execution of the proposed work itself, though of the extent of several volumes. It was, therefore, after many vain and unsatisfactory attempts, finally determined to call for external aid. This aid was at hand, and a Dedication was written by a powerful and friendly hand.—As the Dedication itself, and the manner in which it was refused, seem to form no incurious literary anecdote, the reader, it is hoped, will be amused with what follows, and may employ himself, if he shall think proper, in endeavouring, from a comparison and analysis of the style, to discover who the friend was that supplied the Dedication.

"My Lord, Men of learning will see at a glance, and men of sensibility will strongly feel the propriety of the permission which I have requested, to dedicate such a work as ***** to such a Nobleman as the Earl of ****.—From the curious researches into antiquities, and the elegant disquisitions in criticism which adorn the work I have now the honour to lay before the publick, under

the protection of your exalted name, their minds will naturally be turned towards those numerous writings, with which you have enlightened and charmed your contemporaries, and in which posterity will acknowledge, that the most various erudition is happily united with judgment the most correct, and taste the most refined. Like the worthies of whom we read in Greek and Roman story, you find in old age a calm and dignified consolation from the continuance of those studies, which, with the lustre of high birth, and amidst the fascinating allurements of ambition, you, my Lord, have devoted a long and honourable life to the calmer and more ingenuous Pursuits of Literature. Perhaps, my Lord, you feel new affiance in the wisdom of your choice, when you reflect on the peculiar circumstances of the times, which, big as they have been with awful events, and fatal as they may be to the fairest forms of society, leave* in the sacred retreats of science some shelter to the human mind, disgusted with the view of human crimes, and damped with the prospect of human woes.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

"But all this would not do. The Noble Lord declined all these fine things, in the following letter. *O, si sis omnia!*

"I do beg and beseech you, my good Sir, to forgive me, if I cannot possibly consent to receive the Dedication you were so kind and partial as to propose to me. I have, in the most positive and almost uncivil manner, refused a Dedication or two lately. Compliments on virtues which the persons addressed, like me, seldom possessed, are happily exploded, and laughed out of use.—Next to being ashamed of having good qualities bestowed upon me to which I should have no title, it would hurt me to be praised for my erudition, which is most superficial, and on my trifling writings, all of which turn on most trifling subjects. They amused me while writing them, may have amused a few persons; but have nothing solid enough to preserve them from being forgotten with other things of as light a nature.—I would not have your judgment called in question hereafter, if somebody reading your work should ask, 'What are these writings of Lord Orford which this Au-

thor so much commends? Was Lord Orford more than one of the mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease?' Into that class I must sink, and I had rather do so imperceptibly, than be plunged down to it by the interposition of the hand of a friend, who could not gainsay the sentence.—For your own sake, my good Sir, as well as in pity to my feelings, who am sore at your offering what I cannot accept, restrain the address to a mean (*sic*) inscription. You are allowed to be an excellent ****. How unclassic would a Dedication in the old-fashioned manner appear, if you had published ***, and had ventured to prefix a Greek or Latin Dedication to some modern Lord, with a Gothic title!—Still less, had these addresses been in vogue at Rome, would any Roman Author have inscribed his work to Marcus, the incompetent son of Cicero, and tell the unfortunate offspring of so great a man of his high birth and declension of ambition. It would have excited a laugh on poor Marcus, who, whatever may have been said of him, had more sense than to leave proofs to the publick of his extreme inferiority to his father.—I am, dear Sir, with great regard, your much obliged, [and I hope by your compliance with my earnest request to be your much more obliged] and obedient humble servant, ****.

"Another Dedication was submitted to the Noble Lord's deliberation, but neither did this altogether satisfy him, as appears from the following expression of his opinion:

"Dear Sir, I scarce know how to reply to your new flattering proposal. I am afraid of appearing guilty of affected modesty, and yet I must beg your pardon, if I most sincerely and seriously entreat you to drop all thoughts of complimenting me, and my house and collection. If there is truth in man, it would hurt, not give me satisfaction.—If you could see my heart, and know what I think of myself, you would be convinced that I think myself unworthy of praise, and am so far from setting value on any thing I have done, that could I recall time, and recommence my life, I have long been persuaded, that, thinking as I do now, nothing would induce me to appear on the stage of the publick.—Youth, great spirits, vanity, some flattery (for I was a Prime Minister's son), had made me believe I had some parts, and perhaps I had some, and on that rock I split; for how vast the distance between some parts, and genius, original genius, which I confess is so supremely my admiration, and so honest is my pride, for that I never deny, that being conscious of not being a genius, I do not care

* "*Aliter*: Leave in the sacred retreats of science some shelter to wise and good men, disgusted with the view of surrounding crimes, and alarmed at the prospect of impending woes."

"*Or thus*: Leave some shelter to the contemplative scholar and the dispassionate philosopher."

care a straw in which rank of mediocrity I may be placed. I tried before I was capable of judging myself, but having carefully examined and discovered my extreme inferiority to the objects of my admiration, I have passed sentence on my trifles, and hope nobody will think better of them than I do myself, and then they will soon obtain that oblivion, out of which I wish I had never endeavoured to emerge.—All this I allow, Sir; you will naturally doubt, yet the latter part of my life has been of a piece with my declaration. I have not only abandoned my mistaken vocation, but have been totally silent to some unjust attacks, because I did not choose my name should be mentioned when I could help it. It will be therefore indulgent in a friend, to let me pass away unnoticed as I wish, and I should be a hypocrite indeed (which indeed I am not), if it were possible for me to receive compliments from a gentleman, whose abilities I respect so much as I do yours. I must have been laying perfidious snares for flattery, or I must be sincere. I trust your candour and charity will at least hope I am the latter, and that you will either punish my dissimulation, by disappointing it; or oblige me, as you will assuredly do, by dropping your intention. I am perfectly content with the honour of your friendship, and beseech you to let these be the last lines that I shall have occasion to write on the disagreeable subject of * * *.—Dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, * * *.

"Means were contrived to appease the apprehensions and satisfy the scruples of the venerable Peer. The work was published under the sanction of his name, and is now out of print. That he did like the Dedication in its ultimate form, appears from the following :

"Dear Sir, I beg a thousand pardons for not returning your preface, which I like much, and to which I could find but one very slight correction to make, which I have marked with pencil. But I confess I waited anxiously for an assurance from you, that you would suppress the intended Dedication, which I should have been extremely sorry to have seen appear. I have this moment received that promise, and am infinitely obliged by your compliance.—I shall be in town on Saturday, and happy to see you in Berkeley-square, when you shall have a moment to bestow on Your obedient servant, * * *."

"Our Sexagenarian knew and saw Lord * * * much and often, both before and after he came to the title, the accession to which (whatever and how-

ever just may have been the imputation on his vanity) most assuredly was a vexation to him rather than a pleasure. The first introduction of the parties in question to each other, was at one of those evening parties, contemptuously denominated Blue Stocking Club."

Some entertaining particulars are then given of that famous Club; and several other anecdotes and letters of Lord Orford; with one of which we shall conclude this article.

"Nov. 2, 1792.

"Dear Sir, I thank you for your information on the two Latin words, and am persuaded you are perfectly right: Xenophon might be so too, in his solution of the Spartan permission of robbery. As he was very sensible, it is no wonder he tried to explain so seemingly gross a contradiction, as an allowance of theft, where there was a community of property. But, to say the truth, I little regard the assertions of most ancient Authors, especially in their accounts of other countries than their own; and even about their own, I do not give them implicit credit. They dealt little in the spirit of criticism, information was difficult to be obtained, nor did they pique themselves on accuracy, but set down whatever they heard, without examination. With many of the contrary advantages, how little historic truth is to be gleaned even now!—I wish the report of the delivery of the King and Queen of France were not still unauthenticated: One did wish to believe it, not only for their sakes, but as some excuse for the otherwise inexplicable conduct of the King of Prussia.—He still wants a Xenophon; so do the Austrians too, who, with four times his numbers, do not make quite so sagacious a retreat.—* * * * * Vain-glory shall not be one of my last acts. Visions I have certainly had, but they have been amply dispelled: I have seen a noble seat built by a very wise man, who thought he had reason to expect it would remain to his posterity, as long as human foundations do in the ordinary course of things; alas! Sir, I have lived to be the last of that posterity, and to see the glorious collection of pictures, that were the principal ornaments of the house, gone to the North Pole, and to have the house remaining, half a ruin, on my hands.—Forgive me, dear Sir, for dwelling so long on this article; not too long for my gratitude, which is perfect, but perhaps too full on my own sentiments. But how could I do otherwise than open my mind to so obliging a friend, from whom I cannot conceal weaknesses, to which both my nature

nature and my age have made me liable? But they have not numbed my sensibility; and, while I do exist, I shall be,
Dear Sir, your most obliged, &c.

* * *."

The pleasant narrative of the Clergyman (who idly supposed that each of the 10,000 parishes in the kingdom would purchase at least two copies of his Sermon) is not new, but it is a fact. The friendly and judicious Printer, however, was *not* Mr. Bowyer (who has "laurels enough of his own"), but Mr. Strahan, father of Andrew Strahan, Esq. the present Printer to His Majesty, and of the Rev. Dr. Geo. Strahan, Vicar of Islington.

From the Author's early connexion with the City of London, he might have known that Mr. Alderman Oliver never attained the civic chair; nor did Mr. George Bellas obtain the high office of a City Deputy.

50. *A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage to Pitcairn's Island; including an interesting Sketch of the present State of the Brazils and of Spanish South America. By Lieut. J. Shillibeer, R.M. Illustrated with Sixteen Etchings by the Author, from Drawings on the Spot. 8vo, pp. 180. Law & Whitaker.*

THE following diffident Address disarms the severity of Criticism:

"The motives for committing the following Narrative to the press, were not such as usually actuate adventurers in the paths of Literature. Certainly neither the calculation of interest, nor the hope of reputation, propelled the Author to his undertaking. The too frequently recorded disappointments of those who, uninitiated in the mysteries of the press, presume to look to it for indemnity for their labours, prevent his indulging in a similar delusion; and he is too conscious of his deficiencies, to entertain the most distant hope of distinction by his present humble performance. The motive, then, to be explained, is simply that of complying with the solicitations of many of his friends, the companions of his voyage, who, relying on the fidelity of his observations, wish to preserve a Narrative of those events in which their feelings were equally interested with his own. This, mingled with a faint hope that, in some particulars, the circumstances described will not be entirely without interest to the publick, have led to the production of this volume. The illustrations will, perhaps, have their best apology in the fact of their having been executed by the Author for his amusement, and in their

being the first productions of his attempts at graphic delineation. For the style and phraseology of his work, he is fully sensible how much he stands in need of every indulgent consideration. A life of arduous duty, within the confines of a ship, admits of little opportunity of acquiring either grace of composition or accuracy of language. The writer is perfectly aware how vulnerable he is to criticism on this ground; but there is one consideration which may redeem this humble performance from the obloquy to which it might otherwise be exposed, and this he presents to the reader, in the solemn pledge, that whatever may be the defects of his performance, the want of TRUTH will, in no instance, be found to augment the literary delinquencies of which he may be found guilty."

Pitcairn's Island was colonized, as is generally known, by mutineers from the Bounty, Capt. Bligh, so long ago as 1789. For 18 years, the destination and fate of the young man, Christian, who had been the leader of the mutiny, had remained undiscovered, although an early and diligent search had, by order of the British Government, been made for the place of his retreat. At length that place was accidentally found by an American trader, Mayhew Folger, when only one of the mutineers remained alive; but the offspring of the whole, born of women who had accompanied the mutineers from Tabeite, presented to their visitors one of the most interesting groups of human beings that ever was exhibited in such a sequestered situation. No other vessel touched at this remote and almost inaccessible spot till Sept. 1814, when two of his Majesty's frigates, the Briton and the Tagus, fell in with it, on their return from the Marquesas to South America. On the passage, when, according to their reckoning and the charts in their possession, they were nearly three degrees to the East of Pitcairn's Island, they were surprised in the middle of the night by its unexpected appearance. The incidents that then occurred to them are already known to the publick in a general way; but this Narrative by Lieut. Shillibeer, who was at the time on board the Briton, has given them a fresh and lively interest, and a more authentic shape.

At day-light the natives were seen on the shore, launching their canoes. Into these the people threw themselves, and paddled towards the ship.

"Waiting

"Waiting their approach," says the Author, "we prepared to ask them some questions in the language of those people we had so recently left. They came—and for me to picture the wonder which was conspicuous in every countenance, at being hailed in perfect English, what was the name of the ship, and who commanded her, would be impossible; our surprise can alone be conceived. The Captain answered, and now a regular conversation commenced. He requested them to come alongside, and the reply was, 'We have no boat-hook to hold on by.'—'I will throw you a rope,' said the Captain.—'If you do, we have nothing to make it fast to,' was the answer. However, they at length came on board, exemplifying not the least fear, but their astonishment was unbounded.—After the friendly salutation of Good morrow, Sir, from the first man who entered (Mackey, for that was his name), 'Do you know,' said he, 'one William Bligh in England?' This threw a new light on the subject, and he was immediately asked if he knew one Christian? and the reply was given with so much natural simplicity that I shall here use his proper words, 'O yes,' said he, 'very well; his son is in the boat there coming up; his name is Friday Fletcher October Christian. His father is dead now—he was shot by a black fellow.' Several of them had now reached the ship, and the scene was now become exceedingly interesting; every one betrayed the greatest anxiety to know the fate of that misled young man, of whose end so many vague reports had been in circulation, and those who did not ask questions devoured with avidity every word which led to an elucidation of the mysterious termination of the unfortunate Bounty. The questions which were now put were numerous; and as I am inclined to believe their being arranged with their specific answers will convey to the reader the circumstance as it really took place, with greater force than a continued relation, I shall adopt that plan; and those occurrences which did not lead immediately to the end of Christian, and the establishment of the Colony, I will relate faithfully as they transpired.

"Christian, you say, was shot?—Yes, he was.

"By whom?—A black fellow shot him.

"What cause do you assign for the murder?—I know no reason, except a jealousy which I have heard then existed between the people of Otaheite and the English—Christian was shot in the back while at work in his yam plantation.

"What became of the man who killed him?—Oh! that black fellow was shot afterwards by an Englishman,

"Was there any other disturbance between the Otaheiteans and the English, after the death of Christian?—Yes; the black fellows rose, shot two Englishmen, and wounded John Adams, who is now the only remaining man who came in the Bounty*.

"How did John Adams escape being murdered?—He hid himself in the wood; and the same night, the women, enraged at the murder of the English, to whom they were more partial than their countrymen, rose and put every Otaheitean to death in their sleep. This saved Adams; his wounds were soon healed, and although old, he now enjoys good health.

"How many men and women did Christian bring with him in the Bounty?—Nine white men, six from Otaheite, and eleven women.

"And how many are there now on the Island?—In all we have 48.

"Have you ever heard Adams say how long it is since he came to the Island?—I have heard it is about 25 years ago.

"And what became of the Bounty?—After every thing useful was taken out of her, she was run on shore, set fire to, and burnt.

"Have you ever heard how many years it is since Christian was shot?—I understand it was about two years after his arrival at the Island.

"What became of Christian's wife?—She died soon after Christian's son was born; and I have heard that Christian took forcibly the wife of one of the black fellows to supply her place, and which was the chief cause of his being shot†.

"Then Fletcher October Christian is the oldest on the Island except John Adams and the old women?—Yes, he is the first born on the Island.

"At what age do you marry?—Not before 19 or 20.

"Are you allowed to have more than one wife?—No; we can have but one, and it is wicked to have more.

"Have you been taught any religion?—Yes, a very good religion.

"In what do you believe?—I believe in God the Father Almighty, &c. (Here he went through the whole of the Belief.)

* It is remarkable that the name of Adams does not appear in the list of the Bounty's crew, as given in Lieut. Bligh's Narrative; and that this list includes only 44 persons, though the whole crew is stated in the advertisement to have consisted of 46.

† The former and the latter parts of this dialogue, down to this point, appear rather at variance respecting the cause of Christian being shot, but not so much as to be contradictory.

"Who

"Who first taught you this Belief?—John Adams says it was first by F. Christian's order, and that he likewise caused a prayer to be said every day at noon.

"And what is the prayer?—It is, 'I will arise and go to my Father, and say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee, and am no more worthy of being called thy son.'

"Do you continue to say this every day?—Yes, we never neglect it.

"What language do you commonly speak?—Always English.

"But you understand the Otaheitean?—Yes, but not so well.

"Do the old women speak English?—Yes, but not so well as they understand it; their pronunciation is not good.

"What countrymen do you call yourselves?—Half English and half Otaheite.

"Who is your King?—Why, King George to be sure.

"Have you ever seen a ship before?—Yes, we have seen four from the Island, but only one stopped. Mayhew Folgier was the Captain.

"I suppose you know him?—No, we do not know him.

"How long did he stay?—Two days.

"Should you like to go to England?—No! I cannot, I am married, and have a family."

As the ships were short of provisions, the Captains were in haste to reach some port on the coast of America; and from the Narrative it may be concluded, though it is not exactly expressed, that they remained only a few hours near the Island. We are told that "no one but the two Captains went on shore; which," says the Author, "will be a source of lasting regret to me, for I would rather have seen the simplicity of that little village than all the splendour and magnificence of a city." One of the Captains, however, favoured Lieut. Shilliber with some particulars, among which are the following:

"After landing, we ascended a little eminence, and were imperceptibly led through groups of cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees to a beautiful picturesque little village: the houses small, but regular, convenient, and of unequalled cleanliness. The daughter of Adams received us on the hill. She came doubtlessly as a spy, and had we taken men with us, or been armed ourselves, would certainly have given her father notice to escape; but, as we had neither, she conducted us to where he was. She was arrayed in Nature's simple garb, and wholly unadorned, but she was Beauty's self, and

needed not the aid of ornament. John Adams is a fine-looking old man, approaching to 60 years of age. I asked him if he had a desire to return to England, and I confess his replying in the affirmative caused me great surprise.

"He told me he was perfectly aware how deeply he was involved by following the fortune of Christian; that his life was the necessary forfeiture of such an act, and he supposed would be exacted from him, were he ever to return; notwithstanding all which circumstances, nothing would occasion him so much gratification as that of seeing once more, prior to his death, the country which gave him birth.

"There was a sincerity in his speech, which had a very powerful influence in persuading me these were his real sentiments. My interest was excited to so great a degree, that I offered him a conveyance for himself, with any of his family who chose to accompany him. He appeared pleased, and as no one was present, he sent for his wife and children. The rest of this little community surrounded the door. He communicated his desire, and solicited their acquiescence. Appalled at a request not less sudden than in opposition to their wishes, they were at a loss for a reply. — His charming daughter, although inundated with tears, first broke the silence.

"'Oh do not, Sir,' said she, 'take from me my father! do not take away my best—my dearest friend.' Her voice failed her—she was unable to proceed—leaned her head upon her hand, and gave full vent to her grief. His wife too (an Otaheitean) expressed a lively sorrow. The wishes of Adams soon became known among the others, who joined in pathetic solicitation for his stay on the Island. Not an eye was dry—the big tear stood in those of the men—the women shed them in full abundance. With assurances that it was neither our wish nor intention to take him from them against his inclination, their fears were at length dissipated. His daughter too had gained her usual serenity, but she was lovely in her tears, for each seemed to add an additional charm. Forgetting the unhappy deed which placed Adams in that spot, and seeing him only in the character he now is, at the head of a little community, adored by all, instructing all, in religion, industry, and friendship, his situation might be truly envied; and one is almost inclined to hope that his unremitting attention to the government and morals of this little Colony, will ultimately prove an equivalent for the part he formerly took,—entitle him to praise, —and should he ever return to England,

ensure

ensure him the clemency of that Sovereign he has so much injured. The young women have invariably beautiful teeth, fine eyes, and open expression of countenance, and looks of such simple innocence, and sweet sensibility, that renders their appearance at once interesting and engaging; and it is pleasing to add, their minds and manners were as pure and innocent as this impression indicated."

It must appear not less wonderful to other persons than it did to the Captain, that a man situated and circumstanced like Adams could have felt the smallest inclination to quit a spot to which he was connected and bound by so many ties; and we should regard it as extraordinary an instance as could be produced of the restlessness of the human disposition, were we not aware of the affecting and extravagant symptoms that are sometimes under certain circumstances exhibited of the *amor patriæ*. The Narrator observes, "To have taken Adams from a circle of such friends would have ill become a feeling heart; to have forced him away in opposition to their entreaties would have been an outrage to humanity." Indeed, whatever friends he might have left when he quitted this country (now nearly 30 years past), it is difficult to imagine that, if living, they could be so much entitled to his affections as this new race; and certainly there could be none to whom he could have the satisfaction of being so serviceable. The Island itself must have been endeared to him, as having been first possessed and made habitable by him and his associates, as well as by being the birth-place of his and their progeny. Every part of Pitcairn's Island is fertile, and capable of cultivation:—with yams, bread-fruit, pigs, goats, and poultry, the Island was stocked from Otaheite;—and the coast abounds in fish. It is said that "the intermarriages which had taken place had made a general relationship throughout the Colony; that the greatest harmony prevailed; and that the young women deserve high praise for beauty and innocent simplicity of manners." We have seen that the

ships left the Island and its inhabitants with their number unbroken, and their manners unaltered; circumstances which are both extremely gratifying. It is impossible not to reflect with interest and anxiety on the probable future fate of the residents in this little garden of paradise, as yet in a state of primitive purity, but whose tranquillity, and whose virtue, are endangered by the rest of the world becoming informed of their retreat."

In an early part of the *Voyage*, Mr. Shillibeer, speaking of the Island of Madeira, says,

"The climate is particularly fine, inasmuch that Funchall and its vicinity is frequently the resort of invalids; but few, I fear, reap the full benefit of its renovating salubrity, not having sufficient resolution to withstand the temptation of its natural luxuries, or the hospitality of its Anglo-inhabitants.—The invalid can avail himself of a temperature the most suited to his immediate complaint, by being carried up or down the mountain: he is also enabled to enjoy the most delicious fruits, and not only those natural to the Island, but of his own country.

"The scenery of this Island is peculiarly romantic—precipices of stupendous height, covered with most delightful foliage, here and there interspersed with huts, and cataracts precipitating from rock to rock in awful grandeur, until meeting from various directions among the trees and cottages at the bottom, they form one general stream, which roars as it pursues its course to the town.—The Chapel on the Mount stands in a most beautiful situation, but possesses nothing worthy of notice, except the loveliness of its site, which affords a view as delightful as can possibly be conceived; and although the journey to it is tiresome, the stranger will be fully repaid for his labour by making it a visit. The Priest who lives adjoining the Chapel, I found to be a very intelligent man, and he treated me with great civility. †The Inns, whether Portuguese or English, are much below mediocrity, and notwithstanding the little accommodation and abundance of filth, their charges are enormous; and to make the latter still more grievous, the English one pound bank note, was then only current at fourteen shillings*.

* This was written early in 1813, and may certainly be called "a trick upon travellers."—But we have heard of a trick not much unlike it in our own Country; where an English gentleman, on his return from France, was offered *seventeen* shillings by a waiter in change for a guinea; and, on remonstrating, was coolly answered "I thought, Sir, you had been a Frenchman. We never give *them* any more."

Little, independent of wine, is produced in the Island, so that the vine is every where cultivated with the greatest care. Not a spot, however rugged, but is turned to advantage."

The following extract, at the present eventful period, may be thought not uninteresting :

"The city of San Sebastian, the capital of the Portuguese dominions in South America, and residence of the Prince Regent, is situated on the South side of an extensive harbour, whose entrance is so exceedingly narrow and well fortified by nature, that with the smallest assistance of art it could be rendered impregnable against any attack from the sea. The fort of Santa Cruz, and a very remarkable mountain, from its shape bearing the name of the Sugar Loaf, form the entrance, at the distance of about a mile. There is a bar which runs across, but the water is at all times sufficiently deep to allow the largest ship to pass. Santa Cruz may be considered the principal fortification, and is, with the exception of two small Islands, commanding the channel, the only one in a tolerable state of defence. At the foot of the sugar loaf mountain, is a battery of considerable extent, but so neglected, like several others along the shore, that it is almost become useless.—The city derives but little protection from its immediate fortifications; and the Island of Cobras, notwithstanding its contiguity, is now but little calculated to render it any.—There are wharfs and stairs for the purpose of landing at, but the most convenient is at the great square, in which the Prince resides. The palace was originally the mansion of a merchant: it is extensive, but has nothing particularly magnificent in its appearance, to indicate its being the royal residence of the illustrious House of Braganza. At the bottom of this square, is a very good fountain, which is supplied with water from the adjacent mountains, and conveyed some distance by the means of an aqueduct.—The water is not good, and on first using it, causes a swelling accompanied with pain in the abdomen. Ships may be supplied with considerable expedition.—It is almost impossible for a person possessing the least reflection, to pass this spot without being struck by the contrast, which must necessarily present itself to him.—On the one hand, he may contemplate the palace of a voluptuous Prince, surrounded by courtiers and wallowing in luxury; on the other, slavery in its most refined and horrible state.—The inhuman and barbarous traffick of slaves, is carried on to the greatest extent it is possible to be imagined; and as

the immediate and private revenue of the Crown would receive a severe shock by the abolition of so unnatural a barter, there can be, I fear, but little hopes of so desirable an object being speedily effected, without the humanity of the European States turn their recommendations into commands, and enforce compliance, which I am persuaded would be the case were the different Legislators but faintly impressed with the horrors that constantly occur at this place, and the barbarity to which those unhappy people are hourly subjected.—The labour, let it be never so laborious, is performed by slaves, and it is seldom there are more than six apportioned to the heaviest burdens. I have frequently seen as few as four groaning under the weight of a pipe of wine, which they have had to remove through the town. Many of those poor creatures are bred to trades, and are sent out daily or weekly by their masters with orders to bring him a certain sum at the expiration of that time, and what they can get over they may consider their own: but they are always so highly rated, that it is with the greatest difficulty they can raise the sum nominated; and in case of default, it is attributed to a want of exertion, or laziness, which subjects the unhappy victim to punishment for a crime the master alone has committed."

51. *The Pleasures of Affection, a Poem; as excited by remembered acts of Benevolence and Friendship during the Christmas Holidays. With the Adieu to School, and other Poems.* By Charles Turner. 12mo. pp. 69.

THIS Volume cannot be perused without exciting strong emotions of compassion for the Author; who evidently possesses a good heart and respectable talents, overwhelmed, we regret to add, with a cloud of misfortune. But he will beat speak for himself,

"The Author is the orphan child of the late Major Charles Turner, of the Bombay Establishment; and who was not undistinguished for military talents, and the accomplishments of the mind and heart. He went out as a cadet to India, upon the recommendation of Mr. Thomas Parry, of Berners-street, London, the friend of his uncle, the late Mr. Edward Young, senior surgeon of Haslar-hospital, Gosport. His other uncle was the late Rev. William Young, of Helmingham, near Ipswich, Suffolk, the Editor of the Latin Dictionary, well known to the classical reader. His parents were particularly respected by the cele-

celebrated Lady Wortley Montagu. But farther details cannot here follow without infringing upon the limits of the narrative, to the exclusion of subjects more conducive to the pleasure of the reader, and to the intended dissemination of the generous passions.

"To a Father's merits must be, in an eminent degree, ascribed the benevolent protection shewn to an Orphan wholly unprovided for.

"The Author, before he was two years old, lost his Father while doing duty on an expedition against Ceylon and the Dutch Settlements on the Malabar coast; and, having been left in a state of destitution, was befriended by the universally acknowledged humanity of the late Francis-William Pemberton, esq. of the same Establishment; and is entirely indebted to him for his education and support during his minority*.

"He was sent over to England in his infancy; and, though born in a distant climate, begs leave to say, he is proud to possess a British soul. In consequence of Mr. Pemberton being during almost the whole of the time abroad, he was placed under the care, the truly parental care, of his brother, the late Rev. Henry-John Pemberton, whom he had the misfortune to lose when only twelve years old, and likewise, the year following, his earliest benefactor; not long after which event he was taken from school at Great Berkhamsted, Herts, of which the eminently qualified Rev. Dr. John Dupré was master, whose great merit the Author sincerely hopes has not been forgotten by those who have the means of being instrumental to comfort and repose in the decline of life.

"This school is the subject of one of the little pieces in this volume, and is only six miles from King's Langley, Herts, where for some time resided the Author's guardian, the above-mentioned Rev. Mr. Pemberton, and who is designated in the Pleasures of Affection 'the good man,' depicted with the warmth of a grateful heart in the unfading colours of benevolence.

"This good man's house was the Orphan's home; there he shared every blessing that parental tenderness could bestow; there he enjoyed the Christmas festivities in the genuine characters of British hospitality and Christian sympathies.—His kind friend participated the

jovial scenes of the season with all the good humour imaginable; his company was always the source of unbounded felicity, and on these occasions indiscriminately devoted to the humble and the great, never betraying invidious distinction, nor losing sight of the dignity of his station: the agreeable medium ever marked his social hours. But, as he was indulgent to human nature, and friendly to seasonable recreations, so was he severely strict in his duties as a Clergyman, and as a sincere benefactor of the village; he taught the divine tenets of Religion with apostolic fervour, and with the most benevolent motives; his kind attention to the poor, and his universal worth, eminently conspired to command a regular attendance at church on the Sabbath and other occasions.

"Too sensible, however, of human imperfection, and too generous (as the pathetic Gray says) 'to shut the gates of mercy on mankind,' he was not surprised at finding, nor less anxious to prevent as much as possible, some irregularities and vices in the hamlet, some frailties intervening midst a general appearance of virtue and good behaviour, like noxious weeds obtruding themselves among the most beautiful and inestimable charms of efflorescent nature. He animadverted on occurrences of this description in terms which, though they evinced the greatest displeasure, spoke the language of benignity and regret so forcibly, that his reproof never failed in its truly noble intention. The benefited village was not deficient in manifesting its gratitude and veneration. Religion with the social virtues flourished, with decorum of manners and personal appearance.

"The humblest shed of industry looked the mansion of cleanliness and satisfaction. The poorest person's child neither disgusted the eye with the tatters of misery, nor offended the ear with the language of indelicacy or vice. The blessings of education were pointed out with a fatherly solicitude, and promoted with unabated philanthropy. Nor was he less conspicuous for his benevolent attention to the infirm and sick; he constantly visited the abode of languor and pain, though not with the justly-acknowledged skill, yet with the meritorious zeal, of a Townsend, who, highly creditable to his clerical duties, annexes those of the physician—his venerable master, Cullen†.

† "In many instances a knowledge of the healing art cannot be too much recommended to the Clergyman of a hamlet too remote to be benefited by fully qualified practitioners."

"Able-

* "He was for some time at Cavenish School, in Suffolk, under the worthy Mr. Seabrook. This place and neighbouring scenes awake grateful remembrance. The Poem on this subject lies unfinished, called the 'Scenes of Youth'."

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

"Affliction always found an immediate access to his heart; and when his generous anxieties proved unproductive of solace and relief, the disappointment most sensibly affected him; indeed there is no doubt but an excess of feeling abridged his most valuable life. But mendicity he could not tolerate, nor on any account would countenance it in the hamlet. His natural urbanity and benign looks would instantly forsake him upon being importuned by poverty in that form. Of genius and merit, however, he was a warm and real friend; his door, as his heart, was ever open to them, whether they sought his admira-

tion or protection; and what his own means were too circumscribed to do, his benevolent zeal exerted all its noble energies to accomplish, by interesting the feelings of the affluent in the cause of suffering worth."

In the same strain of grateful remembrance all the little Poems in this Collection are composed.

We are sorry to observe that "a period exposed to a reiteration of afflictions has given birth to the present publication;" and sincerely hope that this brief notice of it may induce the benevolent to become purchasers.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication:

JOHN DUNTON's "Life and Errors."

Original Letters, from RICHARD BAXTER, MATTHEW PRIOR, Lord BOLINGBROKE, ALEXANDER POPE, Dr. CHEYNE, Dr. HARTLEY, Mrs. MARY HARTLEY, Prince AMEEN, Rev. WM. GILPIN, Dr. SAM. JOHNSON, Dr. BUCHANAN, &c. with biographical illustrations: edited by REBECCA WARNER, of Beech Cottage, near Bath. In one volume 8vo.

Vol. I. of "Old Church of England Principles opposed to the 'New Light': in a series of plain, doctrinal, and practical Sermons, from the *First Lesson* of the Morning Service for every Sunday and great Festival through the year: shewing the connexion between the Old and New Testaments: and explaining the Histories, Characters, Types, and Prophecies of the former, by the events, personages, realities, and fulfilments of the latter: with a Preface;" in 3 vols. 12mo.—By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER, rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, &c.—This Volume contains the Preface; and Eighteen Sermons, commencing with Advent Sunday.

"Mr. ROBERT LAW's Memorials of Remarkable Things in his Time, from 1638 to 1684;" with notes by CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE, esq. Mr. Law was a clergyman of the Presbyterian persuasion, who carefully noted down the most remarkable events which took place in Scotland during his life, including witchcraft, necromancy, and the apparition of spectres. His memorials are very valuable, from the historical matter which they contain.

History of a Six Weeks' Tour through a part of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland; with Letters descriptive of a Sail round the Lake of Geneva, and of the Glaciers of Chamouni.

The Fourth Part of NEALE's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late JOHN ERSKINE, of Carnsell, D.D. By Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD, Bart.

LEIGH's New Picture of London; or, a View of the Political, Religious, Medical, Literary, Municipal, Commercial, and Moral State of the British Metropolis. Presenting a brief and luminous Guide to the Stranger, on all subjects connected with general Information, Business, or Amusement. With upwards of 100 views, plan, &c.

The Northern Courts; containing Original Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark from 1796 to the present time, including the extraordinary Vicissitudes of the Lives of the Grandchildren of George the Second. By JOHN BROWN, author of the *Mysteries of Neutralization*, &c.

That well-known facetious BARNABEE's *Journal*, with the text restored from the first edition, and an introduction containing all the collations and preliminary matter of the other editions. A biographical account of the Author will be given, who has been ascertained by the present Editor.

Observations on the casual and periodical Influence of peculiar states of Atmosphere on Human Health and Diseases, particularly Insanity. By Mr. THOMAS FORSTER. The object of this work is to point out and illustrate the connexion between the periodical changes in the electricity of the Atmosphere and the periods of Disease.

Also, by the same Author, "Observations on the Phenomena and Treatment of Insanity;" being a supplement to the former. In this work the Author has shewn the application of his peculiar doctrine respecting the period of disease to Insanity. And he has adduced numerous proofs of the safety of the lowering regimen in that disease.

An

An Account of the Kingdom of Ne-paul. By Dr. BUCHANAN.

Self-Cultivation recommended; or Hints to a Youth leaving School. By the Rev. ISAAC TAYLOR, of Ongar.

The City of Refuge; a Poem, in four Books. By Mr. THOMAS QUIN.

A Conchological Dictionary of the British Islands. By Dr. TURTON.

The Naturalist's Pocket Book, or Tourist's Companion; containing a brief introduction to the various branches of Natural History, with approved methods for collecting and preserving quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, seeds, plants, woods, fossils, minerals, &c. with general outlines of the habits, economy, and places of resort of the various genera of Zoological subjects; embellished with plates illustrative of the particulars on which the generic characters are founded, and instruments necessary in the different branches of Natural History. By JOYCE GRAVES.

British Field Sports; embracing practical instructions in shooting, hunting, coursing, racing, fishing, &c.; with observations on the breaking and training of dogs and horses, the management of fowling pieces, and all other sporting implements; as well as every circumstance connected with the habit of a sportsman; also a sporting calendar for every month in the year. By Mr. W. H. SCOTT.

A popular Work, describing the Hundred Wonders of the Modern World, and of the three Kingdoms of Nature. By the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE.

The Proprietors of the "Imperial Kalendar for 1818" have availed themselves of Mr. DEBBETT, in carefully revising, by official documents, a new edition of this work, and which will contain several Lists not in any former impression.

Preparing for Publication:

An Edition of the complete Works of DEMOSTHENES, Greek and Latin, from the text of REISKE, with collations and various readings. By the Rev. T. KIDD, of Cambridge.

A concise Grammar of the Romaic or Modern Greek Language, with phrases and dialogues on familiar subjects. By Dr. ROBERTSON, who has resided some years in the Ionian Islands.

A Complete History of the Spanish Inquisition, from the period of its establishment by Ferdinand V. to the present time, from the most authentic documents, by Don JUAN ANTONIO LLORENTE, one of the principal officers of the Inquisitorial court, Chancellor of the University of Toledo, &c. Translated from the Spanish.

The Religion of Mankind, in a series of Essays. By the Rev. ROBERT BURNSIDE, A. M. two vols. octavo.

A Topographical History of the Parish of St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, in the county of Middlesex; including a *Catalogue raisonné* of the Royal Gallery of Pictures in the Palace. By Mr. T. FAULKNER.

A new Edition of LANGDALE'S Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire. To this edition will be added the Rectories, Vicarages, Curacies, Chapelries, Patrons of Livings, with their value in the King's Book, the names of Townships, in which hamlets or places are situated, a brief History of Places most remarkable for Antiquities, Biographical Notices of eminent Persons, &c. and illustrated with a new Map engraved on purpose, with a Map of the Roman Roads in Yorkshire.

The History of England, from its earliest Period to the Death of Elizabeth, by the Rev. T. MORELL, author of "Studies in History," to which this will form an additional volume. In the concluding volume of the Series, the History of England will be brought down to the present period.

A Narrative of Discoveries in Africa by Mr. BURKHARDT. He has for some years been travelling in the countries South of Egypt, in the disguise of an Arab, and by the name of *Shekh Ibrahim*, under the auspices of the African Association. He is still, it is said, prosecuting his discoveries, and entertains sanguine hopes of being able to reach Tombuctoo, from the East, and proceed from that city to the Western coast.

Mr. MASON CHAMBERLIN has issued Proposals for publishing, by subscription, in an octavo volume, *The Path of Duty*, a Moral Tale, in four books; *Pleasing Recollections of a Tour in Monmouthshire*; *Essays in Prose and Verse on subjects moral and sacred*, with some lighter pieces.

Psyche, or The Soul; a Poem. In five Cantos. By JOHN BROWN, esq.

A Catalogue of British Birds; with the Synonyms and Provincial Names arranged according to a new order of Genera, founded on the Catalogue of the British Museum, with a concise description attached to those of a doubtful or less known external character, &c. By THOMAS FORSTER, F.L.S.

A new Edition of a Collection of Moral Apophthegms, which first appeared in 1711, under the title of "The Club, in a Dialogue between Father and Son, by JAMES PUCKLE;" embellished with a portrait, and a sketch of the Author's Life. From specimens we have seen, this work promises to be one of the most pleasing efforts of modern Typography, combined with numerous very superior Engravings on Wood, from Designs by THURSTON.

The

The Series of National Medals undertaken by Mr. MUDIE, which we have on a former occasion adverted to, is intended to consist of forty medals, seventeen of which are already issued from the Mint. The Obverses on the majority of them are the leading naval and military characters of our country who have been most conspicuous during the late war, while a just compliment is paid to his Majesty in a Medal which has the Royal effigy on one side, and figures of Religion, Faith, and Honesty, on the other, as descriptive of the more prominent virtues of his character. The Reverses consist of the most prominent events and results of the war, represented either in allegory or in fact. They are mostly executed by the best French Medal Engravers. Some of the heads are, however, by English Engravers: that of the Duke of York, by Mr. WEBB, is of distinguished excellence. In our next shall be given an account of the several subjects.

Mr. THOMAS FORSTER has discovered in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, a new species of Wren; it most nearly resembles the *Sylvia Hippolaïs* of Montagu's Dictionary; but is dark brown above. Mr. Forster proposes to call it *Sylvia Brunnea*.

Mr. LEVRAT, a celebrated French chemist at Chatillon, has discovered that the seed of the yellow water flag of marshes, known to botanists by the name of *Iris pseudocorus*, when dried by heat, and freed from the friable shell which enveloped it, and then infused like coffee, produces a beverage similar to coffee, but much superior in flavour.

A stone adapted to the purposes of Lithography has been lately discovered in East Lothian, on the estate of the Earl of Wemyss and March. Various successful experiments have already been made with it by Mr. RUTHVEN, the ingenious inventor of the patent printing-press.

The Sydney Gazette (New South Wales newspaper) mentions two well-authenticated instances of the extreme virulence of animal poison, which exceeds every thing formerly known:—John Wood, a private of the Royal Veteran Company, on duty, was bitten by a snake, and survived only a few moments. The fatal wound was inflicted on his foot; and, putting his hand upon it, he had scarcely time to implore the mercy of God, when he fell on his face, and instantly expired. In a few hours after his body was entirely putrid. A sheep also, belonging to a Mr. Lawson, was bitten, and died immediately. Symptoms of putrescence succeeded in a few minutes. These serpents are said to be about six or seven feet long, of a dark colour, and have very large heads.

Some important experiments have lately been made in Staffordshire, with a new Mechanic Power, for the conversion of the motion of two parallel lines into a rotative, called the *Converter*.—The apparatus was applied to a crane, in lieu of a winch, the men working in a rowing posture instead of turning round the handles, as the common way. The advantages derived from this ingenious change of the application of man's force became wonderfully obvious and interesting; the hands of the workers passing to and fro in straight lines through the same extent of space, in the same time, to perform one revolution of the winch axis, as with the old motion; so that, mechanically speaking, no time was lost or power gained, as far as regarded the nature of the machine. But, as to the application of man's force, the following results fully establish the very great importance of the invention:—The men working the crane, sat upon benches opposite to each other, and applied more force, with much less labour, than with the winch, and thereby heaving a greater weight with more facility; with this further advantage, the weight was always, through every part of its ascent, secured from falling by a retrograde motion, as a part of the apparatus was always paused, or locked, while the other part was in motion; and when thrown out of gear, by the simple elevation of a lever, the weight was lowered with the greatest security and dispatch. This apparatus is getting up for the cranes at the Dock-yards; it appears most importantly applicable to all machines that are worked by a crank, revolving handle, winch, handspike, or capstan bar, and will produce a very extended and interesting revolution in mechanics. It is one of the most important discoveries ever made by an Englishman; forming a new organ or power of more extensive use than the lever, the wheel, the wedge, the pulley, the inclined plane, the screw, &c. &c. In purchases, by uniting all these mechanic organs or powers, it may produce many new and important results in mechanics, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce. It will also render manual labour applicable to many new purposes, and thereby give very increased and lucrative employ to the working classes; by making all those works that are now in use depending upon a rotatory motion, more easy, safe, and secure; by which the lives, limbs, and health of the labourers will be greatly preserved from risks they have hitherto been liable to. This change of motion has been for ages anxiously sought for; more particularly since the discovery of the *Steam power*.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET.

*To a Bird, that haunted the Waters of LACKEN,
in the Winter. By Lord THURLOW.*

O MELANCHOLY bird, a winter's day,
Thou standest by the margin of the
pool; [being school
And, taught by God, dost thy whole
To Patience, which all evil can allay :
God has appointed thee the fish thy prey ;
And giv'n thyself a lesson to the fool
Unthrifty, to submit to moral rule,
And his unthinking course by thee to
weigh.
There need not schools, nor the professor's
chair,
Though these be good, true wisdom to
impart :
He, who has not enough, for these to
spare,
Of time, or gold, may yet amend his heart,
And teach his soul, by brooks, and ri-
vers fair :
Nature is always wise in every part.

* * In addition to two elegant Poems inserted
in p. 253, we have now the pleasure of pre-
sented the two following to our Readers.

THE NEGRO'S PRAYER.

*Inscribed to the Meeting for the Abolition of
the Slave Trade.*

FOUNTAIN of Light, thou ever glorious
Sun ! [run,
When I on Earth my erring course have
With some kind Comrades in the realms
above,
Let me again be join'd in social Love !
Let those I leave not alway drag the
chain,
Not all, like me, still agonize in pain,
Not all, like me, lost Liberty deplore,
Till God, not man, shall guard the happy
shore.

CONTENTMENT, IN A COTTAGE.

HERE let us live in lowly guise ;
Tho' poor ; content, tho' humble,
wise ;

Unvex'd by Envy's serpent train,
Rejoicing at another's gain,
Grateful, tho' slender be our lot,
But independent in a cot.
What tho' the bleak winds hideous roar,
Our honest earnings deck the floor,
Our shed each natural want supplies ;
Not torn by piteous Infants' cries ;
Let those who scorn this calm retreat
Eat the loath'd refuse of the great !
My wife, tho' clad in mantle grey,
Can still her faithful toils display,
Our planked table still can spread
With coarse, but unadulterate bread,
And both can wait for that abode,
Where worldly cares shall rest in God.

Thus our last hour-glass meekly run,
Our Offspring meet a rising Sun,
To his bright beams their homage pay,
And pass, like us, Life's little day !
Like us, at night, to home repair,
And blest, like us, Contentment share.

Perhaps, when e'en this cot is gone,
Nor left one monumental stone,
Some mournful tribute still may stray,
Some tender cypress strew the way,
Some sigh may heave a kindred breast,
And soothe our parting souls to rest.
Perhaps, e'en here, some rural Muse
Shall dare her influence infuse,
Struck with the theme her voice shall raise,
To spread the palm of honest praise,
Trembling shall dare her honours to dis-
play,
And Time approving consecrate the Lay.

* * We have great pleasure in presenting
to our Readers an elegant Ode by the
Grandson of Two of our old and much-
respected Friends.

IOL DEBELLATA.

(From the Classical Journal *.)

OLIM ut per undas ibat Atlanticas
Vis provocatæ ad bella Britannisæ,
Ultura despectum tridentem, et
Jura sui violata ponti,

Dilecta vidit vela, ubi dissitam
Hispana rupes prospicit Africam,
De monte Libertas, et Anglis
Fausta novum cecinit triumphum.

Quo tota Neptuni intremuit domus,
Urbesque, gentesque, et vaga flumina,
Latæque consternata tellus
Horruit ; " Ecce dies latroni

Propinquat ultrix, quæ dabit æquori
Fluctus per orbem volvere liberos,
Quam mille, disruptis catenis,
Voce canent choreæque gentes.

At tu, marinâ sede superbiens
Quæ mœsta latè marmora despicias,
Captoque detestata nautâ
Sceptra tenes, quid in arma densos

Cogis maniplos ? quid galeam manu
Tergis ? quid arcem mœnibus instruis,
Firmasque turres ? quid minaces
Ense micant jaculoque dextræ ?

* " We have been flattered," says the
Editor of that valuable Miscellany, "by
an observation made by some of our po-
etical friends, that Alcaic verses have been
more correct since the publication of the
rules for that species of verse in the *Clas-
sical Journal*. The present Poem is indeed
a proof of the truth of the observation.
We have not observed an instance of in-
accuracy in the versification."

O cæca fati ! nonne procul vides
Quæ, fœta Martis fulmine lugubri,
Effusa tempestas ab Arcto
Occiduas equitet per undas ?

Jovisne fulvo milvius aliti
Opponit unguis. aut ovium lupus
Prædator umbrôsâ ruentem
Provocat e siluâ leonem ?

Non hæc repulsæ classis Iberiæ,
Non Occidentem deseruit vagus
Pirata, cognatoque, prædam
Ipse petens, minitatur hosti ;

Sed dura pubes, quam neque flamina
Furentis Austri, non Aquilo minax,
Non ipsa deterrebat Arctos,
Indomitæ penetrale brumæ.

Quâ fraude terrarum ac maris arbitros
Devota falles ? I, pete navibus
Campos, ubi Australes virescit
Inter aquas nemorumque murmur

Perennis æstas, aut ubi frigoris
Flammæque sentit perpetuas vices
Thule ; vel extremos virorum
Seras adi, rutilosve pronæ

Tractus diei ; non tamen Angliam,
Non arma, justique effugies minas
Belli, neque expertem Britannæ
Invenies ditionis undam."

Dixit, carinâ sed freta fervidus
Rupit minister fulminis Anglici,
Et, classe conjunctâ, Batavus,
Æquorei socius pericli,

Dextrâ probavit, quid furor æmulus,
Et restituti vincula fœderis
Possent, quid, ejecto Tyranno,
Legitimi pia jura regni.

Quantum illa terrorem intulerit dies,
Testes cadentûm fumida mœnium
Fragmenta, victricique classis
Per tenebras populata flammâ,

Fuscæque cladem in sedibus abditis
Flevire matres, et caput Africæ
Lugubrè ploravit, recisis
Viribus ; una dies trecentis

Exemit annis dedecus et notam ;
Afflicta quid non debuit Angliæ
Europa, captivos reducens
In patriam populumque cives ?

Quæ non coegit dura Necessitas,
Odere fortes bella, neque impios
Sperant tyrannorum triumphos ;
Cælum animo superosque tangit

Extollit udâ qui miseros humo,
Et jure, rectum qui colit, imperat,
Hinc nomen Anglorum, subacto
Hic melior titulus profundo.

Nostro resurgat munere ditior
Terra otiosæ blanda Neapolis,
Prædamque Sardoas ad urbes
Angligenûm referant carinæ,

Cùm nos iniquis non miseris opes
Scrutamur armis, non decus imperi,
Nec vile permutamus auro
Sanguine degeneres Britanno.

Ergo auspicatam cùm jubar aurei
Solis revectum retulerit diem,
Collesque ridebunt aprici, et
Undâ vagis recreata ventis,

Tum feriatas ad mare virgines
Ducent choreas et juvenum manus
Conjuncta, dum surgat per umbram
Hesperus, ille, levesque risus

Levesque curas spectat amantium ;
Matresque circum et solliciti patres
Stabunt, neque infestum timebunt
Per tenebras dare vela nautæ.

Quò Jus, et Æquum, et sancta vocat Fides,
Itur Britannis ; alter in arcibus
Stet victor, Alpinamque brumam
Transiliat, famulasque secum

Traducat Artes, mox grave dedecus,
Vicesque diras illacrymabilis
Passurus exul ; nos coronat
Dia Themis meliore lauru ;

Nos, cùm tyrannorum et titulos ducum,
Longoque fractas tempore imagines,
Famamque marcentem tenebris
Presserit invidiosa Lethæ,

Dicet patronos vox pia posterûm ;
Per mille crescet non fragilis vices,
Per mille durabit procellas
Angligenûm intemerata virtus.

1817. GUL. NANSON LETTSON,
Coll. Trin. Alumn.

THE BEE.

By Professor SMYTH.

THOU cheerful Bee! come freely, come,
And travel round my woodbine bower ;
Delight me with thy wandering hum,
And rouse me from my musing hour ;
Oh ! try no more yon tedious fields,
Come taste the sweets my garden yields :
The treasures of each blooming mine,
The bud, the blossom—all are thine !

And, careless of this noon-tide heat,
I'll follow as thy ramble guides ;
To watch thee pause, and chafe thy feet,
And sweep them o'er thy downy sides :
Then in a flower's bell nestling lie,
And all thy envied ardour ply ;
Then o'er the stem, tho' fair it grow,
With touch rejecting, glance, and go.

O Nature kind ! O labourer wise !
That roam'st along the summer's ray,
Glean'st every bliss thy life supplies,
And meet'st prepar'd thy wintery day !
Go, envied go—with crowded gates,
The hive thy rich return awaits ;
Bear home thy store, in triumph gay,
And shame each idler of the day !

TWED.

TWEDDELL'S DEATH ;

Buried in THESEUS' Tomb at ATHENS.

FAIR Hope is fled : the rosy bloom of life

Formless declines ; thy tearful lot 'twas thine

Thoughtless to carol, in the morn of youth, Foreboding *sweetness of thy Minstrel woe.

Thou joy of thine own Athens, Granta's pride,

(Tho' gather'd sweets of all that's soul were thine)

To other Athens took'st thy fatal way.

As from the hive, the rustic lab'ring bee Roves midst the earliest nature, breathing spring,

And midst the balmy toil, its little life Yields timeless, clos'd amidst a tomb of sweets. [thou hast!]

How sweet, fair Youth, (and such a tomb To breathe, midst bards and heroes like thyself,

Thy last, like them, the virtuous and the good !

R. TREVELYAN, A. M.

LINES,

Addressed to Miss H. PARKES of Shrewsbury, on her going as Governess into a respectable Family.

By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq.

GO, Maid, thy pleasing powers impart, 'Mid social scenes, and friends re-find'd,

To flush the flowing springs of heart, And aid the opening folds of mind.

Impart the pages strong and clear

That clear historic Sages show ;

The suns and rolling orbs of light

That gleam with truth and Newton's glow.

Each opening bud, with beauty fraught,

That smiles on mountain, field, or mead,

Explore with fondest feeling, taught

By Nature and the noble Swede.

And oh ! display sweet Fancy's lore

That taste-illumined Poets sing :

What forms the pencil's mimic store :

Or pants upon the living string.

Nor yet the lesser lights disdain

Each humbler Art or Science find,

To form the constellated train

That gem with joys our night of Mind.

Let ev'ry step Instruction prints

Some little lasting thread receive,

That Truth entwines and Fancy tints,

The web of Manners mild to weave.

* In Mr. Tweddell's Ode (Juvenum Curæ, in his Prolusiones, p. 68.9) there are some beautiful lines on the uncertainty of life in youth. Ταλὶκα γρηῖσι νεότης κ.τ.λ.

And all those cleaving claims of heart

That to a Parent's fondness fall,

Those duteous debts, oh ! large impart ;

For, Harriet, thou hast felt them all.

But ever mark amid the whole

One star and flower that ne'er deceive,

— It pilots home the wandering soul,

Nor dreads the Winter of the grave.

Westfelton, 22d August, 1816.

ADDRESS,

Intended to be offered to Mr. KEMBLE, as his Farewell to the Stage †.

TO all the gifts which emanate from Heaven,

All, save the Actor's, is duration given :

His, like the flash electric from the sky,

Gleams for a moment ; blazes but to die.

Yet, brief his date, and circumscrib'd his course,

His is the reign of splendour and of force :

If poor the meed posthumous he receives,

He reaps at least his honours while he lives.

From Fancy's varied hues, the Poet's pen

Depicts the passions' strife, the ills of men,

But seeming only of a source divine

When true to Nature flows the nervous line ;

Yet then, e'en then, those lines are heedless things, [strings ;

When struck unfeeling on discordant

'Tis for the Actor of congenial frame,

To feel his beauties, and extend his flame,

The stamp of bright reality to give,

And bid the shadows of the vision live !

When under great Eliza's splendid sway

Arose fair Learning's intellectual ray,

When Knowledge, aided by her sister Power,

Rush'd on the world in an auspicious hour,

When shows no more profan'd the sacred page, [stage,

The barb'rous "Mysteries" left our infant

When Liberty inform'd the souls of men ;

Arose our wondrous Shakspeare and old Ben.

The inspiration caught the following age,

And Beaumont, Massinger, display'd their page ;

Of these the works immortal still remain—

Of Players, Alleyn, Burbage, but the name.

At length the tinsel of a neighb'ring school

Check'd and enervated our native rule :

While polish'd lines in turgid march swept on,

The sounding music of an empty song.

The taste for writing in this pompous vein,

Of pompous declamation brought the reign ;

Yet Booth, and Betterton, and Wilks, still gave

Bursts of a genius free as ocean's wave,

† This intention was of course altered, on learning from Mr. Kemble his purpose of taking his leave, in the more natural and unadorned sincerity of prose.

Drew from the slumb'rous shelf our Shak-
speare's page,
And fir'd their audience with his "native
rage."

Old Quin, though nurtur'd in the pomp-
ous way,
Still own'd the mighty force of Shakspeare's
sway,

Yet prejudice forbade him to be free,
Familiar Nature he call'd "heresy." *
For Garrick came, and threw them all be-
hind,

Spurning each petty shackle for the mind,
Like his own Shakspeare Nature own'd
each part, [Art.]

And prov'd *herself*, the highest point of
With names so splendid may I dare to
think

I form one humble, but connecting link—
That in my labours for the drama's weal
Some sparks of genius were struck out by
zeal,

Some inspiration in my breast e'er glow'd,
To pay th' indulgent plaudits you be-
stow'd—

That as my study in your Shakspeare grew,
I truly gave one character he drew?

If Wolsey's fall, the old deserted Lear,
Coriolanus' pride, have touch'd you here;
If e'er in Hamlet's grief, or Hotspur's ire,
The Moor's remorse, or Henry's martial
fire,

In Brutus' calm devotion, which could
doom [Rome,

His friend's destruction for the good of
Macbeth's compunction, Richard's reck-
less tone, [John,—

The sick-worn Bolingbroke, the raving
If e'er success in these have crown'd my
days, [best praise.

Your fost'ring judgment claims the first
By your concurrence to preserve costume,
The Roman habit decks our mimic Rome,
A reformation which, in later days,
May reach perhaps our own historic plays,
And here no more be seen discordant clash
The Roman toga with the Spanish slash †.

Though old and wearied in my lengthen'd
course, [force,

And yielding to stern Time's compelling
Hard is the task to quit those friends re-
ver'd, [cheer'd;

Those lov'd pursuits which ev'ry labour
Yet, like the mighty Masters gone before,
I "strut and fret my hour, and am no
more."

The charm is broke, dissolv'd the witch-
ing spell, [well!

Of smiles and plaudits; I must bid fare-
Farewell, ye daughters, Britain's fairest
pride, [beside,
Flowers of the West, unmatch'd the world

* See Garrick's Epigram, beginning
"Pope Quin," &c.

† See the play of Cymbeline, as at pre-
sent performed, for an illustration of this
incongruity.

Whose beauty warms, whose inspiration
guards,

Mothers of statesmen, heroes, and of bards!
And you in arms, in arts, in patriot flame,
Who "emulate the Greek and Roman
name,"

Long may this treasure to your charge be
given, [ven!

The meed of manly virtue doom'd by Hea-
Oh my lov'd Country, mistress of the earth,
Nurse of each feeling that gives life a worth,
E'er shall your image in this "volume"

rest, [breast.

And quit but with my life this grateful
And if, submitting to the stroke of fate,
Long distant time shall shock our moul-
d'ring state,

If Britain e'er like Rome shall prostrate fall,
Still her existence Shakspeare shall recall.
He, like the authors of Augustan fame,
Shall still preserve our language and our
name,

Still hold supreme his intellectual sway,
Till second chaos whelm the orb of day.

Last—may I hope, when, gracing these
wide walls, [calls,

Your charm'd attention still your Poet
One transient image of your friend will pass,
Reflected faithful in your memory's glass?
This thought shall cheer retirement in its
gloom, [tomb!

And gild the hoar-sprent passage to the
There will—the starting tear, the strug-
gling sigh I see,

"Adieu, adieu, adieu! Remember me."

Blackheath, June 1817. A. J. K.

AUTUMNAL REFLECTIONS.

THE day contracts, the year declines;

The sun with fainter influence shines;

The grove's green honours now are past;

The forest trembles to the blast.

Such is the fleeting state of Man;

The Year of Life is but a span!

The sports of Childhood soon are gone;

Youth's airy prospects quickly frown;

Nor Manhood long shall tread the stage;

Succeeded by decrepit age:—

And—(oh, my Friends, remember this!)

In seats of misery or bliss,

When the frail Body shall decay—

The Soul shall live through Heaven's eter-
nal Day!!!

D. CADANEL.

Lines written by a Lady after the Death of
her Sister.

NO longer shed the unavailing tear;

Your grief is vain, and selfish tho'
sincere:

Ah! why despond? or her sad loss deplore?

Who now is happy, and in pain no more—

Who, bursting the frail bands of earthly
clay,

Has gain'd the realms of an Eternal Day!

A. SUGGESS.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French papers furnish us with an official statement of the periodical administration of the Sinking Fund down to the 30th ult; whence it appears, that the sum expended in the purchase of French Stock from June 1816, to the day above-mentioned, was 51,257,123 francs, or about 2,135,713*l*. sterling; and that the interest thereby redeemed, amounts to 4,156,350 francs—173,181*l*. sterling. The whole interest of the National Debt of France (of which near 600,000*l*. is of a temporary nature) does not exceed 5,280,000*l*.

The Paris papers have at length noticed the affair of the individual who pretends to be the son of the late King of France, and calls himself Louis XVII. According to the journals, his birth and parentage have been distinctly traced (his father having been a shoemaker at Vezins, in the department of Maine et Loire), and his identity clearly established.

The trial of the persons charged with being concerned in the conspiracy of the *Black Pin* has terminated, and the whole were acquitted. From the oath which the parties took, the plot would seem to have been directed against the allied troops; but this is said to have been merely a cover for the real design of the ringleaders, which was to subvert the Government of Louis XVIII. The full extent of the plot was disclosed by Monnier, who was last year sentenced to death for planning the capture of Vincennes, for the purpose of arming from the arsenal there a body of 600 or 700 men, who were to march against Paris. Monnier saved his life by making the discoveries, which led to the prosecution of the parties now tried. Contremoulin, an officer of cavalry, who was arrested upon his information, was admitted as a witness for the prosecution. The parties who were privy to the plot had each a large pin with a black head given to them, by which they could recognize each other.

An interest is naturally felt in this country in all that concerns the Protestants of France. According to a decision of the Court of Cassation, to which Louise Madiere, Pierre Junt, and Jean Chabrol, had appealed against a sentence of the Tribunal of Lavaux pronounced on the 23d of July, it appears that, notwithstanding the charter, French Protestants are liable to penalties for not decorating the fronts of their residences in honour of the festivals of the Catholic Church. Three of that persuasion have actually been fined in the amount of one hundred and

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

fifty francs, for not acting in opposition to their religious opinions during the recent *fête de Dieu*.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordinance, for placing Lithographic printing (engraving on stone) under the same restrictions as printing in general.

The Paris papers state, that the Allied Sovereigns are to meet in the course of next year at Mannheim, in order to come to a determination respecting the army of occupation in France.

The Duc d'Angoulême is on a tour to the West of France. Its purpose is, to allay the spirit of discontent very prevalent of late in that quarter. This spirit has shewn itself in the refusal of the Vendéans to pay the indirect taxes; a circumstance from which the revenue had a good deal to suffer this year. It appears, that this journey is undertaken with much reluctance by the Prince.

A trial before the Court of Assize, at Aveyron, respecting the assassination of M. Fualdes, at the house of one Bancal, since dead, which had lasted for many days, and of which the journals have given most voluminous details, is concluded. Five of the accused, Janison, Bastide-Gramont, Bax, Colard, and the widow Bancal, were condemned to death; Misnier and Anne Benoit were sentenced to compulsory labour for life; and a man of the name of Bousquier, to one year's imprisonment. The daughter of Bancal, Madame Janison, and Galtier, were acquitted. Madame Manson, one of the witnesses, who appears to have grossly prevaricated in her evidence on the trial, has been ordered into custody.—We since learn, that the Court of Cassation has annulled the sentence passed by the Court of Assize at Rhodéz, on the assassins of M. Fualdes, on the ground of an informality in the proceedings; the oath to the witnesses having been defectively administered. The prisoners convicted do not, however, escape; as they are to undergo another trial before the Assize Court of Alby, in the department of Tarn, and in the dependence of Toulouse.

NETHERLANDS.

Societies have been instituted in several towns of the Netherlands for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, in consequence of the distresses of the manufacturers.

Dutch papers of the 21st instant, contain the speech of the King of the Netherlands to the States General of Holland; the session of which was opened on the 20th, at the Hague. This speech contains

tains nothing remarkable. It promises that the young Prince of Orange shall be educated in principles calculated to make him respect and support the freedom and welfare of his countrymen. It states, that the general peace of Europe remains undisturbed; and after noticing a great increase in the national expences, and a considerable diminution of revenue, takes a view of the public works which have been undertaken, and which in a great measure serve to account for the deficiency in the finances.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King of Spain has, at length, formally ratified the treaties with the Allied Powers, which relate to the future destination of the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, now possessed by the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa. By these treaties, the reversion of the said Duchies is secured to the Infant Don Charles Louis, son of the Queen of Etruria, sister to the King of Spain, and who is, meanwhile, to receive the States of Lucca, with certain stipulated assignments, till the reversion takes place.

Spain is making considerable exertions for restoring her Navy; and a considerable order has been sent to England for hemp, copper, iron, and other naval stores.

A letter, said to have been received by a mercantile house from Bourdeaux, appears in the German journals; it is therein stated, that the utmost favour is shewn to French traders in Spain; and that the Government of that country are endeavouring to adopt a Continental system, that is, to prevent, as far as possible, the importation of English goods. What is rather amusing, the Spaniards talk of liberating their trade and industry from the fetters in which they have hitherto been held by England.

Much agitation having prevailed lately, in consequence of the strong statements circulated on the subject of a Spanish invasion of Portugal, a paragraph was inserted in the Government papers of the 23d, declaring, that unfriendly discussions have for a length of time existed between the two Courts, occasioned by the advance of the Portuguese forces on the left bank of the River of Plate; but that both of these Governments have agreed to accept the mediation of the five Powers who are parties to the Grand Alliance: and a speedy and amicable termination of all those differences may therefore be expected.

Letters from Lisbon and Oporto state, that the coasts of Portugal and Spain swarm with insurgent privateers: they had made many valuable captures.

ITALY.

The commander of the American squadron now lying in the Bay of Naples lately

gave a fête to the English Admiral on that station, who returned the honour by one equally brilliant.

The people of Sicily are greatly dissatisfied: the Representative system, established in that island by English influence, has been since abolished by the King, and arbitrary dominion restored. In Sicily, as in Spain, what was achieved by British arms for the Monarch's benefit, has proved durable; what was accomplished for the liberty of the People has vanished.

GERMANY.

It is mentioned in an article from Vienna, that not only the Swedish and Sardinian Ministers at Constantinople, but also those of Spain and Naples, were urging demands with the Turkish Government, for the privilege of navigating their respective flags in the Black Sea. It is added, however, that the Divan attach to such a privilege a very high value, and require considerable advantages in return, respecting which it will be difficult to make any satisfactory arrangement.

It is stated in an article from Vienna, inserted in the *Moniteur*, that Russia and Austria have entered into an agreement to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition for the use of the insurgents of South America.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 1st October, state, that the plan of a crusade, by the several Powers, against the Corsairs of Barbary, has been submitted to the different Courts by the Emperor Alexander; and that this scheme, of which his Imperial Majesty is the mover and promoter, has given great satisfaction to the trade of Hamburgh.

Vienna, Oct. 8. Several table-services and a considerable number of fine vases, which the Emperor has ordered to be prepared for presents to the Queen, the Prince Regent, and the Princess Charlotte of England, are now exhibited in the Imperial porcelain manufactory.

PRUSSIA.

A monument of cast-iron is erecting in Silesia, to commemorate the deliverance of that country from the armies of Buonaparte, and the battle of the Katzbach. Prince Augustus of Prussia, Marshal Blücher, &c. were present at laying the foundation of the column.

Much political discontent appears to be growing up in Berlin, and other parts of Prussia; societies are forming in various cities, with a view of procuring a Constitution founded on principles of liberty, as promised them when the country was effecting its deliverance from France.

The arrest of Col. Massenbach likewise causes a great sensation. Massenbach, a Prussian officer, and a champion for popular rights, threatening to publish some things offensive to the Court, was illegally

illegally seized at Frankfort (a free and neutral city), where he had taken refuge, and conveyed prisoner to the fortress of Custring. The King of Prussia has, however, restored the Colonel's half pay, until the decision of his cause.

The dispositions of the people of Berlin in favour of a free Government, were recently evinced in the most marked manner, by public honours which they paid to a Mr. Arndt upon the occasion of his marriage. Mr. Arndt is the author of a number of patriotic songs, that inspired the Germans with that enthusiasm which liberated them from a foreign yoke. The Prince Royal of Prussia has, it is understood, espoused the cause of the popular party; and hence he has recently received an interesting and most affectionate reception from the inhabitants of the Rhenish Provinces. Some differences between him and his Royal Father are spoken of, which, however, have been settled.

The King of Prussia, it is reported, has written a letter to the principal functionaries of his Rhenish provinces, assuring them of his intention to "remedy the disadvantageous relations subsisting between the manufacturing part of his subjects and foreign nations;" in other words, to lay some fresh restrictions on the introduction of British goods.

RUSSIA.

The Russian General Yermoloff, sent on an Embassy to Persia, is accompanied by the French general Gardanne, and others, who were formerly sent by Buonaparte on a similar errand. It is affirmed, that the reports and charts upon which the French Embassy expended so much of its labour, with a view to facilitate an overland invasion of India, and which were taken on the invasion of Russia, are among the papers now confided to the Minister from Russia to Teheran.

The acquisitions of Russia, during the last fifty years, it is quite startling merely to enumerate. On the South, she has possessed herself of the whole of Little Tartary and the Crimea; and, pushing her frontier even to the banks of the Danube, she extends her influence still further over the vaivodes of Walachia and Moldavia, absolutely besieging the feeble remains of the Turkish Empire. On the West, the Empress Catherine and her grandson have acquired the greatest part of Poland; and their frontier comes in contact not only with Hungary and Prussia, but with Germany itself, to which country the Russians have now become close neighbours; while in the North the acquisition of Finland and the islands of the Baltic enables the Emperor Alexander to dictate to Sweden. These, it must be owned, are formidable accessions of power, which render Russia mistress of the North as well as East of Eu-

rope, and lay open the South and West to her enterprizes. If to these geographical considerations we add those of the influence exercised by the Russian cabinet at Berlin, at the Thuilleries, and at Madrid—if we call to mind that Prussia is almost necessarily, by position and the course of recent events, subservient to the views of Alexander; that the present ministry in France are also subservient to him; and that the French prime minister Richelieu owes his appointment to the Russian influence; that at Madrid even the same power is also felt, and that the Spanish statesmen boast of the assistance which the Autocrat of Muscovy is about to afford for the subjugation of the Spanish Americans—it surely would be worse than absurdity not to acknowledge the undue preponderance of this Northern Power.

A Russian Major Schwezow was lately made prisoner by one of the wild tribes of the Caucasus, who did not release him till they had received a ransom of 10,000 roubles. The Emperor Alexander contributed part of the sum.

The Russian Grand Duke Michel is expected to pass the ensuing winter in England.

The *Anglo-mania* is said to be the present fashion in Russia, and a decided preference is given to articles of English manufacture.

SWEDEN.

The differences between England and Sweden, arising out of the state of their commercial relations, are now said to be thoroughly accommodated, and to have given place to more intimate connexions than had previously subsisted between the two Powers.

The Swedish Government seems to have a very tender care of the sobriety of its subjects. At the end of the present year the use of Champagne, Burgundy, Cape, Tokay, Foreign Liqueurs, and Beer, is to be discontinued. These are undoubtedly luxuries; but what state of society must that be, in which the monarch considers it expedient to prohibit the use of every thing, save that which mere animal life requires?

TURKEY.

The fortress of Parga, situate on the opposite coast to the Ionian Isles, and which had been for a considerable time occupied by British troops, was some time since ceded by this Government to the Turks, contrary to the wishes and earnest entreaties of the inhabitants, who had the utmost abhorrence of the power to which they were to be delivered, and who urged that it would be most unjust to surrender the unfortunate inhabitants of Parga (after they had been promised the protection of Britain) to a Power under whose auspices they would be condemned to suffer every species of misery. It appears now, that there

there was a clause in the Treaty, providing that such of the inhabitants as did not choose to remain, should have the liberty of departing, and disposing of their property, and that they should receive indemnities for the losses they thus sustained. So many of the inhabitants determined to take advantage of this proviso, in order to escape the blessings of Turkish domination, that it was found that the indemnities to be paid to them would amount to upwards of 20,000,000 piastres (another account says 30,000,000). This the Ottoman Government thought too dear a purchase; and the question as to the possession of Parga is to be the subject of another negotiation. One statement adds, that four English Officers had been sent to Parga, for the purpose of assisting the inhabitants in defending themselves from any attempt on the part of the Turks to take the place by a *coup-de-main*.

ASIA.

MAHRATTA WAR.

Captain Hall, of his Majesty's ship *Lyra*, has arrived from India, with dispatches from the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General, stating, that the Mahrattas had suddenly commenced extensive hostilities against us.

Captain Hall had been sent from Calcutta with dispatches from the Marquis of Hastings: but upon touching at Madras, he was stopped by the Governor, Mr. Elliott, for the purpose of bringing dispatches, containing the important news of war having broken out against us in the dominions of the Peshwa. The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, our resident at Poonah, had long suspected the intentions of the Peshwa to be hostile. In consequence, as soon as the war did break out, he seized the person of the Peshwa, and committed him to safe custody. It was in the province of Cuttack also that war broke out, and the communication from Calcutta to Madras had been intercepted for 21 days. The leader of the Mahrattas in the Peshwa's dominions is Trimbukjee, a man well known to all acquainted with our affairs in that part of the world. Scindia and Meer Khan were expected to declare themselves against us forthwith, and the war was expected to be on the most extensive scale. No accounts had yet been received relative to Holkar.—Sir John Malcolm had been to Calcutta, and had returned to Madras to assume a very important command.—The Marquis of Hastings and Mr. Elliott were both engaged in putting forth all the military means at their disposal.

Captain Hall left Calcutta on the 19th of April; Madras on the 1st of June; and St. Helena on the 14th August. He brought dispatches not only from the Marquis of Hastings and Mr. Elliott, but also from Governor Farquhar and Sir Hudson Lowe.

The following are some additional particulars of the above important events:—

The hostile disposition of the Peshwa, and the insurrection in Cuttack, points so distant from each other, the latter being about 250 miles from Calcutta, and the former so near our Bombay territories, broke out about the same time. So formidable was the insurrection at Cuttack, that not only was the intercourse between Poonah and Calcutta, but between Madras and Calcutta, cut off for nearly a month. The force, however, dispatched by the Marquis of Hastings, would, it was hoped, put down the insurrection forthwith. About the middle of April, the Resident at Poonah heard that Trimbukjee, a well-known and active leader, had escaped from Tannah, and was attempting to produce an insurrection in the Peshwa's territories, with the secret connivance of the Peshwa. The Resident was equally well informed and well prepared. He immediately brought a strong military force into the field; and on the 8th of May it surrounded Poonah, and seized Pardite, a strong pagoda. The Peshwa's person was secured, and the military operations were effected without much resistance. A treaty was drawn up, which the Peshwa signed, and by which he gave up three of his forts. It was very rationally inferred that the Peshwa would scarcely have dared to evince a hostile disposition, had he not been sure that the other Mahratta Chiefs were of the same disposition, and were determined to declare war against us. Scindia and Meer Khan were expected to take the field forthwith, and Holkar would, of course, act in concert with them. Meer Khan is at the head of a large army of horse. Holkar's force is not known.—The force sent into the province of Cuttack is under General Martingale. Sir John Malcolm will command the Madras army. The Marquis of Hastings is expected to take the field with the Bengal army. Captain Hall, of the *Lyra*, heard nothing, we believe, of the hostile dispositions of the Mahrattas till he arrived at Madras. Besides the events which we have detailed, we hear that disaffection had broken out in the Ganjam district to such an extent, as to render it necessary to send a force of 10,000 men to quell it, and to put the country under martial law. It had been quelled, but the troops had not been withdrawn. According to the official returns we had in the field the finest army ever employed in India. It was superior to the force with which Lord Lake over ran Hindostan. There were two regiments of his Majesty's dragoons, two of his Majesty's foot, the Company's European artillery, a rocket corps, two regiments of native dragoons, and numerous battalions of native infantry, with the largest and heaviest battering train that ever moved in that country.

AFRICA.

AFRICA.

The Dey of Algiers has been deposed, and strangled. Six hundred of the Turkish soldiers tumultuously entered his Palace; the Dey undauntedly ordered them to be admitted to his presence, hoping to appease them; but they refused to listen. The Dey then drew his sabre to defend himself, but was overpowered, dragged into the court-yard, and strangled; and Ali-Hodja, one of his late Ministers, was proclaimed in his stead. Fresh acts of piracy towards Christians are the expected result of this change. Sanguinary and barbarous as was the late Chieftain, report says, that the enmity of his vassals against him arose from his not carrying far enough his cruelty and abhorrence towards the Christian world: they blamed the Treaty signed with England, and his subsequent adherence to it.

The Algerine navy is said to have risen like a Phoenix from its ashes: it now consists of one frigate of 44 guns, five corvettes of from 18 to 24 guns, and some smaller vessels. The plague in the mean time carries off between 200 and 300 persons daily in the city and territory. At Bona the population is nearly extirpated. The religion of the natives forbidding them to take any remedy to prevent infection, or stop its progress, the miserable wretches were seen expiring in the hovels and in the streets, eaten up with disease and vermin.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—Extract of a letter from the Agent of Lloyd's at Sierra Leone, dated 8th July: "The Portuguese ship *Amelia* arrived here on the 6th inst. with the expedition that was intended for the interior of Africa. Its return has been owing to the deaths of Major Peddie and Capt. Campbell; but I understand that it is intended to proceed again, under the command of Lieut. Thomas Stockoe, R.N. when, I trust, from some new plans, they will succeed.—By intelligence from the settlements of Goree and Senegal, the Slave Trade is again renewed by the French, to no small extent."

AMERICA.

Letters of 22d August from Montreal mention, that Lord Selkirk had been persuaded by the Commissioner of Government to postpone his intended journey to Hudson's Bay; and that his Lordship and the De Meuron officers were to accompany the Commissioner from the Red River to Montreal. Accounts had been received from all the posts in the North-West Country: no lives had been lost in contests between the hostile parties during the last winter; but the North-West people, not distinguishing between his Lordship and the Hudson's Bay Company, had detained considerable property in the interior belonging to the latter,

to answer for theirs which his Lordship had taken possession of at Fort William. A great concourse of Indians had taken place at the Red River; and a council was held, at which his Lordship at first made an unsuccessful application for a confirmation of his grant of 117,000 square miles of land from the Hudson's Bay Company. His demand was then reduced to two square leagues round his establishment at Fort Douglas, but this was equally denied; and the Indians gave notice, that they would receive traders of all parties, but would permit no agricultural settlement to be made for the present in their hunting grounds. Government puts the most lenient construction on Lord Selkirk's conduct; Col. Colman's instructions were, "to enforce the cessation of all hostility, both in Canada and the Indian country; the mutual restoration of all property captured during the disputes; and the freedom of trade and intercourse with the Indians, until the trials now pending can be brought to judicial decision, and until the great question at issue, with respect to the rights of the two companies, shall be definitively settled."

Christophe, the chieftain of Hayti, is providing for the future civilization and moral improvement of his country. He has appropriated an immense sum to the building and endowing a college, in which professors of every branch of learning and science are to be established, and liberally rewarded. It is no small advantage to England, that they will be nearly all chosen from this Country. In the establishment of this college, as well as in some other matters, Christophe, we understand, has had the good sense to solicit the advice of Mr. Wilberforce.

Letters from Trinidad and St. Thomas describe the cause of the Spanish patriots as completely triumphant. They are represented as having taken possession of Guyana, which throws the whole province open to their arms; and as marching with an army of 10,000 tried veterans throughout all Venezuela, "to plant the banners of freedom on the ruins of tyranny and of the Inquisition." The evacuation of Guyana by the Royalists was preceded, and indeed occasioned, by the fall of Angustura, Cumana, and Barcelona, which the Patriots starved into a surrender by a long and vigorous blockade. Previous to the evacuation of Angustura a cat sold for thirty dollars. Meanwhile the Spanish general Morillo had invaded Margarita with 2300 men. But though it is acknowledged that he had taken some of the fortresses on the island, it is contended, that the inhabitants maintain an obstinate defence in the interior, where they possess great local advantages; and there is no doubt of their ultimate success.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 4. The trial of Roger O'Connor, esq. a gentleman of some political notoriety, on a charge of having been concerned in the robbery of a mail coach in 1892, excited an extraordinary degree of public interest. The trial took place at *Trim*, in the county of Meath. Sir Francis Burdett attended as a witness. After some of the evidence had been gone through, the prosecution, which was instituted by the Post-office, was abandoned, as the witnesses were manifestly quite unworthy of belief.

Sept. 8. The last stone was laid of the Marquis of Anglesea's Column; its elevation is 100 feet from the base, standing upon a rock 260 feet above the level of the *Menai*; forming a most beautiful and most picturesque object, as viewed in the surrounding scenery, to a vast expanse.

Steam-boats appear to have come into very great and general use on the *Clyde*. No less than three sailed from Glasgow on Saturday, September 20, on excursions of some length, viz. the *Dumbarton Castle*, for Inverary; the *Britannia*, for Campbellton; and the *Albion*, for Arrochar. This circumstance is of importance to tourists, who wish to be conveyed with expedition to some of the most picturesque parts of the Highlands; for it is possible to dine on Monday in London, and on the Thursday following at Inverary, the romantic seat of the Duke of Argyll.

Birmingham, Oct. 3. During the last three days there has been greater bustle and more gaiety than was ever recollected by any individual in this town, in consequence of the influx of visitors attracted from all parts of these populous districts to the Music Meeting which is triennially held here for the benefit of the funds of the General Hospital. The receipts at the church and theatre amounted to 7776*l.* 16*s.* besides the amount received for the ball. To be added to this is the profit on books; making on the whole upwards of 8000*l.* which is 1000*l.* more than the last festival.

Among the improvements going on in *Exeter* is the repairing of the Cathedral. The South-west angle of the West front, built by Bishop Grandison A. D. 1332, being in a ruinous state, has been rebuilt by Mr. J. Kendall, with a scrupulous attention to the highly decorative style of the surrounding parts. Among the statues restored are those of Edward III. Alfred the Great, &c. supported by angels.

Lord Bulkeley has presented a remarkably fine-toned bell to the church at *Aber*, in Carnarvonshire, for the humane purpose of being rung during the recess of the tide in foggy weather, to enable bewildered travellers to direct their way over the Levan Sands to the shore; which will prevent similar accidents to that which

occurred in April last, when eight unfortunate persons perished in the water.

The seventy-fourth Methodist Conference assembled lately in Carver-street chapel, *Sheffield*. The following is the list of Preachers and Members, as stated in Conference:—In Great Britain, 193,670; Ireland, 21,031; France, and other parts of Europe, 175; Africa, India, and New South Wales, 241; West Indies, 20,288; British America, 2224; total, 237,629:—Travelling Preachers in Great Britain and Ireland, 713; Missionaries, 103; in all, 238,445; increase, 14,000!

At the late assizes for *Lancashire*, William Holden and three men named Ashcroft, the father and two sons, were tried for the murder of the two female servants of Mr. Littlewood, of Pendleton, near Manchester, on the 26th of April. They were all found guilty, and executed on the 5th September; but persisted in asserting their innocence both at the bar and on the scaffold.

Mrs. Wadsworth, of *Ovenden*, near Halifax, has erected a very elegant National school, and a dwelling-house for the accommodation of the master, where upwards of one hundred children are receiving instruction, and educated in the principles of the Established Church. Such a laudable institution is worthy of record, and will prove a blessing to the rising generations of that township.

A gift of 4000 yards of land, purchased at an expence of upwards of 1500*l.* has been presented, without solicitation, for the extension of the General Infirmary at *Leeds*, by Richard Fountaine Wilson, esq. of Melton on the Hill.

Oct. 16. A Special Commission for the trial of certain persons charged with High Treason was this day opened at *Derby*; of which our limits at present permit us to give but a brief account. The number of prisoners arraigned was 35. The trial of Jeremiah Brandreth, the leader of the rioters (called the Nottingham Captain), occupied the Court three days, when a verdict of Guilty was returned. William Turner, and Isaac Ludlam the elder, were severally found Guilty; the former on the fifth day, and the latter on the seventh. The trial of George Weightman, a youth of about 22 years of age, commenced on the seventh day; and he was also found Guilty, but the Jury strongly recommended him to mercy. A proposition was then made by the Crown Solicitor to the agents of the prisoners, that "mercy should be extended to such as remained to be tried, on condition of their withdrawing their plea of Not Guilty." This proposition was accepted, the evidence being so clear that no doubt could be entertained of their conviction; and on the following day 19 of the prisoners (*viz.* T. Bacon, J. Bacon, S. Hunt,

S. Hunt, J. Turner, E. Turner, J. Onion, J. Mackeswick, German Buxton, J. Godber, J. Moone, E. Moone, C. Swaine, J. Hill, J. Rawson, G. Brassington, W. Handwicke, W. Weightman, A. Johnson, and T. Bettison) pleaded Guilty.—On their being removed from the Bar, 12 others (J. Ludlam jun. S. Ludlam, W. Ludlam, R. Turner, J. Weightman jun. J. Weightman, T. Weightman, W. Adams, J. Wright, J. Topham, J. Lensor, and J. Savage) were brought up: an abstract of the indictment was read over to them, and the Attorney General, in a most feeling and impressive speech, declined offering evidence: the Jury consequently returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Learned Judge then thus addressed the prisoners: "Young men, I hope that you and every one of you, heard every word that was addressed by the Learned Attorney-General to the Jury; and I hope that it has made its due impression. Let me beseech you never to forget the danger you are now escaping; for I must inform you, that if the prosecution had proceeded against you, I have papers before me of your examinations before the Magistrates; and from them I know I might have been pronouncing the sentence of death on you, if his Majesty's Attorney General had chosen to proceed. To his compassion you owe your lives. He has trusted that you were misled by others, and he flatters himself you will be recalled to a good course of life. Take warning—go home, endeavour to lead a new and honest life here, and gain a happy eternity hereafter."

The Solicitor General said, "many of the prisoners had been apprehended under the warrant of the Coroner who sat on the body of Mrs. Hepworth's servant, a verdict of Wilful Murder being found against them. Such verdict having all the operative force of an indictment, he begged to announce that it was not his intention to proceed on it."—The prisoners who had pleaded Guilty were now conducted into Court; and after them came Brandreth, Isaac Ludlam the elder, William Turner, and George Weightman, whose approach was announced by the clanking of their irons, which echoed through the silent Hall in a horrid manner.—Mr. Lowndes addressed Brandreth in the form usual on such occasions; "Jeremiah Brandreth, you stand convicted of high treason; have you any thing to say why sentence of death should not be passed on you?" Brandreth, in a very low tone, addressed a few words to their Lordships, in which he expressed a hope that mercy would be shown to him.—W. Turner uttered a few words to the same effect, in reply to the foregoing question.—Isaac Ludlam said, "May it please your Lordships to shew

mercy. I hope your Lordships will. If I may be spared, my life shall hereafter be in such conformity with the laws of God and man, that no one shall repent that my prayer was attended to." While speaking, he was greatly agitated.—Geo. Weightman said nothing.—Several of those who had pleaded Guilty implored their Lordships to show mercy.

This ceremony concluded, the last awful business of the day commenced, and the Chief Baron then addressed them:

"Prisoners at the Bar, in the unhappy situation in which you now stand, it becomes my duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law, which you have incurred by the violation of the laws of your country. It must be some consolation to you, however, that you have had every assistance and every advantage that men in your situation could have. You have been defended by Counsel of your own selection, who, without any interruption from any quarter, used every exertion in your favour, which their experience, their learning, and their great abilities, suggested to them. I am speaking of those among you who pleaded Not Guilty. You were tried by several Juries, whose respectability was undoubted. During the whole of the investigation on this most important and solemn occasion, every attention has been paid to every side of the question; and yet those Juries found themselves compelled, by the most irresistible evidence, to find you Guilty of High Treason. Those of you who were not tried by a Jury, desired to have the liberty of withdrawing your pleas. You knew that your cases had been decided by the verdicts which had been given. You are, therefore, all of you, before the world, Guilty of the High Treason which the indictment charges against you—the highest offence known to our laws. Your insurrection, thank God, did not last long; but whilst it continued, it was marked with violence, and with the murder of an innocent young man, who did not offer the least provocation. That conduct has shewn the ferocity of your hearts. Your object was, to wade through the blood of your countrymen; to extinguish the Law and Constitution of the Country; and to substitute for the liberty of your fellow subjects, anarchy and the most complete ruin. God be praised! your purpose failed.—It is not my intention to dwell on this dreadful picture; but I may be allowed to express my sincere hopes, and sincere wishes, that the example which you will furnish on this important day, may deter others from yielding to the wild and frantic delusions of rapacious spirits; and warn others, if such others there be, from being made instruments in the hands of hellish agitators. Let me beseech you, to weigh well

well your condition ; your lives have become forfeited to the violated laws of your country. Make the most of the small portion of that life which is left, and endeavour to make some compensation to society by repentance. May your example serve to teach that great lesson that Mr. Goodwin read to you. You did go with haliers round your necks ; and the laws, thank God, are too strong for you ! I can not trust myself to say more ; [Here his Lordship was deeply affected] but must pass upon you the awful sentence of the law : which is, that you and each of you be taken hence to the gaol whence you came, from whence you must be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be thence severally hanged by the neck until you are dead ; your heads most then be severed from your bodies, which are to be divided into four quarters, and to be at his Majesty's disposal."

The greater part of the unhappy men seemed most deeply affected by this solemn address ; but Brandreth remained unmoved. They were taken from the bar, and conveyed back to the gaol, whither they were followed by several thousands of persons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 4. His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been very composed through the last month, but without any diminution of his disorder.

The original diamond ring of Mary Queen of Scots, upon which are engraved the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, *quartered*, and which was produced in evidence at the trial of the unfortunate Mary, as a proof of her pretension to the Crown of England, was in the possession of the late Mr. Blachford, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, at the time of his death. The history of this fatal ring is curious. It descended from Mary to her grandson Charles I. who gave it, on the scaffold, to Abp. Juxon, for his son Charles II. who, in his troubles, pawned it in Holland for 300*l.* where it was bought by Governor Yale, and sold at his sale for 320*l.* supposed for the Pretender. Afterwards it came into possession of the Earl of Ila, Duke of Argyle, and probably from him to the family of Mr. Blachford ; at the sale of whose effects it was said to have been purchased for the Prince Regent.

The Waterloo Bridge Company have obtained a loan of 60,000*l.* from Government, on a mortgage of their present tolls, to enable them to complete the grand opening, or road, from the bridge to the obelisk in St. George's-fields, besides making two smaller roads, Eastward to Blackfriars-road, and Westward to Westminster-road.

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This fine building rapidly advances towards completion. In its plan and execution, utility and service have been kept in view, rather than external ornament and decoration. The Southern, or water front, however, is not destitute of splendour ; but it is calculated to strike from novelty of design and colossal proportions, rather than from any tasteful or elegant display of modern architecture. The long room, which occupies the centre of the building, is of immense proportions, beyond any thing of the kind ever seen in any commercial country ; and the fittings-up are appropriate. It is lighted by nine gigantic windows, with semi-circular heads ; and in the centre of the range, under these, are grouped the Royal arms, on a very large scale, and executed in a fine style in Coade's artificial stone. Immediately below, and in the exact centre of the Southern front, is the principal entrance into the vaulted story, which runs under the whole edifice ; it is semicircular, and the upper compartment displays a huge escallop shell, decorated with the usual marine attributes, also in artificial stone. The façade cannot boast of much columnar display. On each side, near the extremities, the second and third stories are decorated with a range of six Ionic columns. These, with the decorations we have mentioned, constitute the entire ornamental parts of the water front. The *tout ensemble*, however, principally from its colossal proportions, is grand and imposing. At the same time this effect is rather diminished by the display of a *white dial-plate* in the centre of the attic story. The utility of such an index is obvious, but the *location* is eminently tasteless. —The Northern, or land front, which looks into Lower Thames-street, is neat, but perfectly unornamented. The numerous windows derogate from the appearance of solidity and strength. The whole of Lower Thames-street should certainly be widened to somewhat of an adequate breadth. An opening should be made so as to afford a proper view of that *bon morceau* of Sir Christopher Wren, the unique steeple of St. Dunstan's in the East, which is but a few yards from the back of the New Custom House. That disgusting spectacle, Billingsgate Market, is just on the Western flank of the building, which, doubtless, caused the Eastern extremity to be selected by the Commissioners for their offices. The fish market should be removed farther up towards London-bridge, which, so far, would greatly tend to the convenience of buying-frequenters, and afford room for the erection of a range of uniform subordinate offices on the East and West sides of the New Emporium of Metropolitan Trade.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Sept. 29. *The Duke of Savoy; or, Wife and Mistress*; a Musical Play, by Mr. Reynolds, the Music by Mr. Bishop.

Oct. 2. *The Youthful Days of Frederick the Great*; a Melo-Drama.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Carlton-house, Sept. 17. Lord Talbot, a Member of the Privy Council, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Somers, Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire.

Sept. 27. Lord William Gordon, Receiver General of Cornwall, vice Sir John M'Mahon, deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Edward Vernon Utterson, esq. barrister-at-law, Recorder of Chichester, vice Steele, deceased.

J. Gifford, esq. one of the Magistrates at Marlborough street, v. Sir W. Parsons, dec.

John-Edward Conant, esq. one of the Magistrates at Worship-street, v. Gifford.

Oxford, Oct. 8. Rev. Thomas Lee, Vice Chancellor of the University for the year ensuing.—Rev. Whittington Landon, D. D. Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D. D. and Rev. George-William Hall, D. D. Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Joseph L'Oste, LL. B. Postwick R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Taylor, M. A. Haynford R. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard-John Geldart, M. A. Little Billing R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Charles-James Blomfield, M. A. Tuddenham R. Suffolk.

Rev. George-Terey Carwithen, LL. B. Newton St. Cyres V. Devonshire.

Rev. J. Trevenen, jun. Caud R. Cornw.

Rev. Charles King, Witchampton R. Dorset.

Rev. William H. Holworthy, Eartham V. with Bowthorpe annexed, Sussex.

Rev. Henry Parr Beloe, Chaplain of the Tiber, vice Rev. S. W. Roberts, appointed to the Glasgow.

Rev. Charles Chichester, M. A. a prebendary of Exeter, vice Veysie, deceased.

Rev. T. Mitchenson, Thornton and Carington Chapellers, co. Lincoln.

Rev. H. Gauntlett, Cricklade St. Samson V. Wilts.

Rev. John Hopwood, Accrington Perpetual Curacy, co. Lancaster, vice Whitaker, deceased.

Rev. Alfred Hadfield, M. A. St. Stephen's, Liverpool, Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. Robert Sutton, St. Michael's, Spurriergate R. York.

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

Rev. Dr. Stewart, Loughgilly, R. co. Arm.

Rev. William Hildyard, A. M. Assistant Curate of Beverley Minister, v. Ramsay, dec.

Rev. John Morland, Aughton R. co. Lancaster.

Rev. Thomas Patt, Combrawleigh R. Devon, vice Drewe, deceased.

Rev. C. Golding, Stratford St. Mary R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Hicken, Ellenhall Perpetual Curacy, co. Stafford.

Rev. T. Hulse, North Ockendon R. Essex.

Rev. John Hutchinson, M. A. Edale, co. Denbigh, vice Turner, resigned.

Rev. W. Harrison, Overton R. Hants.

Rev. James Slade, M. A. Bolton-le-Moors V. Lancashire.

Rev. W. Keary, Nunnington R. co. York.

Rev. J. R. Relton, Marston Meysey Perpetual Curacy, co. Gloucester.

Rev. John Morton, Thrigby R. Norfolk.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 18. Hon. Mrs. St. John, a dau.—The lady of Rev. Sir Charles Anderson, bart. a dau.—24. At Colchester, the lady of Lieut.-col. Hon. W. H. Gardner, a son.—At Castle Guthrie, the wife of Thomas Mylne, esq. of Mylnfield, a son.—31. At Coligny, near Geneva, Lady Rendlesham, a daughter.

Sept. 3. At Gloucester, the wife of Hardwick Shute, esq. M. D. a dau.—At Hillsborough, the Marchioness of Downshire, a dau.—10. At Edinburgh, the wife of Robert Abercromby, esq. M. P. a dau.—11. At Armagh, the Countess of Castlestuart, a dau.—13. At Cardington, Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave, a son.—15. At Rhode Hall, co. Chester, the wife of Randle Wilbraham, esq. a son.—18. At Woodlands, co. York, the lady of Sir Bellingham Graham, bart. a dau.—20. In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Hon. Alexander Murray, a son.—In Lower Brook-street, the lady of Sir William-Duff Gordon, bart. M. P. a dau.—At his seat in Yorkshire, the wife of Maj.-gen. the Hon. Godfrey Bosville, a son.—26. At Abbey Hill, Edinburgh, Lady Menzies, a son.

Oct. 3. At Paris, Hon. Mrs. G. L. Newnham, a dau.—4. At Clifton, the Marchioness of Ely, a son.—6. Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline-Anne Macdonald, of Cla Ronald, a dau.—7. In Southampton-row, the wife of Hon. Charles Law, a dau.—At Kensington, the wife of Maj. Manby, a dau.—8. At Sydenham, the wife of Iltid Nicholl, esq. a dau.—At Dublin, Lady Eleanor Fetherston, a dau.—9. At the Vines, Rochester, the wife of Lieut.-col. Bingham (late of the grenadier guards), a dau.—14. At Brockley Hill, the wife of Robert Webber, esq. a dau.—20. At the Rectory-house, South Normanton, Derbyshire, the wife of Rev. Guy Bryaq, a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 20. Richard Holland Goode, esq. of Allesley, Warwickshire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Parkin, esq. of Great Ormond-street.

Theobald Butler, esq. of Ballynard Castle, to Miss Creaghe, dau. of the late Joseph C. esq. of Kill, co. Tipperary.

21. Major Tylden, Royal Engineers, to Lecilena, dau. of W. Baldwin, esq. of Stede-hill, Kent.

At Eglinton-castle, R. A. Oswald, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Lilia M'Queen.

23. John Holman Hay, esq. of the Admiralty, to Anne, fifth dau. of the late Henry Dyett, esq.

25. Lieut. Millett, R. N. of Marazion, to Miss Elizabeth Davy, of Penzance, youngest sister of Sir Humphrey Davy.

28. Rev. R. C. Chambers, of Llys Meirchion, vicar of Llanufyda, co. Denbigh, to Mary Anne, second dau. of R. Ingleby, esq. of Springfield, co. Flint.

29. T. B. Cole, esq. of Kirkland-hall and Beaumont Cote, Lancashire, to Louisa, youngest dau. of J. Grimshawe, of Preston.

30. Captain de Starck, R. N. to Miss Kent, niece to the late Sir Thomas Kent; the Duke of Sussex gave away the bride.

Christopher Wilkinson, esq. of Bread-street, and Whalley, Lancashire, to Anne, dau. of Thomas Hodgson, esq.

Sept. 1. Major Oliver, Royal Horse Artillery, to Marianne, dau. of the late Dudley Baxter, esq. of Atherstone, Warw.

At Sheffield, James Rimington, esq. of Hillsborough-house, to Sarah, dau. of S. B. Ward, esq. of Mount Pleasant.

3. John Marcon, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk, to Jane, dau. of Rev. A. Edwards, rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk.

At Guernsey, Thomas Williams, esq. eldest son of Capt. W. R. N. to Eliza Helen, eldest dau. of the late Maj.-gen. Hay, Colonel of the York Chasseurs.

4. John Frederick Daniell, esq. eldest son of G. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Rule, of Montague-place.

8. John Turing Ferrier, eldest son of Alexander F. esq. British Consul at Rotterdam, to Adriana, only dau. and heiress of the late Hermanus Joñas, esq. of Demerara.

At the British Ambassador's chapel, Paris, Rob. Baxter, esq. of Bombay, to Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of John Geo. Parkhurst, esq. and the late Dowager Lady Boynton.

10. Rev. G. Grenside, rector of Great Massingham, Norfolk, to Mary, only dau. of W. Bent, esq. of Parliament-street.

John Wall, esq. of the county Clare, to Eliza, only dau. of T. Cooke, esq. barrister-at-law, niece to Sir John Newport, bt.

11. W. Smith, esq. of Moreton-hall, co. Worcester, to Sophia, only dau. of J. Ward, esq. of Air-street, Piccadilly.

J. P. M. Kenyon, esq. late Captain in 2d Life-Guards, to Julia Anne, only dau. of the late General Rainsford.

John Leathley Armitage, esq. eldest son of E. Armitage, esq. of Farnley-hall, co. York, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Hen. Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.

A. W. Amyatt, esq. Lieut. Royal Irish Drag. Gds, to Caroline, dau. of M. Anketell, esq. of Anketell-grove, co. Monaghan.

12. G. H. Ward, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Saunders, M. D.

16. Barton Boucher, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Nathaniel Thorubury, rector of Avening, co. Gloucester.

Sir Alexander Willson, M. D. of Bath, to Miss James, only dau. of the late Selwyn James, esq. of Stroate, co. Gloucester.

G. H. Wilkinson, esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, to Elizabeth Jane, only dau. of the late G. Pearson, esq. of Harporley-park, co. Durham.

17. At Vienna. Count Joseph Esterhazy, of Galantha, to the Princess Mary of Metternich, dau. of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

18. At Paris. Dep. Commissary-general Dumaresq, to Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Lovelace, formerly of the Guards.

20. Lieut. W. Hamersley, 3d Garrison Battalion, to Jean, dau. of the late Campbell Brown, esq. of Antigua.

23. Capt. Parlbey, East India Company's Bengal Horse Artillery, to Anne, dau. of Rev. Dr. Hooker, of Rottingdean.

J. Best, esq. of Park-house, to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late S. R. Gausson, esq. of Brookman's Park, co. Hertford.

Major James Macalester, 13th Light Dragoons, to Georgina Maria, dau. of James Graham, esq. of Richardby, Cumb.

At Edinburgh, James Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Douglas.

25. J. S. Usher, esq. of Bristol, to Mrs. Nairne, widow of the late Major Robert Nairne, East India Company's cavalry.

Rev. Charles Thomas Johnson, rector of Enborne and Hampstead Marshal, Berks, to Lucy Anne, youngest dau. of the late Sir J. Blois, bart. of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk.

Francis, youngest son of Rev. Edward Smedley, of the Sanctuary, Westminster, to Frances Sarah, youngest dau. of G. Eliason, esq. of Alfred-house, Great Marlow.

30. At Dublin, Sir J. M. Doyle, K. C. B. &c. to Mary, only dau. of Major Bryan.

Lately.—William, only son of William Lewis, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Lucy, dau. of the late Charles Pritchard, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Oct. 7. The Earl of Desart, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Maurice N. O'Connor, esq.

20. Benjamin Lara, M. D. Resident Physician at Portsea, to Rachel, daughter of Thomas Walters, esq. of Hackney.

MEMOIR



is
st,
with
s of
nated
mental
e last,
mmuni-
er of this
occupied
e last month
ed to his bed
en in his work-
e day previous to
as there taken ill,
ny hours excruciating
subsiding of which he lay
considerable length of time in a qui-
ent state, and expired the next day,
about 11 o'clock, almost imperceptibly.
Thus died an Artist of superior emi-
nence, and unique in his attainments in
Ancient

patronage from Dr. Ducarel, William Seward, esq. and Thomas Barrett, esq. of Leigh, near Canterbury; the two latter of whom continued their friendship with him during their lives.

Encouraged by the flattering attention and recommendation of so many eminent and learned men, Mr. Carter was induced to enter upon his first great Work, "*Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting*," the first volume of which he dedicated to Lord Orford: an occurrence, about that time, the discovery of a statue in Westminster-hall, upon taking down the old stairs leading to the Exchequer, of which, together with other sculptures about the Hall, he had an intention of publishing an etching, having given him the idea of commencing a Work illustrative of the Antient Sculpture and Painting of this Kingdom. In this Work Mr. Carter received much valuable assistance from several eminent Antiquaries, and particularly from Mr. Gough, both in compiling and revising the descriptions of his plates; in the course of which no less than ten articles were written expressly for it by that distinguished Antiquary.

In the year 1782, he was employed by Wm. Bray, esq. F. A. S. the now worthy Treasurer, from whom he received great countenance and recommendation, and always remained on the most friendly terms.

During the year 1783, he was engaged by the Earl of Exeter to copy some paintings in water-colours, "*The Spanish Royal Family* (contemporary with James I.), and some of the Nobility at the late Lord Grantham's, Whitehall." This Nobleman (to whom he had permission to dedicate the second volume of his "*Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting*," which he finished in 1794, and which completed that Work,) proved a liberal patron to him.—At the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in the Spring of 1786, Mr. Carter exhibited his splendid Drawing, the design for the Frontispiece of his first volume of "*Antient Sculpture and Painting*," upon which occasion he received the following gratifying letter from Mr. Gough.

"Mr. Carter, May 15, 1786.

"You will believe that I do not flatter you, when I tell you how highly I was pleased with your Drawing at the Exhibition. I am impatient to see it engraved, and am,

"Your very humble servant, R. G."

This Drawing, together with the Companion, the design for the Frontispiece to his second volume, and two other highly finished Drawings, unpublished, he has bequeathed by his Will to his old and firm friend Sir Henry C. Englefield, whom he likewise appointed one of his executors, and only legate, with the exception of his other two executors.

Among his chief patrons we may also recount that eminent encourager of the Fine Arts, Sir Richard Cok Hoare, bart.; and Thomas Lister Parker, esq. Sir Richard has perhaps the largest collection of finished Drawings that Mr. Carter ever made for one person; and a curious collection of Drawings of English Dresses was made expressly for Mr. Parker.

In the course of the year 1786, he commenced publishing a second Work, consisting of small etchings of "*Views of Antient Buildings in England*." This Work is comprised in six volumes, duodecimo; and was intended by Mr. Carter, not only as a pocket companion to the Antiquary, but likewise as an Index to his valuable and extensive collection of Sketches.

Having brought, as before stated, his splendid Work of "*Specimens of Antient Sculpture and Painting*," to a close in the year 1794; he the following year began a new one of great importance and magnitude, "*The Antient Architecture of England*," the first volume of which he lived to finish, and which he received permission to dedicate to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but the second was left incomplete.—With this we terminate the Account of his Works published by himself.

But we have now to recount the very elaborate, faithful, and beautiful Drawings executed by him of St. Stephen's Chapel, the Abbey Church of Bath, and the Cathedrals of Exeter, Durham, and Gloucester, for the Society of Antiquaries, and which were afterwards published by them—Works truly honourable, and worthy of that learned Body. Add to these his Drawings of the Cathedral of Wells, made for the same Society, but which have not yet met the public eye. It will, however, be much to be lamented if the last efforts of the delicate pencil of this eminent Artist in the service of this Society (of which he was chosen a Member in March 1795), and without which there would be an evident deficiency in this branch of their Works, should not be published.

The Surveys of Bath, Exeter, Gloucester, Durham, and Wells, were made under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Carter's feelings, they having been, (after the decease of that eminent Antiquary Mr. Topham, who first proposed the publication of St. Stephen's Chapel, and superintended its execution,) continued principally in consequence of the exertions and influence of his zealous and continued friend Sir H. C. Englefield in the Council of the Society of Antiquaries: who likewise took a most distinguished part in the prosecution of these splendid Works, having alone drawn up the Account of the several Churches, and superintended the publications.

The Drawings of the Abbey Church of
St.

St. Alban's*, made by Mr. Carter for Mr. Gough, and presented by him to the Society of Antiquaries, by whom they were subsequently published, swell a list of Works so numerous, and yet so highly delicate in design and execution, as could hardly be considered capable of being executed by the pencil of one man. Yet another set of numerous highly-finished Drawings, with Descriptions, of York Minster, crown his industrious career in this line of his profession.

As an Architect in the Antient English style, his designs were carried into effect, amongst others, in the following works:—A small Oratory, with appropriate decorations, for James Moore, Esq. F. A. S. about the years 1794, 1795.—Also a very rich Monument and Chimney-piece for Trench Chiswell, Esq.—In the year 1800, he was employed at Otlands in certain parts of the exterior of the house, and in a Chimney-piece. A few years afterwards he made a design of four Alms-houses, afterwards erected at Wrotham, in Kent.—The Great West Window at Exeter Cathedral, executed by Coade, about eight or nine years ago, under Mr. Soane, was from designs made by Mr. Carter.—And a Chapel now completing near Sevenoaks, in Kent, is likewise from his pencil; the very curious roof of which, in part framed under his immediate inspection, exhibits a genuine specimen of the antient mode of framing timber-work.

His leisure hours, if a man engaged in such laborious undertakings could have been considered as possessing any, were not idly spent. Musick and Antiquarian pursuits, followed *con amore*, filled up the hours not engaged in his profession.—Musick, which was the delight of his youth, was the companion of his maturer years, and the solace of his age; and, although almost a self-taught Musician, his compositions were very interesting and considerable. He had likewise exhibited early in life a dramatic taste, which he seemed to have imbibed from his maternal Grandfather John Jameson, a Lancaster man, who had written a variety of dramatic pieces, novels, &c. Being thus disposed, he had, in his younger days, written several little pieces, which he had set to Musick; and this turn of mind growing with his strength, he continued his compositions, and set portions of Shakespeare's Plays to Musick. He likewise wrote an Ode on the Death of Richard II. to which he composed the Musick. But his *Chefs d'œuvre* in this line were two Operas founded upon the History, Au-

tient Manners and Customs of this Country. "The White Rose," and "The Cell of St. Oswald," which he not only wrote, but set to musick, and painted the scenery adapted to them, which he exhibited upon a small stage.—And even in the latter part of his life he appears to have advanced far in the writing and composition of a third Opera, illustrative of Antient Manners not introduced in his former productions.

The pages of the Gentleman's Magazine will shew how much of his time he devoted to Antiquarian subjects, and the zeal with which he was animated when he considered any precious remain was threatened with destruction, or an antient building about to be disfigured by a new character being given to it under the deluding ideas of reparation or improvement. Upon occasions like these his soul was all on fire; he felt the meditated attack upon these objects of his veneration, as an attack upon himself, as if his own rights were invaded; and his warmth was incapable of being estimated by those who did not feel a congenial flame; his sentiments were, therefore, frequently misunderstood, if not reprehended. But he had the satisfaction of knowing, in more instances than one, that his representations had warded off the fatal blow, and saved the desired objects from destruction.

In 1798, a series of Communications were commenced in this Miscellany, under the title of "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," with the signature of *An Architect*. Mr. Carter never publicly acknowledged himself to be the author of these Essays: but no one in the slightest degree acquainted with his turn of mind, his pursuits, or his style of expressing himself, or who had read other acknowledged communications of his in the same Publication, could for a moment hesitate in ascribing them to their real author.

Towards the Autumn of last year his health began to decline; he was, at first, attacked with diarrhoea, afterwards with dyspepsy. In the Spring, symptoms of dropsy appeared, which finally terminated his existence. The vigour of his mental powers, however, remained till the last, as appears by the posthumous communication published in the last number of this Magazine, p. 199, and which had occupied his attention during part of the last month of his life. He was confined to his bed hardly one day, having been in his work-room the morning of the day previous to his dissolution; he was there taken ill, and suffered many hours excruciating pain; after the subsiding of which he lay for a considerable length of time in a quiescent state, and expired the next day, about 11 o'clock, almost imperceptibly.

Thus died an Artist of superior eminence, and unique in his attainments in

* To the description of these Drawings, written by Mr. Carter, is annexed a concise Account of the Abbey Church, by Mr. Gough, which, having been left unfinished at his death, was completed by Mr. Nichols.

Antient English Architecture. In this, his knowledge and experience were great, it having been the study of a long life.—As an Antiquarian Draftsman his abilities were truly estimable;—he was extremely faithful in his delineations,—delicate and elaborate in his drawings; but they were the unadorned and absolute fac-similes of the objects pourtrayed.—He was indefatigable in his profession, which he followed not merely as a profession, but as a pursuit in which his delight was centered.—His death, certainly, may be considered as a national loss; occasioning an *hiatus* in society difficult to be filled up—

———"Take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

He was, by his own particular request, interred at Hampstead, where a small memorial of him is intended to be placed.

. To the preceding communication we are enabled to add, from a different source, the following notice of Mr. CARTER.

"*Laus intemperata nullâ vix pluris
meritò habetur.*"

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

To men whose lives have been eminently distinguished for their virtues, their rank, their talents, or their industry, it is usual to pay the tribute of a memoir when they have ceased to live. It is a tribute of respect equally due to the departed and the publick. Under this feeling, therefore, tho' ill qualified, the writer of this sketch takes upon himself to add a few particulars to the casual mention which has been made in some of the public prints, of the death of Mr. John Carter, for insertion in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, that your valuable publication may possess some account of a man whose literary labours have appeared in it during so many years, and which have contributed to give it an interest that belongs to no similar periodical work. To you, Mr. Urban, who have lost a Friend, and a valuable Correspondent, to myself, who have lost an acquaintance and an intelligent companion, and to every admirer of Antiquity, it can afford but little satisfaction to read the *shorn character* of the veteran Antiquary deceased: to be told that he was an *honest, sober, industrious* man, and a quiet neighbour; or that he possessed *indefatigable industry, unwearied perseverance*; or a cold remark or two upon his professional attainments; while the one may be claimed by men who never considered industry as a recommendation, or ability as its consequence; and the other is liberally bestowed upon those who have creditably performed the toils of their separate employments. Whether such encomiums are as often merited as bestowed, is not now the subject of inquiry; it would be invidious at almost any time to conjec-

ture, when few men, like the *Spectator*, "*write (or even speak) themselves out.*" But it must at least be confessed, that these Memoirs are sometimes biassed by the partiality or prejudice of those who compose them; and perhaps those very qualities which by one person are recorded as great, and noble, and praiseworthy, are by another met with indifference or total neglect.

The subject of these lines is entitled to more than has yet been said of him: he had to pass through the thick cloud of obscurity, which hung over his birth, education, and early connexions, to fix his mind, his untaught talents, upon a profession then neither well known nor liberally encouraged, which claims its origin from refinement, and, while one of the most elegant, is one of the most useful employments which can occupy the mind of man. By natural genius, invariable perseverance, and ready comprehension; scrupulous attention to the principles of the art, and zeal which no threat, no promise, no expectation of profit, no fear of poverty or opposition, could controul, he arrived at the head of his profession, rejecting the stiff unnatural works of former Artists, and making those improvements in Architectural Drawing which have been since followed, and in some respects never perhaps equalled; affording an instance that genius is rather concerned in *inventing*, than improving upon an invention. But his professional attainments were not the only proofs of his possessing an active ingenious mind; among these proofs must be reckoned Music and the Dramatic art; to both of which he enthusiastically devoted himself, and has left several compositions of both kinds behind him.

Little indeed is in my knowledge of the early years of Mr. Carter's life; it will therefore be impossible to say much of him before he made himself known as an Artist; either whether in his youthful days he evinced any of those peculiar traits which afterwards marked his character; or whether he gave any indication of that talent, which when ripened was displayed in such works as will hand his name to posterity as long as buildings of antiquity shall find an admirer. I have heard from his own confession, that when young he received but little school education, and that of a very humble kind; and that, except from his father, he had no instruction in drawing, whose practice was almost wholly confined to the human figure, he being a Mason and Sculptor. The progress he made kept pace with his practice, as his subsequent works in the historic way prove. But what first induced him to pursue Architecture is to me unknown: certain it is that he followed it with a resolution to attain eminence, If exertion and perseverance would ensure success; and from hence his
love

love of Antiquity had its origin, and his finally becoming its investigator, advocate, and preserver. In his habits he was frugal even to parsimony, and very temperate; and his make, which was tall and thin, rendered him capable of enduring privations and hardships which many men would have sunk beneath. His principles were certainly sound; his integrity incorruptible; but his manners were reserved; his temper irascible; and his resolution sometimes bordered on obstinacy. Like most men, therefore, he had his foibles; and from these the greatest minds are not exempt, for perfection is beyond the power of Humanity to possess. He is now dead, and let his faults die with him; he has laid down the pen he wielded in hostility, and bid farewell to all those objects his heart most delighted in! "*He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone!*"

But we must proceed, and investigate his knowledge of Antiquity, and his judgment as an Antiquary. As to parts of his conduct, it will be most difficult to decide on them, since he was different at different times, though bigoted to an opinion when once finally formed; so that no man created more adversaries, if not enemies, by his opinions and writings. His failings were doubtless heightened by every one whose dislike he had roused, and they were never entirely forgotten even by those who most respected him; and though his fame as an Artist, and practice as an Architect, would otherwise have been more respected and extended, yet considerable merit will never be denied to him by the impartial. As an Artist, he was original, elaborate, correct; as an Architect, where his own judgment alone was consulted, he approved himself scrupulously minute, characteristic, and perfect. But instances of the latter kind are very few, for his attachment to ancient examples would never suffer him, for the prospect of the greatest emolument, to deviate in any particular, whatever inconvenience might attend exact imitation.

Possessing myself feelings of veneration for our grand National Architecture, and ever solicitous for the preservation of the pristine perfection, accordance, and arrangement of the many Fabrics existing in, and ornamenting our country,—I am still persuaded that the Pointed style of building is best calculated for religious structures, and incomparably less capable of affording that comfort and convenience for domestic life, suitable to the present age, than the Grecian or Roman; and I am of opinion, that where this style may be adopted, it will exceed the power of the most skilful Architect to suit a room, or a staircase, in every respect to the original from whence the design is borrowed. A side elevation, indeed, a screen, or a roof,

may be transferred from a church to a castle, or from an aisle to a drawing-room; and if this is done with accuracy,—nay, if it is done with deviations from richness to simplicity, or the reverse, which is occasionally necessary,—it is an injustice to the Architect and Patron to deny the praise they separately merit for having copied their original thus far, and without a sacrifice of those comforts necessary for a habitation or a palace. It is an injury to the cause for which we plead to act so, as it tends to damp the spirit for imitation, which was despised by *Batty Langley*, whose rules are now so deservedly reprobated; and it moreover creates a contempt for copying in those who would otherwise resort to old examples with satisfaction and advantage. It is here then we feel ourselves obliged principally to differ from the stubborn rules of our late great advocate for Antiquity;—a difference which we cannot hesitate to retain, while the advantages and disadvantages above specified are apparent to every one, and must be acknowledged by all who do not wish to grant every thing to effect; and while we have before us for our authority, the noble work of *Wyatt* at Ashridge, or the grand residence of the Earl of Lonsdale, Lowther Castle, by *Smirke*, buildings which confer lasting honour on the patrons and architects, and far exceed any other structures of modern times. No person can view these princely piles without admiration, or without lamenting that the same age could rear a vast building* the reverse of all these characters; a work of gaudy insignificance and splendid uselessness.

It cannot then be wondered at that this veteran Antiquary should imbibe a prejudice against nearly every imitative building of this kind, when all that renders the ancient Architecture beautiful, all that gives it consistency, character, and solemnity, is perverted or violated; a chapel converted to the uses of a stable, or a church transformed into a dwelling-house. It was Mr. Carter's opinion, that a church should not appear like a mansion, or a mansion like a cathedral, and that each ought to possess its respective characters and ornaments, without injury to any peculiar style. As far as regards his designs, which the writer has seen roughly sketched on paper, more by way of illustrating remarks, than for actual purposes, he scrupulously followed his own maxims; and in copying any portion of an old building, it was not sufficient that every moulding and ornament should agree, but the proportion and place of every stone must follow: a door, therefore, a window, or a buttress, became a work of considerable care and time, so that even

* In the neighbourhood of Chester.

a small building on the same scale of accuracy would have been an undertaking for his life. Thus we are convinced that with his science in construction, and his abilities as a draftsman, he was not fitted to superintend the erection of a great fabric; and it is fortunate for Antiquity, the public, and himself, that he was more of the Artist than Architect; since his valuable representations of Sculpture and Painting, and ancient Architecture of England, have preserved the forms of buildings and decorations long lost, and many which may be hereafter demolished; since his writings have done still more for their preservation; and since he was rewarded through them with a handsome competency. These extensive and useful Works were wholly executed by Mr. Carter, in a free and masterly manner, with character, boldness, and a feeling peculiar to those who know the utility of every line they draw. Still it is to be lamented that the latter is not complete, and that neither should have received the patronage they merited.

Mr. Carter was well acquainted with the history of most of our ecclesiastical buildings, and the various styles of the English Architecture; also with the ancient religious ceremonies and customs, and the uses of various members now appearing but as ornaments; which greatly facilitated his progress in their survey, and rendered his descriptive remarks highly interesting: while his knowledge of the art of construction gave all his Works a precision and accuracy not otherwise to be obtained. Of the several noble publications executed by the Society of Antiquaries (of which he was many years a member), Mr. Carter was at various times employed to make the Drawings; and it is no more than justice to say, that neither before nor since the period of his engagement as Artist to that respectable body of Gentlemen, have such estimable works been produced. His Drawings of York Minster, made under the patronage of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. are unique, elaborate, and beautiful.

Your pages, Mr. Urban, can bear testimony to Mr. Carter's unwearied perseverance in the cause of Antiquity. In the defence of an old relic, he would brave the keenest war that pen could wage: he was never intimidated by threats, or diverted from his object by ridicule; and as he gave no quarter, so he expected, and received none. But the severity and sarcasm which too often marked his writings, are not to be justified. He would repeatedly declare himself a "*coward in every thing but the good old cause*;" and this I sincerely believe, for exclusively of this he had no fixed determination: nervous to an excessive degree, he would fancy the greatest consequences to have arisen from the most

casual and trifling cause; and a dispute with a servant has brought on a fever:—to causes like this he attributed the illness which attended the latter years of his life.

With one observation more I close this Memoir of Antiquity's most resolute friend; it regards the Collection of Sketches Mr. Carter made, and which are comprised in a number of folio volumes, arranged according to date. Their chief value consists in their being thus connected, and the assistance that one may afford the other; for the Artist's style of drawing was so peculiarly his own, and so undefined, that if disjoined, many of them would appear more like the productions of memory than genuine sketches. But some of them are admirably executed, and I have often preferred their boldness and character to the more elaborate copy.

These, Mr. Urban, are a few of the remarks resulting from many years' acquaintance with Mr. Carter; and let this candid Memoir of him be considered as the tribute of one who admired and respected his abilities, and will for ever revere his memory. I sincerely hope that the "*good old cause*," for which he so ardently struggled, will never want defenders; and that the glorious Fabricks of Antiquity, which he zealously venerated till death, will be preserved as long as the Fine Arts and Architecture shall claim an admirer. Yours, &c. *R.*

RICHARD BEAN, Esq.

Whose melancholy death at Hastings, was noticed in page 87, at the time he met with that fatal accident, was in his twenty-sixth year. In that short portion of life allotted him for his mortal career, he had made so rapid a progress in Painting, Musick, and Engraving, uniting with them so extensive a knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, and the various other sciences connected with the Fine Arts, that his friends confidently predicted from so promising a dawn, a day of brightness, when his name would rank high among the illustrious men his country has produced.

Each of the pursuits in which Mr. Bean engaged, was sufficient of itself to occupy the whole time and attention of ordinary men, but one isolated department of art was not enough to fill the extensive grasp of his mind. Nature had been liberal to him in her gifts, and his genius enabled him to perform with ease whatever he attempted, and to succeed in whatever he undertook.

In the leisure hours that he allowed himself from his higher studies, he acquired the practice of Riding, Fencing, and Dancing; those accomplishments which add grace to the figure, and polish to the manners. One only acquirement, Swimming, was

was unknown to him, which, like the vulnerable heel of Achilles, was an avenue for Death to enter and force the soul from her earthly temple. Engraving was the original destination of Mr. Bean; and high expectations were formed of him from an exquisite portrait he engraved of Blake from Sciavonetti, when he had not been more than two years under the tuition of a master. During the short time he practised the graphic art, he produced the portraits of Brooke, of Goopy, and a set of anatomical plates (yet unpublished), which for correctness, force, and harmony, show what he would have been had he continued at engraving. But his mind, too independent to follow the ideas of other men, determined him to become a painter, and to abandon engraving entirely.

Among English painters the sublime conceptions of Blake, the epic compositions of Barry, and the unrivalled graces of Stothard, were the object of his admiration, attention, and imitation.

Mr. Bean availed himself of the opportunity the Peace afforded, in 1814, of residing in Paris, and there pursued his studies in the school of Mons. Guerin, selecting for objects of his particular attention the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Albert Durer, among the old masters; and the classic productions of David, Le Theive, and Gerard, among the moderns. Paris was at that time the centre of every attraction, and enriched with every thing that could interest the lovers of Art, Science, and Literature. That splendid Luminary which had lately blazed in its political hemisphere was indeed set, but the irradiations of his glory were every where visible and perceptible.

While Mr. Bean resided in that city, he was visited by Mr. Dyer, whose congenial sentiments on art had cemented a friendship between them that was never for a moment loosened; they had the pleasure of viewing together the stupendous collection in the Louvre, which in magnitude and value was never before, and perhaps will never again be assembled under one roof.

On the return of Napoleon to Paris, Mr. Bean came back to England, and resided when in town with his brother, Mr. Thomas Bean, of Albemarle-street. This gentleman, who is confessedly one of the first musical amateurs in the country, gave to his brother a decided predilection for that fascinating art, which he pursued with unremitted ardour until his death.

In last June Mr. Bean, with one of his sisters, and their niece, went to pass some time at Hastings, where he invited Mr. Dyer, who, the next morning after his arrival, had the misfortune to witness the death of his friend, and narrowly to escape himself.

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

MR. JOSEPH GEORGE HOLMAN.

This gentleman, who, about twenty years ago, was a celebrated performer on the boards of Covent Garden Theatre, and there opposed Kemble for some time in the same characters, fell a victim to the yearly contagious autumnal fever which prevails in some parts of the United States of North America, at Rockaway, a bathing-place, in Long Island (not far from the present residence of Cobbet of political notoriety), on the 24th of August 1817, in his 53d year.

Mr. Holman was of a very respectable family; one of his ancestors was a baronet of great popularity, Sir John Holman, bart. of Warkeworth Castle, Banbury; but the title is extinct. His father held some parochial office in London, but died when this his son was a child. The first knowledge which the writer had of him was, when under the care of his mother. He received the rudiments of his education under Dr. Barrow, master of the academy in Soho-square, a tutor of great abilities, and who, in order to improve his pupils in oratory, had theatrical exhibitions during the Christmas holidays. At that of 1778, the writer of this small tribute to the memory of his friend Holman was present. [It has been said by some biographers that Garrick was present, and pronounced most favourably of that youth's performance of the character of Hamlet. If, however, our Roscius had been present, it must have been known to the writer; but no such circumstance was mentioned; besides, Garrick died within a month or five weeks after this performance; immediately prior to his death he was on a visit to Lord Spencer, returned indisposed to his house in the Adelphi, and never recovered.]

Young Holman performed Hamlet to the surprise of the audience, consisting chiefly of the parents of the students. The young Baron Plaistow (with whose ticket the writer was admitted) performed one of the characters, and spoke the Prologue, written by Dr. Barrow on the occasion. The writer, then himself about the same standing, was invited among several young theatrical amateurs, by the eldest son of the late Mr. P'Anson of Bedford-row. After dinner, the juvenile part of the company retired to the drawing-room, and began *spouting*, to a pitch that soon drew the full-grown gentry below to their performances. Holman gave his speeches, or rather rantings, with a force that surprised them.

Mr. Holman soon after embraced a theatrical life. His friends intended him for the Church, and, with that view, he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1780; and such was the estimation in which he was held, that he received academic

demical honours even after joining the theatrical corps.

His first appearance on a public stage was in the character of Romeo, at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1784. As an Actor, he had considerable merit, but he never could cool the indiscriminating fire of youth. It did well in the scene with Friar Laurence in Romeo and Juliet, and fixed him in the first rank as a Tragedian. Mr. Hull spoke an introductory address on that occasion, written by Dr. Barrow; and he became a successful performer.

At the end of the third season he quitted that stage, owing to some dispute about an increase of salary. He then went to Dublin, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where he acquired great popularity, which contributed to restore him to Covent-garden; but in 1800 another difference broke out still more violently than the former, and Mr. Holman again quitted the stage that had given birth to his talents. After playing a short time at the Haymarket, he visited Dublin, of which theatre he purchased a share, but he soon relinquished it on account of the distracted state of the country.

Finding little remuneration for his services, he embarked for the *land of promise*, the United States of America, where he performed with great *éclat*. He returned to London in 1812, and appeared at the Summer Theatre in the Haymarket, London, several nights in Jaffier, to his daughter's Belvidera. He was also, at the same time, engaging performers for the American Stage, where he had taken the Theatre at Charlestown, one of the gayest but most unhealthy cities in America during the summer months. There as Manager (the fate of all Managers) he was thwarted behind the scenes, so that appeals were made to the public; and parties ran high in that theatrical hemisphere. The autumnal fever also soon succeeded; and before he could depart, it is supposed, he imbibed the contagion, which has been very rife there last summer. Too late he hastened to the state of New York, and there died, greatly regretted by all who knew him. The American Obituary says, that Mr. Saunders, Miss Moore, and Miss Latimer, of Holman's Thespian Company, died about the same time, and of the same fever; and that Mr. Holman married the latter lady, an esteemed vocal performer, two days only previous to his death! In 1798 he married the youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, which lady died in 1810.

The abilities of Mr. Holman as an actor are sufficiently declared, by his maintaining a powerful rivalry with Kemble; and his *Lord Townley* will long be remembered with admiration by the lovers of the Drama. He was distinguished as a gen-

tleman and a scholar; and by the urbanity of his manners, and the force of his talents, greatly contributed to enhance the character of his profession. The virtues of his heart are known to all with whom he was in habits of intercourse.—The principal of Mr. Holman's writings for the stage are: "Abroad and at Home, a comic opera," 1796; "Red Cross Knights, a play," 1799; "The Votary of Wealth, a comedy," 1799; "What a Blunder! a comic opera," 1800; "Love gives the Alarm, a comedy," 1804, not printed; and "The Gazette Extraordinary, a comedy," 1811.

SIR JOHN M'MAHON.

Sept. 12. Died at Bath, the Rt. Hon. Sir John M'Mahon, bart. a privy counsellor, and late private secretary, secretary extraordinary, and keeper of the privy purse, to the Prince Regent. He was a gentleman of most kind and courteous manners, steady and constant in his friendship, zeal, fidelity, and affection; very anxious to do good, and doing it always without parade or ostentation. With the best qualities of the heart, we may add, that he had a very cultivated understanding, and a sound judgment; "the clearest head, with the sincerest heart."—He was among the best letter-writers of his time, and in the performance of that duty always did honour to the sentiments of his Royal Master; and rendered even a refusal of a request palatable to the parties.—Sir John was a native of Ireland. His father, John M'Mahon, patentee comptroller of the Port of Limerick, had been originally in the humble situation of butler to the family of Clements, Earl of Leitrim, but allied himself, by marriage, to the respectable family of Stackpole, of the city of Cork: he died December 22, 1789, leaving issue, by his first wife (who was of his own original station in life), an only son, the late Right Hon. Sir John M'Mahon; by his second wife, Mary, daughter of James Stackpole, of the city of Cork, esq. a respectable merchant, he had issue two sons; viz. the Right Hon. Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, created a baronet of the United Kingdom, Dec. 27, 1814; 2. Col. Tho. M'Mahon, now Sir Tho. M'Mahon, bart. agreeably to the limitations in the patent granted to his eldest brother, Sir John, in 1817, who, having no issue, obtained a remainder of the title to his youngest brother, Thomas; his next brother, Sir William, having been near three years previously promoted to a baronetage in his own person.—By Sir John's will, dated April 26, 1816, his brother, the Right Hon. Sir W. M'Mahon, is appointed the sole executor. The personal property is sworn to be under 90,000*l.*; 20,000*l.* are given to the said Sir William M'Mahon, and he is also appointed

pointed residuary legatee. To Col. Tho. M'Mahon, aid-de-camp to the Prince Regent, is left the sum of 10,000*l.*; to Susan-Elizabeth Wyldé, otherwise Mitford, the sum of 5000*l.*; to Thomas Marrable, esq. "a dear and esteemed friend," the sum of 2000*l.* The testator adds to this bequest—"And, with my last prayers for the glory and happiness of the best-hearted man in the world, the Prince Regent, I bequeath him the said Thomas Marrable as an invaluable servant." Another bequest is to Sir Walter Farquhar, "the preserver of my life for many years," 600 guineas; and to another medical attendant 500*l.*

RIGHT HON. J. P. CURRAN.

Oct. 14. Died, at Amelia-place, Brompton, aged nearly 70, the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran. His last moments were so tranquil, that those around him could scarcely mark the moment of expiration.

Mr. Curran was a native of the county of Cork. His parents had nothing to bestow upon him but the rudiments of classical education, which he completed in Trinity College, Dublin. Shortly after he was called to the Bar he married Miss O'Dell, a lady of respectable family, but slender fortune, with whom he became acquainted on Circuit. His splendid talents soon brought him into notice in his profession, in which he obtained a silk gown in the administration of the Duke of Portland. In 1784 we find him seated in the House of Commons of Ireland, and seconding, with much sportive humour, every effort of the popular party for the emancipation of the country, and the establishment of its commercial freedom and political independence. During the arduous and interesting period in which Mr. Fitzgibbon (late Earl of Clare) filled the office of Attorney General, he was one of the leading men in opposition, and of course came into frequent collision with that Lawyer. The high tone of defence, upon legal constitutional questions, with which the Attorney General endeavoured to bear down his opponents, was more frequently ridiculed by the wit, than combated by the arguments, of Mr. Curran. If, in this mode of contest, he did not always repel the blow, he at least evaded its force; and although he could not on every occasion boast of victory, he at least escaped defeat. Of one of those contests the issue was more serious—it produced a duel, but which was attended with no injury to either party: this happened in the administration of the late Duke of Rutland. The Duchess of Rutland and a large party of her female friends were present in the gallery during the discussion; and the irritation excited by the keenness of Mr. Curran's wit, it may easily be supposed,

was not allayed by such a presence.—As a Lawyer, he was not particularly distinguished by the extent of his knowledge, or the depth of his researches: he stood in this respect only on an equality with his competitors; it was as an Advocate that he outstripped them; and no advocate ever made the cause of his client so much his own. So powerful and persuasive were the allurements of his eloquence, that a Dublin Jury became afraid of listening to his address, and went into the box upon their guard against his seductive powers. Some of his Speeches in defence of many of his unfortunate countrymen have been published, and afford a satisfactory specimen of his eloquence. Next to his eloquence, his acuteness in examining a witness challenged public admiration. He was considered shrewder than Lord Erskine, and more polished than Sir W. Garrow. His Parliamentary Speeches seldom possessed the excellence which marked his professional eloquence; they were desultory and irregular, lively bursts and sketches, conceived more in the wantonness of fancy, than the serious exertions of his mind; keen strokes of satire, flying shafts of wit, instead of profound reasoning. His talents and his attachment to the popular cause rendered him, in the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Bedford, a subject of care, next to the late lamented Mr. Ponsonby. While the latter was made Lord Chancellor, an arrangement was made with the late Sir Michael Smith, then Master of the Rolls, by which Mr. Curran was appointed in his place; a situation in which he particularly distinguished himself for clear and correct decisions: this happened in the year 1806. His friends thought that his interests could not be better consulted, but he was of a different opinion: it did not harmonize with the particular course of his legal knowledge and practice; and he would have preferred the office of Attorney General, which he thought would have led to the chief seat in the Court of King's Bench. He lived to be convinced of the weakness of this speculation. It served, however, to destroy some old friendships, and afford much uneasiness to his latter days. Mr. Curran enjoyed a pension of 3000*l.* a year, settled upon him on his resigning his office, in 1815, in favour of Sir William M'Mahon, the present Master of the Rolls in Ireland.—His oratory was of a peculiar species; it was completely *sui generis*—ever the sudden burst of strong and passionate feelings, which seemed to rise in proportion as the grand conceptions of his mind became more and more illuminated by the coruscations of his wit—the lightning flashes of a vigorous and highly poetical imagination.

HON. HENRY ERSKINE.

Oct. 8. Died, at his seat at Ammondell, the Hon. Henry Erskine. Thus at nearly the same moment the former great Leader and Ornament of the Scots Bar, as well as that of the Irish, viz. the Rt. Hon. J. P. Curran, has paid the debt of nature. Mr. Henry Erskine was long the Dean of Faculty, to which he was raised by his brethren from their respect for the superiority of his talents, and his uniform maintenance of the dignity and independence of the Bar. On the return of the Whigs to office, he was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland, at the same time that his brother was made Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. His devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty was ardent and sincere. He was inflexible only in liberal opinions; in all the relations of private life he was most placable and conciliatory. It was peculiarly honourable to the illustrious family of Buchan, that at one and the same time, and for many years, the two brothers of the Noble Earl should be the unrivalled leaders of the English and Scottish Bars; both equally eminent, not only for the ardour with which they maintained the privileges, and guarded the lives, liberties, and properties, of their fellow citizens, but also for the brilliant wit, perfect integrity, and irresistible persuasion, of their professional exertions. The conversational powers of Mr. Henry Erskine were of the first order—prompt, gentle, and luminous; his flashes of wit irradiated every countenance, while his amenity left no sting behind. His epigrams and *bon mots* were innumerable, many of them are on record; and we trust that the elegant effusions of his Muse, and his *improvisations* at table, will be collected by the biographer of his honourable life.

Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth. (see p. 275.)

Sir John was descended from an antient and highly respectable (though not opulent) family in the county of Devon. His father was Vicar of Stoke Pogeis, and Rector of Fulmer, in Buckinghamshire, whose livings were not very productive; but, by means of a strict economy, he was enabled to provide for his family, and to live in a respectable manner.

The son was sent at an early age to Eton; and was only ten years old when a visit was paid to the school by the renowned Boscawen. It was proposed by the Admiral that young Duckworth should accompany him to sea. The proposal was eagerly accepted by the ardent boy, whose mind and body had been formed by nature for the profession; and in a few days he was established on board of the *Namur*. Nor was it long before he shared in the perils

and glories of Naval warfare; for he fought in the engagement with the French Admiral de la Clue, in the year 1759; and was present also at the victory gained in the same year over Admiral de Conflans.

In June 1770, he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant, and served on board of the Kent of 74 guns, Captain Charles Fielding. He was in that ship when her aftermost magazine blew up, on the 4th July, 1774; while saluting the Admiral as she was sailing out of Plymouth Sound, the wadding from the guns of the Kent communicated with some gunpowder in an ammunition chest on the poop, which instantly took fire, and blew up all that part of the ship. He remained in the Kent till the beginning of the year 1776, when he accompanied Captain Fielding into the Diamond frigate of 32 guns, and sailed to America for the purpose of conveying a large detachment of British and foreign troops. He continued in America till the Spring of 1779, during a part of which time Captain Fielding was Commander-in-chief at Halifax. Under his auspices he acquired much professional knowledge, and in fact became a thorough seaman. On the 13th March, 1779, Mr. Duckworth was appointed to the Princess Royal of 98 guns, then Vice-Admiral Byron's flagship, on the West-India station. He was consequently present during the action * with Count d'Estaing, off Grenada, on the 6th of July following. Lieutenant Duckworth afterwards proceeded to St. Christopher's, with Vice-admiral Byron; and on the 16th July was made master and commander in the Rover sloop, remaining on the same station. On the 16th June following he was made Post-captain in the Terrible of 74 guns, from which he was removed to the Princess Royal.

In 1781 he returned to England with a convoy in the Grafton 74 guns; and to his honour it is recorded, that during a tedious and sickly voyage he lived chiefly upon the ship's salt provisions and common beverage, that he might give up his fresh stock and wines to the invalids among his men.

Captain Duckworth, who had been many years out of commission, was appointed in 1793 to the *Orion*, of 74 guns. He was attached to the Channel fleet, under the orders of Earl Howe, and was in the memorable actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, in which he was particularly mentioned in Lord Howe's

* In this action the head of a black man, of the name of Allen, was shot off by a cannon-ball, and struck Lieutenant Duckworth forcibly on the breast, covering him with blood and carnage in such a manner as to give rise to a temporary belief that he was killed.

dispatches. He displayed great personal bravery, and a profound knowledge in Naval tactics. On the 25th March, 1795, he sailed in the *Leviathan* of 74 guns, with the squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Mann, for the Mediterranean, but parted company off Cape Finest-terre, and with the *Hannibal* and *Swiftsure* proceeded with a convoy to the West Indies. In August 1796, Captain Duckworth hoisted the broad pendant in the *Leviathan*, and was particularly successful in capturing the Enemy's privateers and merchant vessels. In 1798 he joined the Channel fleets under the command of Lord Bridport. The reduction of Minorca being deemed an object of considerable importance, Commodore Duckworth was appointed to the command of a squadron, for the purpose of effecting that operation; which service he performed without the loss of a single man. This rendered his presence no longer necessary at Minorca; he returned to the Mediterranean, where he continued till June 1800, first under the orders of the Earl St. Vincent, and subsequently under Lord Keith. In the interim (14th February, 1799) Commodore Duckworth was promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral of the White.

The vigilance of Rear-admiral Duckworth was now recompensed by his falling in, on the 5th April 1800, with a valuable Lima convoy, which, after a short running fight, he succeeded in capturing; they proved to be two frigates and eleven merchantmen richly laden, which were carried safely into Gibraltar. In June 1800, Rear-admiral Duckworth proceeded from the Mediterranean to the Leeward Islands, as the successor of the late Vice-admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, who, on his arrival, went down to relieve Sir Hyde Parker in the command at Jamaica.

On the 6th June following, Rear-admiral Duckworth had the honour of being nominated one of the Knights Companions of the Bath, as an acknowledgment of his long and faithful services, and for the recent reduction of the Danish and Swedish islands. He retained the command on the Leeward Islands station till the winter of 1801-2, when he returned to England, and was not again employed till the renewal of hostilities in 1802. At that period he obtained the important and lucrative appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica, with a fleet of 28 sail of the line. From the time of his arrival to the close of the year, an astonishing number of captures were made by his cruisers. The respective harbours of the Island of St. Domingo were also closely blockaded; and in addition to the usual duties of his station, Sir John had to conduct a very troublesome negotiation with General Rochambeau, the commander of the French forces in that island.

On the 23d April 1804, Sir John was promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral of the Blue, and continued on the Jamaica station till the spring of 1805, when he was succeeded in the command by Rear-admiral Dacres.—By a judicious distribution of his forces, he effectually protected the commerce and coasts of the island, and was universally esteemed and respected; which is sufficiently evinced by a resolution of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, who presented him with a sword of one thousand guineas value, as a testimony of the high sense they entertained of his eminent services.

Shortly after his return to England, Sir John was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the *Superb*, of 74 guns. Towards the close of 1805, he was in the immediate command of a squadron employed in blockading the port of Cadiz, when intelligence was received by him that the French fleets had sailed from Brest and from Rochefort. He did not hesitate to sail instantly in pursuit of them, relinquishing the blockade, and sending to intimate his proceedings to Lord Collingwood, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. He came up with the Enemy in St. Domingo Bay, having 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates under his command, and obtained over them a decisive victory, on the 6th February 1806; for which he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The ships captured on this occasion were *Le Brave*, bearing a Commodore's pendant, the *Alexander*, and *Le Jupiter*. The whole fleet, consisting of one ship of 136 guns, two of 84, and two of 74, ought to have fallen into the hands of their conquerors; but it will be remembered, that two of the French Captains, viz. of the *Imperial* of 136 guns, and the *Diomedé* 84, after striking their colours, most scandalously ran their ships on shore, where the latter was burnt. An anecdote connected with this action deserves to be recorded.—Previous to its commencement, Sir J. Duckworth's Captain suspended a portrait of Nelson from the mizen-stay, and caused the crew to do homage to it, while the band played an inspiring "Rule Britannia." On the 28th March 1806, the House of Commons, in consequence of his meritorious services, unsolicited voted him an annuity of 1000*l*. The Corporation of London also voted him its thanks and a sword. In February 1807, Sir John was dispatched to watch the motions of the Turkish fleet in the Dardanelles, but was shortly after recalled, though not before he had, in the unexampled and successful enterprize of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, evinced what the result of the expedition would have been, if human power

power could have surmounted the obstacles with which he had to contend.

Finding himself released from foreign service, and with a view to pass the remainder of his days in quiet and domestic life, Sir John, on the 14th May 1808, married his second lady, Susannah Catherine, second daughter of Dr. William Buller, late Bishop of Exeter, by whom he has left one son. In 1810 he was nominated Governor and Commander-in-chief of Newfoundland, over the interests of which he watched with unremitting attention. On September 23, 1813, the Prince Regent granted him the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom; and on the 20th November, in the same year, he was made Admiral of the Blue, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In January 1815, he was recalled to England, and made Governor of Plymouth, as the successor of Vice-admiral Domett, who was called to the Admiralty Board.

"He transferred," says the writer of a biographical sketch in the paper of Plymouth, where his good qualities during this period could be more justly appreciated, "his residence from his mansion-house at Wear, near Exeter, to the Admiralty-house at Plymouth Dock. Plymouth Dock was now his home, at which he supported the dignity of his rank and station, exercising the virtues of good neighbourhood and hospitality, and mingling with the dignity of a Commander, the ease and good humour of the open-hearted Host."

In person he was rather short, but stout-made and muscular. His constitution was robust, and he was capable of enduring great fatigue in the service, to which he was entirely devoted. He seemed never to be happy but when actively employed, was for ever on the quarter-deck, fond of his profession; and, when on duty, caution and courage were so well combined in him as to inspire confidence in his men, and ensure success to his exertions.

He was generally beloved by those under his command; by his officers, to whom he was attentive; and by the sailors, to whom he was ever a good friend, though he kept them under strict discipline.

COUNT DE CHOISEUL GOUFFIER.

Marie Gabriel Auguste Laurent Count de Choiseul (see Part I. p. 646. a.) was born in 1752. He assumed the addition of Gouffier on his marriage with a lady of that name. At the age of twenty-two, he paid his first visit to Greece. The Abbé de Saint Nom and Laborde were then engaged upon their Picturesque Tours in Naples and Switzerland; that of Le Roy in Greece had appeared; and this kind of publications was then in great vogue. M. de Choiseul Gouffier produced, in 1782, the first volume of his researches,

under the title of "*Voyage en Grèce*." It is accompanied with well-executed engravings, but the designs exhibit in some particulars the formality of the old school. Artists had not yet learned to relish and imitate the antique style. The monuments of architecture, measured and drawn with care, form the most important part of this first volume. This magnificent undertaking justly obtained admission for its author into the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1779; and in 1784 he became a member of the French Académie. Chandler, Stuart, and many other travellers, have since visited Greece, and have proved that this first volume of M. de Choiseul's, composed amidst the agitations of the capital, contains some inaccuracies and even errors.

In 1784 he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople. He took with him the Abbé Lechevalier, a literary man, M. Cassas, a draughtsman, and also a poet, the Abbé Delille, who, a new Orpheus, seemed destined to celebrate the expedition. M. de Choiseul obtained all possible facilities for the success of his undertaking. He had firms for himself and his attendants. He caused casts to be taken of the Metopes of the Temple of Minerva, representing the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. He sent the persons who accompanied him to explore different parts of Greece, and even to Ionia and Syria. But an oversight had well nigh proved fatal to his enterprize at the very outset. The preliminary address contained an invitation to the Greeks to break their chains, and to render themselves worthy of their ancestors. M. de Choiseul, who had a printing-office in his palace, caused the page containing the obnoxious passage to be quickly reprinted, and declared the other copies to be spurious.

At the period of the Revolution M. de Choiseul sent to the National Assembly the sum of 24,000 francs from the French residing at Constantinople; and, though he did not mention the circumstance, it was known that he had himself contributed one half. The Constitutional government appointed him in 1791 Ambassador to England; but he remained at Constantinople, and corresponded with the King and Princes alone. This correspondence being intercepted in 1792, produced a decree for his arrest. Upon this M. de Choiseul quitted Constantinople, and proceeded to Russia, where the Empress Catharine gave him the most generous welcome, and granted him a pension. On the accession of Paul I. he was appointed a privy counsellor, and director of the Academy of Arts and of the Imperial libraries. His connexion with Count Cobenzel obliged him to quit the Court of Petersburg in

in 1800. The Emperor, however, had previously given him substantial testimonies of his esteem, conferred on him a starostie, and effected a match between his son and the Countess Potocka.

In 1802 M. de Choiseul was erased from the list of Emigrants, and he returned to France. Here he soon involved himself in quarrels with two of the persons who had accompanied him to Constantinople. M. Lechevalier could not resist the inclination to describe what he had seen in the Troad, and M. Cassas had commenced his splendid "*Voyage en Syrie et en Palestine*." Government defrayed the expense of this work, the plates of which were magnificent, and M. Duthiel had composed the text with very great care. M. de Choiseul, irritated that men whom he had taken with him and kept at his expense should have produced these publications, conceived an animosity against them which nothing could appease. Fortunately the "*Voyage dans la Troade*" had already appeared; and its author, appointed keeper of a library, was secure from all attack. M. Cassas fared much worse: judicial prosecution compelled him to relinquish his undertaking. It is a question which we leave others to decide, whether M. de Choiseul ought not to have sacrificed his resentment to the good of the Arts, and not thus have deprived them of one of their most splendid monuments.

In 1803 M. de Choiseul became a member of the Institute. He then began to prepare the second volume of his work; but could never be prevailed upon to correct and reprint the first, for fear of reducing its price by making it too common. Twenty years after the first publication appeared the first portion of the second volume, the remainder of which was expected; but, from the deliberation with which the author proceeded, and the little time he had to spare for the work, the publick would have had to wait long for it even had he lived. M. de Choiseul was not satisfied with having several successive copies of his manuscript made; but he had it printed in 8vo, and a very small number of impressions worked, and these he gave to the persons whose advice and opinion he solicited. In this manner he communicated his proofs to the Abbé Barthelemy. From these proofs the text was afterwards printed in folio.

M. de Choiseul read several Memoirs to the Academy. One on the Hippodrome of Olympia, in 1784, was inserted with additions in the 49th volume of the Academy, which appeared in 1808. He also read to the Institute Memoirs on the Bosphorus of Thrace and on Homer. To his liberality the publick is indebted for the publication of the Greek treatise of Lydus,

de Magistratibus, of which M. Fuss has given a good edition, preceded by an able preface by the learned Hellenist, M. Hase.

The monuments brought by M. de Choiseul from Greece are not so numerous as the Elgin collection, but several are of high importance. The most valuable are the fine basso-relievo of the Parthenon, representing a procession, which is at the Museum; the metopes already mentioned; the basso-relievo of the dispute between Minerva and Neptune on the subject of giving name to the city of Athens. The inscription underneath contains a statement of the sums expended in the celebration of the festivals of Minerva. It has been learnedly explained by the Abbé Barthelemy. Several other monuments have long been in the Museum of Marseilles. The casts of the metopes, and those of the caryatides of the Temple of Pandrosa, which he employed with taste in the edifice in his garden of Idalia, where he had collected his monuments, are important objects, which the Government will doubtless secure. M. de Choiseul had lately kept a very intelligent young artist, M. Dubois, to travel in Greece, whence he had brought him several monuments, and others are still left at Constantinople and in the Morea.

The King, on his return, created Count de Choiseul a peer of France; and on the new organization of the Institute, his Majesty nominated him a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of the Fine Arts. After the death of his first wife, he married Madame de Beaufremont, of the family of Lavau-guyon. He was a man of elegant and polished manners, and a highly cultivated mind.

DEATHS.

1817, **A**T Calcutta, in his 33d year, Jan. Henry-Lockwood Arden, esq. second son of Mr. Alderman Arden, of Beverley.

Feb. 10. At Bombay, in Col. Smith's camp, Major Alexander Campbell, of the 9th reg. of Bombay infantry, son of Mr. John Campbell, Surveyor of the Customs at the port of Perth. He was unhappily killed by his horse falling with him when on a party enjoying the sports of the field, of which he was passionately fond.

June 25. At Paris, aged 82, Jean Etienne Hardouin, the translator of "*Young's Night Thoughts*" into French verse. He also paraphrased "*Fenelon's Telemachus*;" translated the Fragment of the 91st book of Livy, discovered by Paul-Jacques Burns, in the MS Library of the Vatican; and published a collection of Anacreon's Poems in the original Greek text, with a Glossary, and translations into

into Latin prose and verse, and French prose and verse.

July 16. At St. Dominica, in the midst of an extensive practice, from his favourable introduction and acquisitions, in his 25th year, George-Brodribb King, esq. barrister, eldest son of Mr. G. King, of Bristol.

Aug. 10. At Elantekerian, near Wilmington, in the United States (where he had retired to escape the odious reign of the 100 days), M. Dupont (de Nemours), formerly Deputy to the States General, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Secretary to the Provisional Government at the Restoration, and appointed by the King of France a Counsellor of State in 1814.

Aug. 11. At Birr View, in the King's County, Benjamin-Elliott Batt, esq.

Aug. 12. At Clifton, in his 70th year, Eyles Irwin, esq. formerly of the East India civil establishment at Madras.

Aug. 13. At Edinburgh, aged 49, Mr. Daniel Taylor, writer in Edinburgh.

Aug. 14. At Amiens, of a paralytic stroke, in his 75th year, M. de Mandolx, Bishop of Amiens.

Aug. 15. At Richmond, aged 80, Mrs. Morden, widow of James Morden, esq. formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Aug. 16. Aged 57, Mr. W. Lings, of the Dolphin Inn, Southampton. He had mounted a very spirited horse, for the purpose of trying him, previous to an intended purchase, when the animal reared up, got on the pavement in High-street, and dislodged Mr. Lings from the seat, who pitched with such violence on the pommel of the saddle as to prevent him riding farther. He was immediately carried home, where he lingered in great pain, till death relieved him from his sufferings.

Aug. 17. At Constantinople, Isaac Morier, esq. his Majesty's Consul General in the Turkish dominions.

Aug. 18. At Aberdeen, James Jameson, esq. late of the Royal Navy.

Aug. 21. At Richmond, Surrey, in his 86th year, William Selwyn, esq.

At Clapham Common, John Smith, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

At Chelsea, in her 87th year, Mrs. Anne Morgau.

At Delhandy, in Glenlivar, co. Bamf, at the advanced age of 101, John Stewart, Messenger at Arms.

Aug. 22. At Dublin, aged 83, Mrs. Brownrigg, relict of the late Major Brownrigg, of Rockingham, co. Wicklow.

Aug. 23. At Kentish Town, Anne, wife of Lieut.-gen. Hartcup.

At Stow, in her 77th year, Margaret, wife of Rev. John Hippisley, Rector of that parish.

At Mill-hill, Musselburgh, Charles Ste-

wart, esq. formerly commander of the East India Company's ship *Airly Castle*.

Aug. 24. Aged 25, Emma, wife of F. W. Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, N. B. and of Englefield Green, Surrey. She was daughter of the late W. T. Caulfield, esq. of Rahunduff, Ireland, and niece of Sir Jonathan Cope, bart.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 20, Laura, daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Bromfield, of Market Weston, Suffolk.

At Rochester, most sincerely and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Jermina Cox, daughter of the late Rev. Hadley Cox, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Rector of Blunham and Flitton in the same county.

Aug. 25. Aged 25, Mrs. N. Newberry, of Nelson-square, and daughter of Henry Pigeon, esq. of Southwark.

At Kensington, Sarah, wife of Mr. W. A'Beckett, solicitor, of Broad-street, Soho. At York, aged 50, Major James Murray Grant, late Assistant Inspector General of the Barrack Department.

Aug. 26. Mr. Thomas Blackett, of Newgate-street, one of the Common Council for Farringdon Within.

Mr. Krous, the ingenious inventor of an ærostatic exhibition, which much amused the Metropolis about two years ago.

Aged 50, Mr. John Partridge, formerly of the Bank of England, and late of Stamford Hill.

Aged 56, Susan, widow of the late Rev. R. Gregory, of Castle Hedingham, Essex.

At Burnside Links, after a long and painful illness, contracted in the service, Mr. Robert Walker, surgeon in the Royal Navy.

At Lurgan Green, Ireland, in the bloom of youth, Mr. P. Coffey, jun. He, and two of his sisters, Mrs. Ward and Miss Mary Coffey, fell victims in the course of a few days to the typhus fever.

Aug. 27. Aged 19, Mary, daughter of Rev. J. Lindow, of Tockwith, co. York.

Mr. Sims, a respectable old man, of Brighton. Upon hearing of an accident to one of his sons, who fell from a scaffolding, it so oppressed his feelings, that he retired to his chamber, and expired in a few minutes with a broken heart.

At Shoddien House, near Deal, in his 71st year, John Iggulden, esq.

At Winchester, aged 14, John Jarvis, eldest son of Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart, Commissioner of the Navy at the Cape of Good Hope.

At Oxford, in the parish of St. Peter's in the East, Mrs. Weller, relict of Rev. Mr. Weller, Rector of Great Langford, Wilts. Her numerous acts of charity will long be remembered by the poorer classes.

At Doynton, co. Gloucester, Mrs. Joanna Sontag, relict of Gen. Sontag.

At Edinburgh, Miss Fyffe, daughter of the late John Fyffe, esq. banker.

Aug.

Aug. 28. In Mortimer-street, aged 60, Mrs. Anne Johnson, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Johnson.

At Chelsea, Mr. Edward Carr, wine-merchant.

M. Michell, esq. of Grove House, Enfield, and Hengar, Cornwall.

At Bottleys, Surrey, Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart. He succeeded his father, Sir Joseph, the first baronet, in 1798. He married, in 1796, Charlotte-Caroline-Maria, only daughter, by his first wife, of the late Thomas Hinchman, esq. of Littleton, Middlesex, by whom he had issue two daughters. The remains of Sir Joseph were interred at Chertsey: the attempt to render his obsequies simple and without pomp was frustrated by the numerous applications from persons desirous of shewing their last testimony of regard. The poor in him have lost a friend, as he performed his duties as a magistrate with unbiassed rectitude, and by living on his estate conducted to the benefit of his dependents — such is the life of a true country gentleman.

Mr. Pickard, of equestrian celebrity. He left London with his niece, outside passengers on the Rockingham Leeds coach, considered the best upon the road. The opposition coach left at the same time, and kept company from Stamford to Sutton-upon-Trent; it there passed the Rockingham, whose coachman attempted to prevent it by crossing; but, having failed, he turned the coach short to his original place, which locked the wheels, and overturned it with a rapid crash. Mr. Pickard fell upon his head, and never spoke after; a gentleman from the City had his ankle dislocated and spindle-bone fractured; a life-guardsman had two ribs broken: the inside passengers were unhurt.

At Dundalk, of the typhus fever, Marcus Dulhanty, paymaster of the 45th reg.

At Raphoe, of a typhus fever, aged 65, John Kincaid, esq. many years a surgeon in the East India Company's service.

Aug. 29. In Exeter-street, Sloane-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Bagshaw, Frs. Kingston, esq. of Chesham, Bucks.

Whilst on a visit to his brother-in-law, (Rev. Christopher Griffiths, of Southampton,) Rev. John Fletcher, A. M. curate of Bathford near Bath; a Divine of the most orthodox principles, and remarkable for the urbanity of his manners.

At Stainton, in Cleveland, aged 84, Richard Watson, esq.

At Knaresborough, in his 39th year, Mr. G. Colley, attorney at law.

At Edinburgh, Alexander, only son of the late Col. Alex. Ross, of Balsarroch.

At Glasgow, Rev. William Thompson, many years minister of the parish of Ochiltree in Ayrshire.

GENT. MAG. October, 1817.

Aug. 30. At Abinger Hall, near Dorking, in his 82d year, Peter Campbell, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

In his 56th year, Rev. Simon Stanton, M. A. Precentor of Christchurch, and Vicar of Cossington, Oxon.

In his 43d year, John-Chalmers Rose, esq. merchant, of Bristol; greatly distinguished by his extraordinary assiduity in business, the liberal pursuits with which he amused his leisure, and his peculiar attachment to the domestic enjoyment of his own home.

At Shrewsbury, on his return from Ireland, aged 37, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Hatton-garden, late of the Army Pay Office.

At Bridlington, Miss Robinson, daughter of the late John Robinson, esq. of Bridlington Quay.

In her 62d year, Deborah, wife of James Anderton, esq. of Halifax.

At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Mr. William Simson, solicitor-at-law.

At Auchnefald, in Glenquaich, parish of Dull, co. Perth, in her 116th year, Elizabeth Murray, who enjoyed good health, and the use of all her faculties, till within a few days of her death.

Aug. 31. Aged 21, Louisa, eldest dau. of Henry Woodfall, esq. of Brompton-row.

In Great Ormond-street, in his 74th year, Gamaliel Lloyd, esq. eldest son of the second marriage of George Lloyd, esq. F. R. S. latterly of Barrowby, in the county of York, but who previously, as well as his father, Gamaliel Lloyd, and grandfather, George Lloyd, had resided in Lancashire. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Thomas Horton, esq. of Chaderton, in Lancashire, sometime Governor of the Isle of Man for the then Earl of Derby, and sister of Sir William Horton, created baronet in 1764. In the early part of his life he resided at Leeds, and was mayor of that corporation in 1778. In 1780 he became a member of the committee of the Yorkshire association for the obtaining a gradual and moderate Reform of Parliament, to which object he always continued a steady friend. But, of late years, preferring private to public life, he lived much in retirement, promoting or taking an interest in every benevolent view of those who laboured for the benefit of mankind; more particularly in the abolition of the slave trade, and the diffusion of universal education.

At Chelsea, in his 70th year, George Dobree, esq. of Oxford-street.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Fitzpatrick, of the Sun Inn, Market-street, co. Bedford, leaving seven orphan daughters, the eldest only 14 years of age.

Sept. 1. At Kensington, Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Robert Lewis, esq. of Northend, Fulham.

At

At Wilton, co. Hereford, aged 48, Chas. Platt, esq. surgeon, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars. The virtues and attainments of this gentleman had endeared him to a large circle of private friends, and will cause his death to be felt as a public loss. To superior skill and ability he added those gentlemanlike manners, that integrity of principle, and that tenderness of feeling, which accomplish and perfect the professional character, rendering it equally an honour to its possessor, and a benefit to mankind.

In Dublin, of typhus fever, Hon. Judge Osborne, fourth Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in Ireland.

Sept. 3. At Somers Town, in his 26th year, Mr. Edward Baldwin, printseller, late of Catherine-street, Strand.

Of a deep decline, in her 35th year, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Benjamin George Heath, rector of Creeping, Suffolk.

At Bedford, Rev. Charles Abbot, formerly of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1788, B. and D. D. 1802, F. L. S. vicar of Oakley and Goldington, co. Bedford. He was the author of "Flora Bedfordiensis, comprehending such Plants as grow wild in the county of Bedford," 1798, 8vo; and of "Parochial Divinity, or Sermons on various subjects," 1807, 8vo.

At Brighton, Mrs. Murray, mother of John Murray, esq. of Yardley-bury, Herts. At Sunning Hill, Berks, Emma, youngest daughter of James Paine, esq.

At Rev. Edward Neale's, Taplow, aged 36, Miss Spooner, youngest daughter of the late J. Spooner, esq. of Elmdon, co. Warwick, and sister of Mrs. Wilberforce.

At Tenby, Charles, eldest son of the late John Morgan, esq. of Burford house, Bristol.

At Tonley (Aberdeen), in his 84th year, James Byres, esq. This venerable gentleman long resided at Rome, which he finally left in 1790.

At Perlasca, Lake of Como, Mrs. Yeats Brown.

Sept. 4. In Hertford-street, aged 73, Isaac Railton, esq.

At Ide, Devon, the relict of Samuel Luscombe, M. D. of Exeter.

At Sandwich, aged 74, Mrs. Judith Harvey, widow of Capt. Jn. Harvey, R.N. of the Brunswick, who fell on the 1st of June 1794, in the post of second to Adm. Earl Howe.

Aged 27, Mr Thomas Carter, youngest son of George Carter, esq. of Oswaldkirk.

Near Musselburgh, John Wilson, esq. late solicitor in London.

Sept. 5. At Hackney, aged 61, George Hill, esq. formerly of Watling-street.

At Walworth, aged 62, Mr. John William Tomkins, of the Victualling-office.

At Chelsea, in his 79th year, Major Brereton Poynter. He entered his Majesty's service in 1755, served with Gene-

ral Wolfe in America, and was in the memorable battle of Quebec.

At Langthorpe, co. York, Mrs. Buck, daughter of the late Mr. T. Stubbs, of Ripley; on the 8th instant, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Buttrey, wife of Mr. T. Buttrey, of Helperby, and also daughter of the late Mr. T. Stubbs; and on the 9th, Mrs. Morley, mother of the above ladies, widow of the late Mr. W. Morley, of Borough-bridge.

At Paris, George William Sumner, esq. of Brasenose College, Oxford, eldest son of G. Holme Sumner, esq. M.P.

Sept. 6. In Albemarle-street, Edward Hussey, Esq. of Scotney, Kent.

Sarah, wife of Rev. George Swayne, rector of Dyrham, and vicar of Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester.

At Sandwich, in his 69th year, Richard Emmer-on, esq. banker of that town, and one of the Jurats of the Corporation.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. Abraham.

Sept. 7. Mr. Amos Topping, printer, of Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars.

Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. Timothy Farnhill, of the Rochdale Canal office, Manchester.

At Dieppe, in France, Robert Henson, esq. of Bainton house, near Stamford, co. Northampton.

At Naples, where he went for the recovery of his health, in his 30th year, Rev. Louis Henry King.

Sept. 8. In Southampton-row, Mary-le-bone, aged 49, John Elliott, esq. late of Gerrard-street.

At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, Elizabeth Susanna Frederica, born Countess Wartensleben, wife of Rev. John Whitehouse, rector of Orlingbury, and widow of John Ewart, esq. formerly his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin.

At Exeter, Capt. Ligonier Chapman, son of the late Mr. A. J. Chapman, of Bath.

At Tadcaster, in his 75th year, Mr. Chas. Knowles, a man justly esteemed through life for his integrity and punctuality.

At Constantinople, of a consumption, aged about 50, the Sultana Valide, mother of the Grand Seignior. According to the Mahometan usage, she was interred the same day. The Grand Vizier, the Ministers, and the Dignitaries of the Porte, accompanied the funeral procession. The event is matter of great affliction to the Grand Seignior, who was most tenderly attached to his mother. She had never exercised the least influence in State affairs. All her property, the annual income of which amounts to a million of piastres, devolves on the Grand Seignior. The Sultana was a Creole, born at Martinique, of respectable parents. On her voyage to France, for the purposes of education, the
merchant

merchant vessel on board of which she was a passenger, was captured by an Algerine Corsair, and she became a slave at Algiers. The French Consul offered to ransom her; but she refused her consent, in consequence of an old Negress having predicted to her that she would become one of the greatest Princesses in the world; and notwithstanding all the entreaties of her relations, she persisted in abandoning herself to her fate. The prediction of the Negress was singularly fulfilled. The Sultana is said to have been a beautiful woman, and of fascinating manners.

Sept. 9. Aged 64, Mary, wife of Geo. Collings, esq. of Hampstead.

Sept. 10. Elizabeth, wife of H. H. Browne, esq. of Blackheath.

Sept. 11. Robert Allen Crawford, esq. eldest son of Robert Crawford, esq. of Devonshire-square.

In Dean-street, Canterbury-square, aged 28, Mr. James Basset, a student of the Middle Temple.

At Kensington, aged 18, Anna, third daughter of the late Archibald Gilchrist, esq. of Edinburgh.

Suddenly, Rev. John Tucker, of Sherborne, perpetual curate of Candle Marsh, Dorset. He performed his duty as usual in the morning at the Alms-house, and then rode on horseback to Long Barton, where he called on the Rev. Mr. Couzens; he was there left in his parlour but a few minutes, and was found a corpse.

By a fall from the Ramparts at Cambridge, whilst going his nightly round, Maj. Ferrers, 9th foot.

Sept. 12. In Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, in his 23d year, Mr. John Erck.—His death was occasioned from loss of blood by the lancing of his gums.

Nathaniel Portlock, esq. Post Captain in the Navy, and for the last nine months one of the Captains in Greenwich Hospital.

The wife of R. Clarke, esq. solicitor, Bath.

In her 80th year, Mrs. Daniel, relict of Mr. J. Daniel, of Elvington, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Sarraude, rector of Sutton-on-Derwent.

At Hull, aged 26, Lieut. Ogle, of the 23d regiment; a gentleman whose loss is a subject of the most sincere regret to his brother officers and soldiers, and all who knew him. Lieut. Ogle was a native of Ireland, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. His remains were interred at the Holy Trinity Church with military honours.

At Hunslet, near Leeds, aged 68, Mr. Benjamin Pullan, many years principal anchor-smith at Hull.

At Durham, in his 85th year, William Kirton, esq. senior alderman of that corporation, father of the city, and the oldest housekeeper in the parish of St. Nicholas. He was elected Mayor in 1783, and again in 1795. This worthy and much respected

character, whose utmost wish it was to do good, was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, as well as by a very numerous acquaintance. His humane and benevolent disposition, his pleasant and affable manners, make his loss truly lamented.

Drowned in Windermere Lake, Lieut. Edward Satterthwaite, R. N. and Mr. Fisher of Bowness. They were sailing, in company with Colonel Bolton and Mr. Greaves of Bowness, below the ferry, when a sudden squall of wind overset Mr. Satterthwaite's boat, which filled with water, and totally disappeared in an instant. At the place they went down, the water is from 40 to 50 yards deep. After every exertion it was not till two days after that the body of Mr. Fisher was found. After many attempts the boat was raised, but the body of Mr. Satterthwaite was not found.

At Brussels, Sarah, wife of William Thompson, esq.

Sept. 13. Aged 84, John Robinson, esq. of Edmonton.

At Esher, Mrs. De Ponthieu, relict of the late Henry De Ponthieu, esq. and mother of the late John De Ponthieu, esq. M.P. of Portland Place.

At Windsor Castle, the wife of Lieut.-col. Rooke, and daughter of the late Ambrose Dawson, esq. of Langcliff hall, co. York.

At Blunsdon house, Wilts, the wife of Rev. James Wyld.

At Wanstrow, Somersetshire, aged 43, Rev. Charles Goodwin Bethune, formerly of University College, Oxford, M.A. 1801; rector of that parish.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Charles, second son of William Taylor, esq. of Worcester Park.

Aged 30, Captain John Emmet, formerly of the brig Laurel, belonging to Lancaster.

Count Philip D'Edling, formerly Grand Master of the Household of the Archduchess Leopoldine, now Princess Royal of Brazil. He had set out from Vienna to Schoenbrunn, where he had been invited to dine with the Hereditary Prince of Austria; and having chosen, as was his custom, to drive his calash himself, when he came to that place where the road to Schoenbrunn branches off from the great road to Buckersdorf, the reins fell from his hands, whether from his being affected with faintness or a fit of apoplexy is not known. The horses being left without controul, became furious, and precipitating themselves towards the side, struck one of the posts of the road with the pole of the carriage so violently that the Count was thrown out on the road, where he was found lying senseless, and most severely wounded. He was immediately conveyed to the nearest house, and attended by the Surgeon and Curate of the neighbouring village, but in less than a quarter of an hour he expired. His body was conveyed to

to Schoenbrunn, and thence to the Count's hotel at Vienna. He was a person much esteemed, and his disastrous end is a source of great and general regret.

Sept. 14. In his 71st year, Robert White, esq. solicitor, and nearly 30 years town clerk of Cambridge.

At Banwell, co. Somerset, aged 82, Mr. F. Keen, the old and faithful clerk of the Friendly Society of that place for nearly 30 years. He will be long remembered as a self-taught artist in musical instrument-making, book-binding, and other ingenious arts. Some years ago he began and finished an organ of sufficient dimensions for a moderate-sized church.

At Leith, the wife of John Paul, esq. merchant, daughter of the late J. Hewitson, esq. corn-factor, London.

In Ireland, aged 27, Mr. Archibald Fraser, first assistant-surgeon 68th light infantry.

Sept. 15. J. H. Edwards, esq. of Gwynne's Buildings, City Road.

Aged 72, J. Stanley, esq. signer of the bills of Middlesex, and upwards of 40 years clerk to three of the Judges of England.

At Turnham Green, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, late of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

Sept. 18. In Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, aged 60, William Charles Wells, M. D. F.R.S. L. and E. who was for 20 years one of the Physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. While we deplore the loss of such talents as those for which this gentleman was so eminently distinguished, we consider it a public duty to hand down to posterity the record of peculiar worth and merit. But for a constant and unabated perseverance in scientific pursuits, thereby acquiring new and important views of particular subjects, as will be seen by his *Essays on Vision, on Dew, and other works* not at present generally known, Dr. Wells would probably have been long since at the head of the profession. His great medical superiority consisted in his invariable practice by an unusual degree of attention to discover the primary cause of the disease, combined with the most accurate observation of the minutest difference in the general system and usual habits of his patients, the number of whom was limited only by a conscientious feeling on the part of the Doctor, who was well aware that his own constitution would not permit him to do justice to the numerous applications which were made to him for advice. In our Magazine for July 1794 (p. 677), we noticed the death of Mr. Robert Wells (the Doctor's father), a man of high honour, tried integrity, and considerable literary attainments; in the account to which we refer it will be seen that, during the American war, this family suffered most severely for their unshaken loyalty

and inviolable attachment to their King and country; and indeed we have great reason to believe, that in consequence of the long imprisonment of the youngest son (the subject of these remarks); a constitution naturally strong and vigorous was seriously undermined, and engendered that disease which has at last baffled the united skill of the most eminent of the profession. Being a studious man, and of retired habits, the Doctor's friends were rather select than numerous, the integrity of his own mind leading him to associate only with those of a similar disposition, and in their company he shook off his wonted reserve.—We understand that of this respectable family there now remains only his three sisters, two of whom have been married many years.—Dr. Wells published "*An Essay upon single Vision with two Eyes, together with Experiments and Observations on several other subjects in Optics,*" 1792, 8vo; and "*An Essay on Dew, with several Appearances connected with it,*" 1814, 8vo. He also printed some papers on medical subjects in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and other scientific collections.

After a lingering illness, deeply lamented by all who knew him, aged 42, Lieut. Francis Gritton, Adjutant for many years of the First Regiment of Herefordshire Local Militia.—His remains were interred with masonic and military honours, attended by upwards of one hundred brethren of the different lodges of the county, and a detachment of the Hereford Militia, commanded by Capt. Jones, with their band, in full uniform. Colonel Matthews and other Officers, from respectful feelings towards the deceased, attended as mourners. The procession moved slowly from the dwelling-house of the deceased to the Cathedral, where the body was received into the choir, amidst the solemn peals of the organ. The funeral-service having been read by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, a sacred chaunt was given by the choristers, and the procession advanced to the grave, where the corpse was deposited with the usual masonic rites. An excellent discourse on the principles of masonry having been read by Brother Bird, P. M. the Right Worshipful Brother John Allen, jun. Provincial Grand Director, addressed the Lodges assembled in a feeling and impressive funeral oration, in the course of which he observed, that the deceased, "as a man, as an officer, and a mason, performed the duties of his life becomingly. His frailties shall be forgotten—for he blackened no man's reputation, he injured no man's character. In his nature he was generous and compassionate: his hand and his heart were open alike to the distressed of others. His good name will not be buried with him—it shall live in the recollection of

of his friends, and be as balm to the grief of his relations." The military then advanced, and having fired three volleys over the grave, the procession returned in silence.—Mr. Gritton had been a very zealous supporter of the volunteer system from its first establishment, and had been presented by the officers of his regiment with a very handsome sword and a piece of plate, as a mark of their esteem and respect. The nightly watch established in the city of Hereford a few years ago, had its origin from Mr. Gritton's public-spirited endeavours.

Sept. 20. Anne, daughter of Thomas Styan, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Mrs. Perkins of Chertsey, Surrey, relict of the late William Perkins, esq. of Hornchurch, Essex.

Sept. 22. In Hanover-square, aged 72, Sir James Earle, knt. F. R. S. Master of the Royal College of Surgeons, many years senior surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty and Household. Sir James was a writer of high professional distinction; and the Notes which he added to Pott's Works, as well as the original Treatises which he published, are justly valued as the result of accurate observation and extensive practice. The following is a list of his publications: "The Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, with a Life of the Author, a Method of curing the Hydrocele by Injection, and occasional Notes," 1790, 3 vols. 8vo; "A Treatise on the Hydrocele," 1791, 8vo; "Appendix to the preceding," 1793, 8vo; "Practical Observations on the Operation for the Stone," 1793, 8vo; "Observations on the Cure of the Curved Spine, in which the effect of Mechanical assistance is considered; also an Essay on the Means of lessening the Effects of Fire on the Human Body," 1799, 8vo; "An Account of a New Mode of Operation for the Removal of the Opacity of the Eye, called Cataract," 1801, 8vo; "Observations on Fractures of the Lower Limbs," 1807, 8vo; "Observations on Hæmorrhoidal Excesses," 8vo.

Oct. 2. Of a dropsy, at his apartments in Fountain Court, Mr. Thomas Coram, late of Lyons Inn; a near relative of the celebrated Founder of the Foundling Hospital. Mr. Coram was well known to print-collectors for the elegance of his taste and his extensive knowledge. A few years back, he had the misfortune to lose by fire, in Oxendon-street, a very large and valuable collection of prints, &c. a loss felt by him still more by being uninsured. He had a rare talent of drawing caricature-portraits of remarkable-looking persons from memory, with admirable fidelity; he possessed a dry and sarcastic fund of humour, which he freely indulged,

to the infinite amusement of his circle of acquaintance. He was exceedingly temperate in his habits, and honourable in his dealings; he died a bachelor, and has left his property to his friend, Mr. Caulfield, from whom he had received the kindest attention during his illness, was buried near his father at Battersea, and was followed to the grave by four of his most particular friends, Messrs. Caulfield, Walker, Graves, and Dyer.

Oct. 3. At the Chapel House, aged 57, the Rev. John Fowler, minister of St. John's Chapel, West-lane, Walworth; and on the 10th, his remains were deposited in the burial-ground belonging to the Chapel.

Oct. 4. Aged 72, the wife of Mr. Samuel Dixon, Terrace, Walworth. It is not an easy task to do justice to the character of this truly good woman. To her husband, she was for 41 years a careful, prudent, and affectionate wife. Her conduct as a mother was most exemplary, fulfilling every maternal duty with cheerfulness and kindness, until at length, by a constant exercise of this part of what she considered to be her duty, her frame became so broken, her strength so exhausted, that for the last ten years of her valuable life she was confined to her room, and for several of those years to her bed. Here her natural goodness of heart, and her perfect resignation to the will of her Creator, enabled her to bear her afflictions with patience and fortitude; a murmur was never known to escape her lips. Respected by all who knew her, kind-hearted and benevolent, she lived only to do good.

Oct. 6. In Henrietta-street, in his 79th year, Chas. Miller, esq. late of Bencoolen.

Oct. 10. At Glasbury, co. Radnor, in his 69th year, John Phillips, esq. many years Deputy of Langbourn Ward, and one of the representatives in Common Council for 34 years.

Oct. 11. Mary Elliott, infant daughter of Lieut.-col. Bingham, of the Vines, Rochester.

Oct. 20. At Reading, in her 55th year, Mrs. Rainier, relict of John Rainier, esq. late of that place. She was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which in the course of three hours terminated her life.

Oct. 27. In her 69th year, Anne, the affectionate wife of John Wiles, of Dulwich, esq. Her benevolent spirit and her constant humility, united with many other great virtues, will for ever render her revered name very precious in the contemplative minds of all her relatives and of all her friends.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Part I. p. 641. The Rev. John Lyon B. A. was the Author of two Tracts in the *Archæologia*: "A Description of a Roman

man Bath discovered at Dover, with a Plan;" and "Observations on the Situation of the antient *Portus Iccius*."—With respect to any memorial, Mr. Lyon only wished to have it merely noticed that such a man had lived, and had passed through this world in search of a better. This unassuming request suggested to a survivor the following tribute, which was offered, and has been inscribed upon a stone in the Church-yard of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, where Mr. L. is interred:

"Sacred to the memory of
the Rev. JOHN LYON, B. A. F. L. S. &c.
nearly forty-five years Minister of
St. Mary the Virgin at Dover,
in the County of Kent.

He commenced his pilgrimage through this world in search of a better, Sept. 1, 1734, and closed it without reproach, June 30, 1817.

Reader!

If distinguished by virtues or acquirements,
go thou and learn
to imitate his Humility."

His collection of Books, Shells, Insects, and Minerals, will be sold by auction by Mr. King.

P. 638. The report of the death of Lieut. *Henry Peach Keighly*, nephew and godson of Samuel Peach, esq. of Portland Place in January last, on his way from Hydrabad to Bombay, is unfounded—accounts having been received at the India House that he had arrived in safety at Bombay, and on the 7th of February obtained leave from the Governor to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Part II. p. 84. The late Duke of Northumberland left a will, executed in

1809, and proved in Doctors' Commons by the present Duke, who is joint executor with the Duchess Dowager; by which he leaves 20,000*l.* to each of his junior children, independent of what they may derive under his Grace's marriage-settlement. The estate of Stanwick is bequeathed to his second son, now Lord Prudhoe, chargeable with 20,000*l.* to the Duchess Dowager, exclusively of any other jointure. The personal property is sworn to as under 700,000*l.* which, we understand, is the largest amount of that description known since the imposition of the existing duties. The next in amount is the late Duke of Norfolk's.

P. 187. a. Mrs. *Edwards*, who died lately at Bath, was the widow of the late Rev. Richard Edwards, rector of Sampford Courtenay, Devon.

Epitaph on the late Mrs. Edwards.
"Set free, dear sufferer, from care and pain,

We must not wish thee back to earth
Tho' weeping Friends with many a tear deplore [again,

Their friendly, lov'd Companion, now no Tho' all who felt thy worth, lament thee lost; [the most;

And those who knew it best, have griev'd Still, full of days*, thy lengthen'd journey ran

Beyond Mortality's contracted span;
Ripe for the Harvest, bending to the stroke,

Matur'd by Faith, and animate in Hope,
Thy parting spirit seeks its blest abode;
Thy garner, Heav'n, and he who gathers, God."

* Aged 75.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1817.
Sep.	°	°	°		
27	55	56	48	29, 50	rain
28	48	56	50	, 91	fair
29	44	55	49	, 89	fair
30	49	55	50	, 87	fair
O. 1	47	54	45	, 75	fair
2	39	50	40	30, 01	fair
3	35	50	44	, 14	fair
4	44	55	46	, 21	fair
5	44	56	44	, 23	fair
6	42	54	43	, 14	fair
7	48	57	44	, 10	fair
8	45	50	47	, 02	fair
9	47	55	47	29, 88	fair
10	44	56	50	, 89	fair
11	45	50	42	, 94	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1817.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	44	50	38	30, 05	showery
13	38	48	42	, 26	showery
14	44	50	42	, 10	cloudy
15	42	47	42	29, 90	showery
16	43	46	40	, 96	rain
17	42	47	42	, 99	showery
18	43	46	41	, 78	rain
19	44	47	45	, 82	cloudy
20	45	48	45	, 90	rain
21	46	48	46	, 80	cloudy
22	45	50	42	, 82	cloudy
23	45	48	45	, 90	showery
24	44	46	45	, 80	rain
25	45	50	45	, 75	cloudy
26	47	52	44	, 70	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Sept. 23, to October 28, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males - 1313	2511	Males - 991	1980		5 and 10	98	60 and 70	179
Females - 1198		Females 989			10 and 20	65	70 and 80	126
Whereof have died under 2 years old		529			20 and 30	141	80 and 90	56
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.					30 and 40	182	90 and 100	15
					40 and 50	211	100	0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	85	539	943	827	1046	2				
Surrey	79	039	840	230	444	4				
Hertford	78	046	045	832	046	3				
Bedford	74	640	039	428	840	0				
Huntingdon	72	400	040	830	038	0				
Northamp.	73	400	038	328	233	0				
Rutland	72	000	040	028	032	0				
Leicester	77	850	045	029	853	0				
Nottingham	73	250	044	929	050	2				
Derby	71	100	030	027	650	8				
Stafford	68	300	042	426	656	2				
Salop	75	449	1044	631	1100	0				
Hereford	74	854	437	827	644	5				
Worcester	75	836	845	431	544	9				
Warwick	74	500	042	237	449	8				
Wilts	73	400	042	631	067	4				
Berks	85	700	044	229	850	5				
Oxford	76	000	043	636	149	6				
Bucks	79	000	040	032	647	0				
Brecon	88	050	954	336	800	0				
Montgom.	76	000	041	723	600	0				
Radnor	86	300	042	832	000	0				

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

78 946 442 327 1146 3

Average of Scotland per quarter :

68 4158 340 432 7152 7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	71	739	635	027	348	0				
Kent	82	000	038	829	843	0				
Sussex	91	156	041	630	350	0				
Suffolk	80	1037	838	526	536	10				
Camb.	72	300	035	1019	035	8				
Norfolk	75	831	538	728	036	0				
Lincoln	67	441	338	123	940	0				
York	69	448	341	1123	846	9				
Durham	74	100	037	029	100	0				
Northum.	65	644	034	129	700	0				
Cumberl.	74	1155	442	1027	800	0				
Westmor.	82	660	046	432	500	0				
Lancaster	82	600	053	430	950	0				
Chester	74	600	044	1026	000	0				
Flint	69	900	042	827	800	0				
Denbigh	71	200	043	926	000	0				
Anglesea	70	000	040	018	600	0				
Carnarvon	78	000	038	034	000	0				
Merioneth	87	200	039	1124	000	0				
Cardigan	96	000	036	024	000	0				
Pembroke	89	400	047	717	600	0				
Carmart.	87	800	048	615	500	0				
Glamorgan	93	800	048	020	000	0				
Gloucester	81	100	047	833	349	4				
Somerset	87	100	042	226	346	0				
Monm.	88	700	046	026	1000	0				
Devon	93	400	039	1124	200	0				
Cornwall	89	000	045	1022	1000	0				
Dorset	80	400	039	1126	658	4				
Hants	83	1000	041	031	051	8				

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 27, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 18, 35s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 22, 55s. 7d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 27 :

Kent Bags	20l.	0s.	to 25l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	21l.	0s.	to 25l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	18l.	0s.	to 22l.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	22l.	0s.	to 27l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	23l.	0s.	to 30l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	26l.	0s.	to 29l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 28 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 1s. 3d. Clover 5l. 0s. 0d. — Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 8s. 0d.
 Straw 2l. 1s. 3d. — Clover 6l. 10s. 0d. — Smithfield, Hay 5l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, October 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s.	8d.	to 3s.	8d.	Lamb	4s.	0d.	to 4s.	8d.
Mutton	3s.	8d.	to 4s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Sept. 26 :				
Veal	4s.	0d.	to 5s.	4d.	Beasts	3,260.	Calves	180.	
Pork	4s.	4d.	to 5s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,760.	Pigs	300.	

COALS, Oct. 27 : Newcastle 40s. 0d. to 49s. 6d. Sunderland 41s. 0d. to 42s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 1d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 1d.

SOAP, Yellow, 96s. Mottled 104s. Cured 108s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of M. SCOTT, 28 New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1414*l*. Div. 60*l*. per Ann.—Birmingham, 780*l*. ex Half Year, Div. 5*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 253*l*. Div. 10*l*.—Grand Junction, 185*l*.—Ellesmere, 59*l*. ex Div. 2*l*.—Wilts and Berks, 51 7*l*. 6*d*.—West-India Dock, 200*l*. Div. 10*l*.—London Ditto, 70*l*. D.v. 3*l*.—Su. Fire Ditto, 208*l*. Div. 3*l*. 10*s*.—Globe, 22*l*. 10*s*.—Imperial, 80*l*.—Albion, 42*l*.—Rock 4*l*.—East London Water Works, 66*l*.—Grand Junction Ditto, 49*l*.—Gas Lights, 2*l*. Discount.—Southwark Bridge Old Shares, 42*l*. for 85*l*. paid.—New Ditto, paid up, 50*l*.—Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 171*l*.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1817.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. 4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy Ann.	8 per Ct. Long Ann.	13 per Ct. Irish Ann.	5 per Ct. Imp. Stock.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sub Sea	India Bonds.	E. India 2 <i>l</i> .	E. India 3 <i>l</i> .	E. India 4 <i>l</i> .	E. India 5 <i>l</i> .
1		81½	81½	106½	—	—	80½	239	—	—	75 pr.	23 pr.	24 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
2		81½	81½	106½	—	—	80½	240	—	—	75 pr.	23 pr.	24 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
3		81½	81½	107½	—	—	80½	—	—	—	90 pr.	27 pr.	27 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
4				107½	—	—	81½	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sunday			107½	—	—	—	240	—	—	101 pr.	32 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
6				107½	—	—	—	240	—	—	115 pr.	32 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
7				108½	—	—	—	240	—	—	118 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
8				108½	—	—	—	243½	—	—	116 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
9				108	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
10				107½	21	—	—	90½	—	—	116 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
11	Sunday	81½	82½	107½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12				108	21	—	—	245	—	—	115 pr.	35 pr.	35 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
13		81½	82½	108	21	—	—	—	—	—	114 pr.	35 pr.	35 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
14		81½	82½	108½	21	—	—	245½	—	—	112 pr.	35 pr.	35 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
15		82½	82½	108	21½	105½	82½	91½	—	—	110 pr.	35 pr.	35 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
16		82½	82½	108	21½	106½	—	—	—	—	107 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
17	Holiday				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Sunday	81½	82½	107½	21½	—	—	237	90½	81½	106 pr.	23 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
20		81½	82½	107½	21	—	—	238	90½	81½	105 pr.	21 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
21		81½	82½	107½	21	—	—	237	90½	81½	100 pr.	21 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
22		81½	82½	107½	21	—	—	237	90½	81½	100 pr.	21 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
23		81½	82½	107½	21	—	—	235	90½	81½	101 pr.	21 pr.	32 pr.	34 pr.	16 pr.
24	Holiday				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Holiday				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Holiday				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Holiday				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



NOVEMBER, 1817. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchest.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hall 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, Ireland 37
Scotland 24.
Jersey 2. Guern. 2

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

Index Indicarius—Minor Correspondence 386
Dr. James Drake, the Political Writer.... 387
Marcus Ant. de Dominis, Abp. of Spalatro 389
Thoughts on Punning; Economy of Punning 390
Beautiful Monument in Lichfield Cathedral 391
Work exhibiting antient English Dresses.. 392
Dr. Young's Portrait.—Richard III's Issue. *ib.*
The Column to Lord Hill at Shrewsbury.. 393
Epitaphs from Churches in Bedfordshire.. 394
Inscriptions at Ipswich and Boyton, Suffolk 396
——— to British Officers at Waterloo 397
Account of the Parish of Pitchecott, Bucks *ib.*
On Temples and Niches.—London Wall.. 400
Modern Style of laying out Grounds ?.... 401
Account of Glenfield Church, co. Leicester *ib.*
Mr. Wilkins on the Topography of Athens 402
Necessity of some Restraint on Sectaries.. 404
On Increase of Charitable Establishments 405
Hint on the Want of Room in Churches.. 406
Casualties from Ships not Sea-worthy.... 407
Compendium of County History: Lancashire 409
On the Origin of Gothic Architecture..... 413
Winwood's Almshouses at Quainton, Bucks 417
Clergy Laws 420; Marriage of Cousins... 423
On a lately proposed Solvent of Calculi... 424

Review of New Publications.

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, by Bliss 425
Berwick's Memoirs of Scipio Africanus.... 428
Visitation Sermon, by Rev. G. Crabbe... 431
Hawkins' Translation of Works of Claudian 433
Prolusiones, Auctore R. Trevelyan, A.M. 435
Davison's Poems, by Sir Egerton Brydges 436
Dodsley's Annual Register for 1807..... 439
Report of the Chimney-Sweeping Society 440
Time's Telescope for the Year 1818..... 441
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE..... 442
Account of Medals undertaken by Mr. Vudie 444
SELECT POETRY, for November 1817..... 445
Elegies &c. &c. on the Princess Charlotte. 446
Historical Chronicle.
Death of H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte,
with the Ceremony of her Interment.... 449
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences. 455
Trial and Execution of the Rebels at Derby 459
Country News 463.—Domestic Occurrences 464
Theatr. Register, Promotions, Preferments 465
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons. 466
Biographical Memoir of the late Dr. Wells 467
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 471
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 479
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks... 480

Embellished with a Perspective View of the COLUMN erected at SHREWSBURY
in Honour of LORD HILL;
and of GLENFIELD CHURCH, co. Leicester.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MENTORIUS offers a hint for a Machine to facilitate Escape from Fire. "This machine consists of a moveable stage of iron, of a proportionate height and width, to be fixed on wheels, and furnished with several shifting platforms, made to project from the stage so as to extend to the windows (which the breadth of the areas of most houses renders requisite.) Persons availing themselves of this machine might be conveyed from the fire, and afterwards descend gradually by a ladder to the ground. Iron is mentioned as an incombustible material, and rendered peculiarly useful for the purpose, by uniting strength with tenuity. This machine might be kept with the fire-ladders so as to be easily attainable, and by means of its wheels quickly conveyed to the scene of distress.—A stand for music-books may convey some notion of the shape of the machine."

E. D. would feel much obliged to any of our Cambridge readers, if they would inform him, through the medium of our pages, whether the following Ballads are amongst the *Pepysian Collection*, at *Magdalene College*, viz: "A proper Newe Sonet, declaring the Lamentation of Beekles, a market-towne in Suffolke, which was in the great winde, upon St. Andrewe's Eve last past, most pitifullie burned with fire, to the losse by estimation of 20,008l. and upwards, and the number of foursecore dwelling-houses. To Wilson's tune, 1586." It is printed, he believes, on a half sheet, and consists of fourteen stanzas of eight lines each.—"Verses by the Blind Man of Suffolk:" date about 1700.—"Some of your Beccles readers," he says, "perhaps may be in possession of the former, and both able and willing to give me, through your pages, a more particular account of that tremendous fire than is to be met with in the meagre and unsatisfactory publications relative to Suffolk."

A Correspondent says, A list of the writers whose productions appear in "Dodsley's Collection" would be very desirable; and he has no doubt that some of our readers could furnish one, specifying, against the name of each Author, a list of his contributions. This, of course, applies to those Poems only, whose Authors are not named.

The title of the Work of which O. A. has transmitted us a slight notice, is "The Innocent Epicure; or, the Art of Angling, a Poem; Lond. 1697," 8vo; 2d edit. 12mo, 1713. The Preface is by N. Tate, who is supposed to have been the Author of the book. "The Art of Angling, Lond. 1741," 8vo, appears to be the same poem with the foregoing; and is likewise called the second edition in the title.

The Letters transcribed by our kind

Correspondent at Blandford are perfectly satisfactory; and he will accept our best thanks.

PHILO-BIBLICUS may possibly be right in his conjectures; but his queries are too pointedly personal, if he is right; and much worse if he is wrong.

A Sufferer from Epilepsy appeals to our humanity to assist him in discovering the person or paper alluded to in the following paragraph, which appeared in a Country Newspaper, the Editor of which could give no other information than that he copied the paragraph from some other Newspaper.—"Epilepsy. Dr. Adams has lately published a paper on Epilepsy, in which he asserts that by bleeding once a fortnight or three weeks for some months, with low diet, open bowels, and abstinence from wine, spirits, and beer, he has cured almost every case of Epilepsy that had not become chronic from long standing and neglect."

P. 225. a. line 7 from the bottom; for Duke, read Earl, of Portland. The Family of *Weston* never ascended higher than the last step.

Errata et Corrigena for YORICK'S Letter on GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE in our last Number.—P. 302. b. line 5. *For* ever referring, *read* they ever referred. Last line but 11, *read* Antiparos.—P. 303. b. line 40, *for* promiscuously *read* previously.—P. 304. a. line ult. *for* intersecting angles, *read* meeting angles.—Ibid. b. l. 14. *For* passing under any bridge, &c. *read* passing by a bridge to view through any one arch the intersection, &c.—N. B. Warburton's idea, correctly speaking, was, *that the oak forests in Germany and Britain, used by the Druids as temples, suggested to the Goths the architecture in question.*—But besides that the Goths had no architecture, the canopy formed by the foliage of an oak, and the angle made by the ramification of its branches, would not suggest the Gothic arch more than any other. [See GILPIN'S *Forest Scenery*.] And Nature never plants in avenues. The idea was certainly suggested to Warburton by the elm avenues at Windsor, and elsewhere, introduced into England by PHILIP, from Spain. And the avenue is undoubtedly an imitation of the Gothic Nave.

YORICK.
H. C. B. observes, that his remark in p. 310 allude to the *Star of the Knights Commanders of the Bath*.

We are obliged to postpone the communications of Mr. WHATTON and Mr. FORSTER till our next; when VIATOR's account of Edinburgh shall also appear.

The "Reflections" sent us from Doncaster are inadmissible; and the paper inclosed awaits the Writer's further directions.

Mr.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 4.

ACCIDENTALLY turning over the other day the pages of a forgotten Miscellany of the commencement of the last century, I found the following *Original Memoir of Dr. James Drake, the political writer*. It is written with so much spirit, and by one so obviously intimate with him (besides containing some particulars not otherwise noticed), that, notwithstanding the accounts which are to be found of this Author in the Biographical Dictionaries, I have judged it worthy to be revived in your pages.

Of the whole range of Literature, Biography seems to me, when well written, at once the most amusing and most instructive. If, indeed, it contain mere dates and dry facts, I cannot say so much of it; but when it is enlivened by just reflections, by sagacious penetration into the windings of the human character; or by beautiful, touching, or elevated sentiments, it is capable of exercising all the best powers of the intellect and the heart. On this account, a Biographer of genius can often give intense interest to a Memoir to which he cannot contribute a single new fact.

I believe that Dr. James Drake has seldom, if ever, been included in the list of English Poets: nor am I acquainted with his pretensions to be among them. An ephemeral writer on politicks is of all others soonest likely to be forgotten: but Dr. Drake seems to have possessed qualifications for more permanent fame, as a scholar, a physician, and a man of genius. That vehement temper, which "spends its oil in blazing," is always to be regretted. It is almost sure of disappointment, misery, and early dark-

ness! But I must not intrude further on your valuable room. F. S.

The Life of JAMES DRAKE, M.D.

[From the *Monthly Miscellany, or Memoirs of the Curious*, 1707, Vol. I. p. 140.]

The person whose character I here attempt, was born in Cambridge *, his father being an attorney of that place, though a man of a good family, allied to the *Drakes of Devonshire*, which were the more considerable, because the mother of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough was a Drake, of whose family we have now two Representatives in Parliament, who are gentlemen of great worth and honour. His grandfathers on both sides were great sufferers for that good Prince King Charles I. so that their fortunes were much impaired.

At eleven years of age, he was sent to Westminster School, where he was instructed under Busby, who, four years after, sooner than usual, he being then but fifteen, recommended him to the electors, to be examined as proper to be sent to the University. Accordingly, he passed the trial with great applause; and was unanimously chosen for Trinity College, in Cambridge, where, at three years end, he was accounted one of the best disputants of the University. In two years, or a little more, afterwards, he commenced Bachelor of Physick, and then left the study of wrangling to gather flowers in the garden of Hippocrates, and go in quest of what should tend to the preservation of his fellow-creatures.

In this study he made such improvement as rendered him quickly acceptable among the best of the London Physicians: but his want of a

* There was a Recorder Drake of Cambridge about this time, who married the heiress of the Morris's of Horton, in Kent, and left a daughter and heir, married to Matthew Robinson, esq. of Yorkshire, by whom she was mother of the late Lord Rokeby, Mrs. Montagu, &c. Mr. Drake's widow married Dr. Conyers Middleton.—EDITOR.

fortune considerable enough to wait for business, and finding fools received into esteem before him, soured his temper, and made him begin to look about for the readiest way to supply himself with money; and at the same time to have the satisfaction of venting his spleen in a *satiric way*, in which faculty he perhaps *excelled any of his time*. This brought him acquainted with Mr. Thomas Brown, who was undoubtedly a scholar, and a man of a very acute and ready wit; but many things that were very severe, and were thought to be done by him, were, to my knowledge, writ by Dr. Drake, who to his immortal memory ought to be esteemed for the care he took of Mr. Brown, after his death, by obtaining leave for him to be buried in Westminster Abbey, and taking care of a decent funeral for him. This ought to be remembered as a lasting monument to him; for gratitude in this age so rarely follows people to the grave, that the kind favours done to a man to-day seldom sleep with him the succeeding night: but he as readily puts off the good turns that are past, as he does his cloaths when he goes to sleep.

But to return. After a few years spent in town, he visited Cambridge again, to take his Doctor's Degree, which he did about 1695, when the University shewed him all the favour and indulgences that a fond mother can bestow on a favourite son. Upon his coming to London again, he had contracted a very good and learned acquaintance: First, he was received as a Member of the College of Physicians, and then of the Royal Society. He now had particular intimacy among several of the most considerable Members of Parliament, and, among the rest, the SPEAKER of that Session, of which he writ the History, and called it *The History of the last Parliament*.

This book was owned, by all indifferent persons, and those that were not galled with it, to be writ with an uncommon perspicuity and judgment, which evidenced he had the hints from the most eminent Members of that Parliament; it being impossible for a person in a private capacity to have had so much penetration into affairs; which were never more plainly set forth, or more severely exposed, than by this Author, who was as pungent in his expressions, as he

was right in his suggestions, which were too true to make a jest of.

This occasioned him a warm and virulent prosecution, which was warded off for want of sufficient evidence that he was the Author of those paragraphs laid to his charge. This made him the mark of the party, that were resolved one time or other to hit him: and our Author, who was a man of more passion than discretion, considering the power and malice of his enemies, resolved, when opportunity offered, to smite these Goliaths *hip and thigh*, which in a little time he did: but, laying himself too open, received the fatal wound, of which I fear he died; for having undertaken a weekly paper, called *Mercurius Politicus*, which was writ with all the wit and strength of argument that the subject would bear; about that time the Parliament was newly elected, and the choice of a SPEAKER was then the grand struggle betwixt the Court and the Country; when our unfortunate gentleman, for so I must call him, unluckily hit upon an argument which the heat of his passion, and his warmth to espouse an honest cause, unwarily drew him into: not but he brought himself cleanly off, when he had time to think coolly, and to explain his own meaning.

But, notwithstanding all his endeavours to set things right, his enemies made use of this advantage against him, and brought a second prosecution against him, which he defended to the utmost of his power, and had a special verdict, which the Court of Queen's Bench determined in his favour.

After this a writ of error was lodged in the Parliament against him; and before that could be determined, he received his lodging in the grave, where no writs of error will lie. And since his death a posthumous work has come out, called *Anthropologia Nova*, which I question not will speak better for him than any apology that can be made; for it has been the work of some years, and his produce was seldom flat or jejune. He had too much wit and too much fire to trouble the world with any thing that was obsolete or common; but his observations are just, curious, and new.

In short, this must be said of him by all mankind, that he had as much wit and as much passion as any man; that he was a *good Poet*, a *learned Critic*,

Critic, an excellent Physician, and an accurate Anatomist. His language was always polite; his expressions nervous and manly; and his thoughts were quick and clear. He died suddenly, of a raging fever, in which he was delirious from its first accession; having enflamed his blood some time before by a continual sipping of hot waters, to support his spirits, and drive away the killing thoughts of an ungrateful world.

ELEGY.

Mourn, mourn, ye Bards, th' unhappy
Poet's fate;

You rivals of the quill,
Employ your utmost skill,
Your best efforts now try
Of mournful Poetry!

Who best can write upon a theme so
great,

Like warriors well appointed for the [fight,
Prepare with nicest rules of art to write!

Well may we grieve, well may we mourn
his loss,

From whom we drew
Such Heliconian dew;

But from whose spring no farther influ-
ence flows.

Blest was his thought,
And when he wrote,
Behold the heavenly choir
With awful silence gazed;

His words both ravish'd and amaz'd,
So tuneful all, as once was Orpheus' lyre.

O couldst thou now impart
The secrets of thy Art;

Or in thy hallow'd grave employ
Some abler pen,
Shakespeare or Ben,
To write thy Elegy:

That thy insulting enemies might see
What they most dread:

Thou art not dead:

For Death's restored to life by thee!

Hadst thou at Death's approach but used
thy art,

Wondering at that, he would have dropt
Or else, attentive to thy lute,

The Tyrant had stood mute.

The God, it seems, denied a longer date:

Thy glorious course was run;

Thy earthly task was done;

And past thy joyful noon,

Heaven rescued thy impending Fate.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, Nov. 1.

THE interest that your Correspondent SIMPLEX appears to feel in the History of *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, Archbishop of Spalatro (not Spoleto), will probably decrease, when he learns, that he was not a consistent convert from Popery.

It appears from Camden's *Annals*, that he came into this Country in 1616; was constituted Master of the Savoy in 1618; and, a few days afterwards, obtained the Deanry of Windsor. Probably the Church of West Ilsley was his first appointment.

However sincere might be his motives for embracing the Protestant faith, they were not lasting, as in 1622 he returned to Italy, and relapsed to the Church of Rome. Camden says, that he was "grown weary of the King's Bounty, and had conceived strange hopes of convoking a general Council, and of composing matters of Religion."—On the other hand it is stated, that he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent to him by Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, not only promising him pardon, but preferment, if he would publicly renounce his errors. Had he acted originally from deliberate conviction, neither emolument nor rank could have been an object; and the patronage which he obtained in this country must have rather surpassed his expectations than otherwise.

It seems doubtful whether vanity, avarice, or weakness, had the chief influence over his mind; but candour would hope the last, especially when we regard his melancholy fate.—His friend and relation Pope Gregory XV. at first treated him with respect; but whether his recantation was insufficient to satisfy the ruling powers of the Roman Church, or that the crime of forsaking her communion was deemed inexpiable, he was delivered to the Inquisition, and imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, where he shortly afterwards died in the year 1625, and in the 64th of his age.—Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful report should add, that his death was accelerated by poison, and that, as a relapsed heretic, his body should be afterwards publicly burned.

He displayed unquestionable talent as a philosopher; and it has been said, that to him we are indebted for the MS. of Father Paul's excellent History of the Council of Trent, transmitted by his means to Archbishop Abbot; but other writers allege, that this service was performed by Sir Henry Wotton, and his Chaplain, Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Bedel.

There is a capital picture in Devonshire House, by Tintoretto, described

as the Portrait of an Archbishop of Spalatro. Granger identifies it with this Prelate, but it has been doubted whether it represents an Ecclesiastick so high in rank. Your Correspondent will find further particulars of the Archbishop, by consulting the Historians of the reign of James I. and a valuable note by Dr. Zouch, in his *Life of Wotton* (8vo edition), p. 184.

Yours, &c.

S. D. D.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 11.

AS you kindly inserted my ideas on Punning*, which have been approved by some of your Correspondents, I am inclined to send you some more thoughts upon the same subject.

Addison seems to have hated puns, and has a jocular, but very severe, paper against them, in the *Spectator* No. 61; but, had he considered them only as a kind of good-humoured *badinage*, or fool-playing, he would probably have been more indulgent. He was angry, and not unjustly, that puns should be offered as wit; he treats them as *false wit*, and even that is indulgence; for they are really no wit, though they may happen to be united with it. Addison had too much dignity and elegance of wit to condescend to this amusement. Swift, who loved playing the fool in various ways, was much disposed to it. He says, in a letter to Stella, "I will tell you a good thing I said to my Lord Carteret," and then relates an indifferent pun. He adds, "we all pun here sometimes. Lord Carteret set down Prior the other day in his chariot, and Prior thanked him for his *Charity*.—I do not remember I heard one good one from the Ministry, which is really a shame." Lett. xii. What were all Swift's, English-Latin, and Latin-English, his *literalia* scheme of writing, &c. but different ways of playing the fool with words? He who could recreate himself in that way might well do it by punning also.

This correct idea of the play upon words, if generally adopted, would always have prevented the introduction of it in improper places. Who would ever have *punned* in a Sermon, if he had been aware that it was mere *playing the fool*? None at least but Fanatics would ever so have familiarized their discourses, and let down

themselves. A Judge on the Bench, or a Senator in Debate, would always have felt that this sport was incongruous to their situation. Milton has been much censured for making the Devil pun, in his exulting speech on the success of his new-invented artillery: but, besides that it is no great compliment to the practice to attribute it to such a personage, I have never been able to feel that so ludicrous a species of triumph was unsuitable to a mind depraved by guilt, and anxious for a temporary relief from harassing thoughts. It might be bad taste in Satan so to amuse himself; yet it might not be unreasonable to suppose that he would be glad so to unbend himself, for the sake of some relaxation. After all, his puns are not bad, as they have been called, but strongly tinctured with the gall of sarcastic humour. When men pun in a passion, which sometimes happens, it is only to make their resentment more contemptuous, by shewing that they can be sportive in the midst of it.

A Conundrum is a pun dissected, and thrown into question and answer; so that a Punster's Catechism ought to be a string of conundrums. They are not worth puzzling at, because they depend upon sound more than upon sense; but, in mere sport, they are often laughable enough, when explained. Thus, Why is the Duke of Wellington's toe like the first syllable of an Epic Poem? *Ans.* Because it is *part of an heroic foot*.—Why is Ireland sure to be the richest country in the world? *Ans.* Because its *capital* is always *doubling* [Dublin].—Why is a bad pun like a piece of bread in portable soup? *Ans.* Because it is *in-soup-portable* [insupportable.] Which last, by the by, is ascribed to Goldsmith.

I will subjoin a few cautions, which may be called the *Economy of Punning*.

1. No man ought to pun, who wishes to preserve an inviolable dignity of character: any more than he should turn his wig, if he has one; or clap a ridiculous one over his own hair, if he has not.

2. No man should venture to pun much, who is not certain of doing better things when he chooses.

3. No man should pun among entire strangers; who do not know that he can do better things.

4. Never

* See vol. LXXXV. i. p. 100.

4. Never interrupt a serious argument with a pun, unless you wish to put an end to it.

5. Never call attention to a pun that has missed fire.

6. Never grow fond of punning, for then you will infallibly do it at wrong times and places.

7. Never pun for fame, but think yourself well off if you lose none by it.

R. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Nov. 12.*

THE monument to the memory of the infant daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson, executed by Chantrey, which lately excited the universal admiration of the patrons of the Fine Arts in the Metropolis, is just erected in Lichfield Cathedral. Placed in the Royal Exhibition beside the productions of Canova, Mr. Chantrey ably stood his ground, and more than divided the general notice even of connoisseurs.

This beautiful and affecting piece of statuary is placed at the extremity of the South-west aisle, running parallel with the new Choir of the Cathedral. The figures repose on the representation of a mattress, with a pillow at the head, supported on a plain monument; the whole cut from a block of fine white marble. On the entablature of the monument is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of
ELLEN-JANE, AND MARIANNE,
only children
of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson,
and Ellen-Jane, his wife.
Their affectionate mother,
in fond remembrance of their
'Heaven-lov'd innocence,'
consigns their resemblances to this
Sanctuary,
in humble gratitude
for the glorious assurance, that
'Of such is the Kingdom of God.'"

At the back of the statuary, placed in the wall, is a plain monument, in black marble, to the memory of the late Rev. Wm. Robinson, the departed parent of the reposing innocents, bearing the following inscription:

"The Reverend
WILLIAM ROBINSON, B. C. L.
Prebendary of this Cathedral,
Rector of Swinerton, and Stoke on Trent,
a pious and excellent man,
an able and successful Minister
in the Church of Christ,
departed this life, March 21, 1812,
aged 35.

He married Ellen-Jane,
daughter of the Very Reverend
Dr. Woodhouse, Dean of this Cathedral;
who, with two infant daughters,
Ellen-Jane, and Marianne,
survived him."

Prose cannot so well describe the effect of this exquisite piece of sculpture, as the following tasteful lines from *The Sheffield Iris*:

"Soft, as when faintly from the evening
sky [pests cease,
The rainbow steals, and bitter tem-
Fading from beauty to eternity,
Recline these forms of gentleness and
peace.

The softly twining arm—the leaning
head, [calm that throws
By fondness couch'd—the sacred
Its hazy spell around the holy bed
Where loveliness and innocence re-
pose:

Oh, they are more than Art—I see the
breath [smile I see
Fan those pure lips—the hovering
Hang on those brows, and cannot deem
that Death [tenderly."

Could hold them thus entranc'd so
In confirmation of the foregoing
verses, it may be added, that the
beauty of the thought consists in the
conveyance of the idea of a serene
anticipation of Heaven—a gentle,
satisfied, half-smiling resignation of
innocent being. J. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 12:*

YOUR paternal fondness will readily allow me to occupy part of a page of your valuable Repository in favour of my two daughters.

They have for a considerable time past been engaged in the pleasant, though arduous pursuit of materials for a splendid display of English dresses, from the earliest instances to those of our own time, which they are etching with a delicate and clear outline, a style which the exquisite taste of Mr. Moses has decidedly proved to be the best calculated to display the most minute decoration. In order that the early part of this collection may receive every advantage time and communication can enrich it with, they are at present employed upon those plates which will exhibit the dresses of the Tudor family, displaying a burst of the most fascinating English splendour.

Their materials have been scrupulously selected from monuments, seals, coins, medals, pictures, stained-glass, drawings,

drawings, engravings, and other documents of the best authority. The work will appear in Parts, at one guinea each, royal quarto, the first of which they are endeavouring to get ready for publication by the ensuing Spring.

Much as the late Mr. Strutt has done as to dresses generally, and highly interesting as the labours of that worthy man must ever be; yet it is acknowledged by all those who have seen my daughter's drawings, that their articles of dress are not only more extensive, various, and beautiful, but, from their elaborate detail, far more likely to be of the highest importance to the Historian, the Artist, and the Actor.

Numerous and kind as friends have been to my daughters' undertaking, I must declare that I am perfectly aware of the treasures unengraved, in the possession of many families; and can readily believe that at this moment many of the very articles of dress themselves are remaining, which would prove of the greatest importance to their work.

Permit me then, through the channel of your Magazine, to solicit the loan, use, or even sight, of such as your readers may be willing to communicate to my daughters, in order that the accuracy of their delineations may entitle them to the fullest extent of public as well as private remuneration.

A tolerably perfect seal of William the Conqueror would be of the greatest use, as the copies of it given by Sandford, Speed, and indeed (I am sorry to say) by some of our modern Artists, have been found, on a comparison with a fragment of one, to be extremely incorrect.

JOHN THOMAS SMITH, Keeper of
the Prints in the British Museum.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.

IN your Magazine, p. 210, I solicited information to discover the only portrait ever painted of the late Rev. Dr. Young, author of *Night Thoughts*; and I now therefore desire to acknowledge, through the same channel, a letter from the Rev. Thomas Penrose, Vicar of Writtle, directing my attention to All Souls College, Oxon, of which Society Dr. Young was a Fellow; by which Society it had been probably purchased of some of the representatives of Sir Herbert Croft.

And I have very lately been honoured by a letter from the Bishop of Oxford, who succeeded the late Dr. Isham as Warden of All Souls, in consequence of some inquiries which I had directed to be made there, informing me that "there is no doubt of its being the original picture painted by my grandfather; that it was formerly placed in the Warden's lodgings, but has lately been removed into the College-hall, as a situation more worthy of the subject of it; and that it was always understood to have been left as a legacy to the College of which Dr. Young had been so distinguished a member, by Mrs. Richardson, probably a descendant [or widow] of Mr. Samuel Richardson."

I beg to offer my grateful thanks to his Lordship for the condescension which he has been pleased to express; and to Mr. Penrose, and likewise to the Rev. Mr. Gutch, of All Souls*, for the kind interest they have all taken in thus favouring my inquiries.

Yours, &c. A. HIGHMORE.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10.

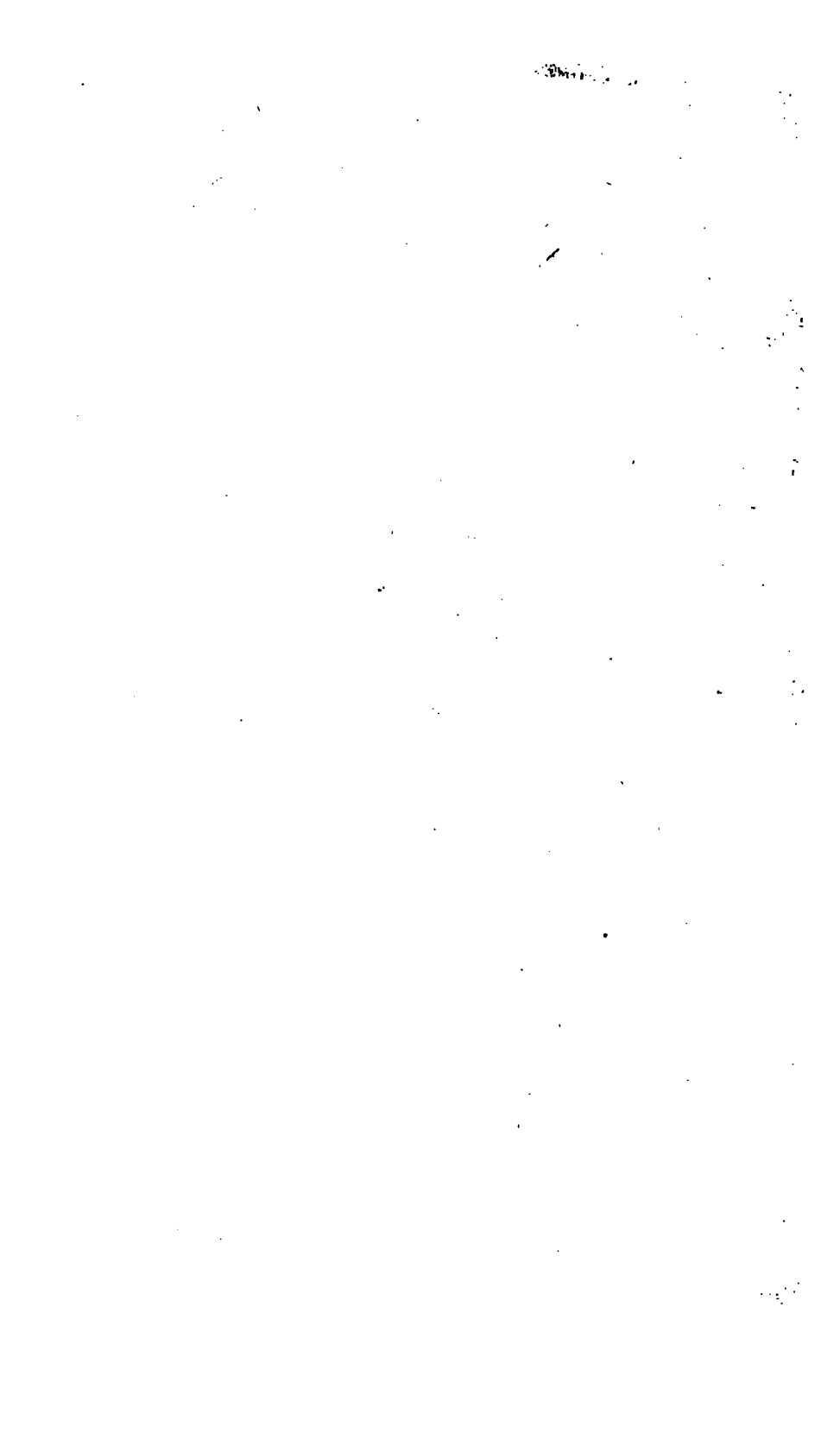
YOUR Correspondent SCRUTATOR will find that Katherine Plantagenet is mentioned as the natural daughter of Richard the III in Sandford's *Genealogical History* (p. 435, edit. 1707), where notice is taken of the very deed of settlement, I conceive, which Scrutator has described. The circumstance of her having been a natural daughter sufficiently accounts for the omission of any further description of her in the deed.

It is remarkable that Sandford should have omitted to notice a natural son of Richard, who survived him, called John of Gloster. Rapin, on the authority of Rymer's *Fœdera*, mentions him as having been appointed by Richard, Governor of Calais, Guisnes, and all the Marches of Picardy belonging to the Crown of England. I am not aware that any thing more is known of his History, nor do I find him even named by the contemporary Historians. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to trace him further. The fate of a son of Richard the Third cannot be wholly uninteresting.

A. T.

* Whose corresponding information I have since received.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, June 18.*
THE enclosed is a drawing of the Column erected at Shrewsbury, to commemorate the noble and valorous actions achieved by Lord Hill. (See Plate I.)

The Column is situated on a rising ground, at the entrance of the town, from the London and Bath roads. The first stone was laid, in Masonic Order, by the Salopian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, assisted by Deputies of adjoining Lodges, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1814, A. L. 5914, being the Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

This is said to be the largest Grecian Doric Column in the world.

	ft.	in.
The diameter at the base is	15	0
Height of the Pedestal	13	6
Shaft and capital	91	6
Pedestal for the figure	11	6
Statue of his Lordship	17	0

The whole height - - 133 6

The pedestal is square, with a pier or buttress at each angle, on which are placed lions couchant, worked of

Grinshill stone, by Mr. Carline, of Shrewsbury. The Statue of his Lordship was designed and executed by Messrs. Coade and Sealy, of London, in their artificial stone: modelled by Panzetta. The original design of the Column was by Mr. Edw. Haycock, Architect, of Shrewsbury, with some slight alterations by Mr. Harrison, of Chester.

Messrs. Simpson and Lawrence, of Shrewsbury, were the contractors. On the death of Mr. Simpson the contract devolved upon his successor, Mr. John Straphen, who completed the Column; he also designed the elegant staircase within the column, and erected it at his own expence. The Column was erected in 18 months and 18 days, without the least accident. The last stone was laid on the 18th of June, 1816, the anniversary of the glorious battle of Waterloo. It contains 326 stones, their weight 1120 tons; cubic feet in the whole 17,993, exclusive of the staircase.

On the pedestal (See Plate I.) are the following inscriptions:

On the South side.

CIVI. SVO. ROLANDO

DOMINO. BARONI. HILL. AB. ALMAREZ. ET. HAWKSTONE
 POPVLARES. RIVS. EX. AGRO. ATQVE. MVNICIPIO. SALOPIENSI
 COLUMNAM. HANCCE. CVM. STATVA. P. G.

A. S. MDCCCXVI.

IS. IN. RE. MILITARI. QVEMADMODVM. SE. GESSERIT

TESTES. SINT. LVSITANIA. HISPANIA. GALLIAE

NARBONENSIS. AC. BELGICA

ARTVRVS. DUX. A. WELLINGTON

SOCIORVM. ET. QVIDEM. HOSTIVM. EXERCITVS.

On the North side.

TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROWLAND LORD HILL,
 BARON HILL OF ALMAREZ AND HAWKSTONE, G. C. B.

NOT MORE DISTINGUISHED FOR HIS SKILL AND COURAGE IN THE FIELD,
 DURING THE ARDUOUS CAMPAIGNS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
 THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, AND THE MEMORABLE PLAINS OF WATERLOO,
 THAN FOR HIS BENEVOLENT AND PATERNAL CARE,
 IN PROVIDING FOR THE COMFORTS AND SUPPLYING THE NECESSITIES
 OF HIS VICTORIOUS COUNTRYMEN,
 AND FOR THAT HUMANITY AND GENEROSITY
 WHICH THEIR VANQUISHED FOES EXPERIENCED AND ACKNOWLEDGED:
 THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF SALOP
 HAVE ERECTED THIS COLUMN AND STATUE,
 AS A MEMORIAL OF THEIR RESPECT AND GRATITUDE TO AN ILLUSTRIOUS
 CONTEMPORARY,
 AND AN INCITEMENT TO EMULATION IN THE HEROES AND
 PATRIOTS OF FUTURE AGES.

A. D. MDCCCXVI.

GENT. MAG. *November, 1817*

East

East side.

ROLEIA.	ARROYO DEL MOLINOS.	HILLETTE.
VIMIERA.	ALMAREZ.	ORTHEZ.
CORUNNA.	VITTORIA.	AIRE.
DOURO.	PYRENEES.	TARBES.
TALAVERA.	NIVE.	TOULOUSE.
BUSACO.	NIVELLE.	WATERLOO.

The erection of this splendid Memorial, with other incidental expences, amounted to 5973*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* exclusive of staircase, stone plinth, and palisading round the base of the column *.
D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, August 24.

IF you think the following Church Notes worth preserving they are at your service. The inscriptions are all in Black Letter.

In COPEL chancel, near Bedford, besides the tomb described in your Magazine for November 1815, p. 394, are the following.

Against the North wall are effigies on brass plates of the following persons of the family of Luke:

Sir Walter Luke, Justice of the Common Pleas, obiit 1544.

His wife was Anne Launcelyn, nurse to Henry the VIIIth.

Nicholas Luke, obiit 1563.

Sir Samuel Luke, obiit 1670.

Under a man in armour, near the door, on the pavement:

“Walter Roland gist icy. Dieu de sa ame eit mercy. Amen.”

Under a man and woman in long robes (Arms gone):

“Nichol’ Roland & Pernel sa femme gisent icy. Dieu de loure almes eit mercy. Amen.”

Under a gentleman and lady, the gentleman armed at all points, except his dagger; conical helmet; at his feet a lion, at her’s a dog. Four shields gone.

“Hic jacet Johannes Launcelyn armiger, qui obiit vii^o die mensis Maii, anno d’ni mill’mo cccc. xxxv. Et Margareta ux ej quor’ aiab’ p’piciet’ Deus. Amen.”

In HAYNES chancel, against the North wall, under a man kneeling at a desk; over his head the arms and crest of Newdegate, with quarterings.

“Hic jacet Anthonius Newdegate, armiger, curie venerabul’ supervisorum terrarum quondam regis Heurici dum steterit auditorum unus, qui obiit sexto die Julii, anno d’ni millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo octavo.”

* The Committee have presented the Doric Column, and a Lodge built for the person appointed to shew the same, to Lord Hill and his heirs for ever, as a lasting memorial of their high esteem. Serjeant Davis, who has been nearly 20 years in the service, and orderly serjeant to his Lordship, has been appointed to reside in the Lodge.—EDIT.

In ELSTOW Church, around the effigy of the last abess in her pontificals,

“Orate pro anima domine Elizabeth Herwy, quondam abbatisse monasterii de Elnestow, qui obiit die mensis anno domini millesimo quingentesimo cujus anime & omniu’ fidelium defunctorum Deus propicietur. Amen.”

In LOWER GRAVENHURST Church, on a slip of brass over a cavity, which was formerly inlaid with a helmet and crest, and arms, probably a bend within a border engrailed, those arms being cut in stone over the church door.

“Robert de Bilbemore chivaler qe fist faire ceste Eglise de novele gist icy Dieu de salme eit merci. Amen.”

In MERSHAL Church, under a man armed at all points, sword and dagger. The figure of the woman lost.

“Hic jace’t Joh’es Meptyshale armig’ qui obiit v^o die Julii, anno d’ni mill’mo cccc. xl. et Katerina uxor ejus; quorum ai’abus propicietur Deus. Amen.”

Under a similar figure, accompanied by that of a lady:

“Hic jacet Joh’es Boteler, armig’, & Elizabeth uxor ejus, filia & una heredum Nich’i Kymbell, armigeri, que obiit xiii die mensis Aprilis, anno d’ni mill’o cccc. xli. quor’ aiab’ p’piciet’ De’ Amen.”

In the North aisle of AMPTHILL Church is an altar-tomb, the top of which serves as the floor of a pew; on it is inlaid the effigy of an armed knight, over his head these arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bend, charged with three trefoils, a mullet for difference; 2d and 3d, a lion rampant within a border gobony. On a fillet of brass, round the verge of the tomb, this inscription:

“Hic jacet Nicholaus Harve, miles, qui obiit in festo sancti Oswaldi, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo trige-

simo secundo, et anno regni regis Henrici Octavi *xxiii*, cui^s a'i'e p'picietur Deus. Amen."

In the chancel of **MARSTON MORETUNE** church, is an altar-tomb, on the top of which are inlaid the effigies of a man in armour and his lady; his head rests on an open helmet, his feet on a greyhound; at her feet is a smaller dog of the same kind. Between them is a shield quarterly; 1st, chequy, a canton; 2d, a chevron between 3 leopards faces; 3d, three greyhounds current, collared in pale; 4th, a chief dancettè. A shield above his head is gone; above her's is the second coat: at her feet the 4th, at his feet the 3d, in single shields. On the slip of brass on which they stand is this inscription:

"Hic jacent Thomas Reynes, Armig. q'nd'm d'ns isti^s ville, qui obiit *ix* die Novembr. *20*. dni. m.ccccli. Et dn'a Alicia ux' ejus, quor' aiab' p'piciet' De' Amen."

Below the inscription nine boys and three girls.

In **SUTTON** Church, Bedfordshire, under a slender cross flory, standing on three steps, is the following:

"Of yor charyte p'y for the sowles of Tho's Burgoyne and Elisabeth his wyfe, whiche Thomas decessyd y^e *ix* day of August, the yer of our Lord God a thousand fyve hundredth and sexten, on whose soules and all Crysten soules Jesu have mercy. Amen."

In **BROMHAM** Chancel, on the floor, are the figures in brass of Sir John Dyve, his mother, who was heiress of Thomas Wylde, Lord of the Manor of Bromham, and his wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Hastings. At their feet is the following epitaph:

"Matris conjugis et medio jacet ille suarum, mater Elizabeth heres Thome Wilde armigeri, conjux Ysabella heres Radulphi Hastings milit. & hic sepultus in Novembris an. 1535."

On a Gothic pinnacle, over the man's head, hangs a shield, a fess dancettè between three escallops, Dyve. Above his right shoulder are the arms of Widvile, impaling a chevron between three animals couchant, the two in chief respecting each other. Above his left shoulder, Widvile, impaling a chief, charged with a fleur de lis. On a fillet of brass, round the edge of the slab, this fragment:

"Justus, pacificus, discordia damna premebat. [erebat.

Largitusque pius miseris bona multa Pauperibus victum, nudis vestem tribuebat.

Ecclesie cultum vitâ rebusque fovebat."

The other three sides are removed.

In **WIMINGTON** Church, on a fillet of brass, surrounding the effigies of John Curteys and Albreda his wife, is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Joh'es Curteys d'ns de Wym'ton quondam maior stap'le lanaru' Calesii, et Albreda ux' ej' qui istam eccl'iam de novo construxerunt. obiit ei' idem Joh'es *xix* die mensis April, anno d'ni mill'imo ccc *LXXI*, ai'ab' quor' p'pitietur Altissim' Amen."

Above the head of the woman is a shield per cross, in the first quarter a chief, in the second a roundel; over his head three estoiles, two in chief of eight points, one in base of nine.

In **WILLINGTON** Church is a brass plate to the memory of Robert Gostwick, esq. 1315.

In **WILSHAMSTEAD** Church, in the North aisle, under the half-length figure of a priest, is the following:

"Orate pro a'ia d'ni Will'mi Carbrok, capellani, cui' a'i'e p'piciet' Deus, & pro aiab' parentum, fratrum, soror', omnium benefactorum suor', & omnium fidelium defunctor'."

In **SMILLINGTON** Church, on a fillet of brass, around the figure of a priest with a dog under his feet.

"Hic jacet magister Matheus de Asscheton' rector ecclesiarum de Schutlingdone canonicus Eboraci & Lincolnie, qui diem clausit extremum pridie Kalendis Januarii anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo, cujus anime propicietur Deus."

In **FLITTON** Church, in the burial place of the de Greys, on the floor under the figure of a man in armour:

"Here lyth buried Harry Gray, sone and hayre to St Harry Gray, knyght, wych Harry decessed y^e *xx* day of Mareh, the yere of our Lord M. Vc. *xlv*. On whose soule Ihu have mercy. Amen."

Above his head the arms of Gray of Ruthin, quartering Hastings, and Valance quartered.

Within the communion rails, near the altar, is a stone inlaid with brass, representing Thomas Hill, receiver-general to three Earls of Kent. He is dressed in a long cloak, trunk hose, great ruff, and large night cap. He died May 26, 1601, aged 101 years. Under the figure are these lines:

"Aske

"Aske how he lived, and you shall know
his ende,
He dy'd a saint to God, to poore a friende.
These lines men know do truly of him
story,
Whom God hath called, and seated now
in glory."

Above his head these arms: A fess
between three cats passant guardant,
tails over their backs, charged with
a cross moline between two cocks.
Crest, a stag's head erased.

In the Chancel of HOUGHTON CON-
QUEST, against the North wall, is an
altar-tomb inlaid with the figure of a
lady between two men in armour; at
the head are arms; at the four corners
circles of brass, with emblems of the
four Evangelists; at the feet of the
figures the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Johannes Conquest, ar-
miger, nuper Dominus de Houghton, &
Ricardus Conquest filius & heres ejus-
dem Johannis, ac Isabella uxor ejus.
qui quidem Ricardus obiit .. die .. a^o
d'i mcccc. & prædicta Isabella obiit 18
die Augusti ad .. iem, quorum, anima-
bus propitiatur Deus. Amen."

On the floor, near the communion
table, is a slab inlaid with the figures
of a man in armour and his wife,
over their heads these arms. Over
the man, per cross, a file of five
points, Conquest. Over the woman,
two swords in saltire; points in chief.
Between them, on a scroll,

Orate pro mortuis quia moriemur.

At their feet this inscription:

"Hic jacet Ricardus Conquest ar-
miger, & Elizabetha ejus uxor, qui quidem
Ricardus obiit xxviii die mensis Julii
anno Domini millesimo ccccc, & dic-
ta Elizabetha obiit .. die .. anno do-
mini M. V. quorum animabus
propitiatur Deus, Amen."

Yours, &c.

F. SEFWAY.

Inscription in the Chancel of St. He-
len's Church, Ipswich.

"ROBERT HINGESTON, A. M.
Rector of Great Bealings, and West
Creting,

in this County,
and twenty-three years Master of the
Grammar School in this Town,
died April 9, 1766, aged 67.

He married KATHARINE, daughter
of the Rev. SAMUEL BULI,
Rector of Brampton, in this County.
She died March 30, 1793, aged 86.
They had issue eight sons, and five
daughters,

six of whom are here interred.

MARTHA, PETER, and CHARLES,
died in their infancy.

ANN ISABELLA died Sept. 15, 1799, aged 68.

MARGARET died Jan. 31, 1810, aged 77.

JOHN HINGESTON, Esq.
their fourth son, and last surviving child,
died at Eastcott Lodge, in Middlesex,
Oct. 1, 1811, aged 75."

In the Chancel of Boyton Church,
Suffolk.

"SAMUEL HINGESTON, A. M.*
forty-two years Rector of this Parish,
and twenty years Rector of Holton
St. Peter,
in this County,
died February 8, 1807,
aged 77."

Inscription in the Church Yard of St.
Nicholas in Ipswich:

"Sacred to the Memory of
JAMES HATLEY, Esq.
(descended from an ancient family
of that name, at Hatley, in Bedfordshire,
afterwards of Hunton, in Kent,) who died August 1, 1787, aged 66; and
MARY, his wife,
(descended from Sir Tho. Cornwallis, Kt.)
who died May 22, 1796.

They both lie interred in the vault
beneath, with PHILIP HATLEY,
who died Sept. 10, 1771, aged 14; and
ISABELLA HATLEY,
who died Feb. 26, 1784, aged 29,
their beloved son and daughter;
and were eminent examples of conjugal
Love, and filial Affection."

"Near this Stone lie the Remains of
ELIZABETH PELHAM,
who died May 11, 1768, aged 74; and
CATHERINE CORNWALLIS,
who died July 24, 1794, aged 65;
Maternal Sisters of the above
MARY HATLEY."

Mr. URBAN,

June 4,

HAVING seen in different num-
bers of your Magazine, brief
memoirs of the fallen heroes of Wa-
terloo, I am confident that your pa-
triotism will prompt you to insert the
following inscriptions, which are on
plain mural tablets in the church of
Waterloo, in memory of a few of
those brave men who have perished.

* He was second son of the above
Robert and Katharine; and was of Caius
College, Cambridge, A. B. 1750; A. M.
1756. James Hingeston, their third son,
was of Emanuel College, Cambridge,
A. B. 1753; A. M. 1758; was vicar of
Raydon, in Suffolk; published, in 1771,
"Discourses upon the Covenants," 8vo.
and died March 30, 1777, aged 44.

What

What heart does not swell with gratitude to that gallant army, whose heroic valour has raised their country to the highest pitch of glory, and to whom we are indebted, that while other Nations sank beneath the yoke of despotism, and basely crouched at the feet of the Tyrant, England alone proudly defended her own rights,—singly maintained the long and glorious contest,—broke the spell which bound the kingdoms of Europe in ignominious slavery, and finally restored to the world, peace, security, and independence.

Yours, &c. RICHMONDIENSIS.

“ Sacred to the Memory of
 Lieut.-Cols. Stables,
 Sir Francis D’Oyley, knt.
 Charles Thos. Wm. Miller,
 William Henry Milne;
 Captains Robert Adair,
 Edward Grose,
 Newton Chambers,
 Thomas Brown;
 Ensigns Edward Pardoe,
 James Lord Hay,
 Hon. S. T. P. Barrington,
 of his Britannic Majesty’s 1st regiment
 of Foot Guards, who fell gloriously in
 the battles of Quatre Bras and Water-
 loo, on the 16th and 18th June, 1815.
 The Officers of the Regiment have
 erected this Monument in commemo-
 ration of the fall of their gallant com-
 panions.”

“ Sacred to the Memory of
 Lieut.-col. Richard Fitzgerald,
 of the 2d Regt. of Life Guards
 of H. B. Majesty,
 who died gloriously in the Battle of
 La Belle Alliance,
 June 18, 1815,
 in the 41st year of his age.

He carries with him the profound and sincere regret of his relations and friends. To the most manly fortitude he added all the virtues that could do honour to the profession, and make him beloved in private life.”

“ To the Memory of
 Major Edwin Griffith,
 Lieutenant Isaac Sherwood,
 Lieutenant Henry Buckley,
 Officers in the XV
 King’s Regt. of Hussars [British],
 who fell in the battle of Waterloo,
 June XVIII. MDCCCXV.
 This stone was erected by the Officers
 of that Regiment, as a testimony of
 their respect.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.”

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

I LATELY transmitted to your Magazine some account of the ruinous condition of Quarrendon Chapel in Buckinghamshire, in hopes of promoting its reparation. I now send a description of Pitchcott Church in the same neighbourhood, in order to prevent that edifice from being suffered to fall into a similar state of decay.

Pitchcott is a very small village, consisting of only five houses, situated upon the summit of a lofty eminence, bordering the vale of Aylesbury, and about six miles and a half W. N. W. from that town. The Church, chancel, and tower, measure altogether, on the outside, about 26 yards, the latter being about 13 feet square, and the chancel about 17 or 18 feet in length. The building is of stone, with gable roofs to the church and chancel, tiled; but at present in very bad condition. The tower is about 40 feet in height, without battlements, a double cornice or moulding being carried round it, at the summit. The church door-way, on the N. side, has been stopped up, as also two narrow low entrances into the chancel opposite to each other, which, from the accumulation of earth, especially on the Southern side, measure only five feet in height. The chancel is lighted by two narrow pointed windows on each side, more than half closed with brickwork, about four feet six inches by one foot, and one larger modernized window at the East end. There is a door at the West end of the tower, now entirely disused; the only entrance being under a tiled porch on the South side of the church, which bears the date 1662.

The chancel is separated from the body of the church by a partition, in which is a small door, placed there, it is said, by the desire of a former incumbent to exclude the wind; and if the chancel were then in the same state as at present, not without good reason, for the roof is broken, and the walls are cracked. A communion table there is, which, with the decaying rails that enclose it, are the only objects, besides a small stone desk affixed diagonally against the side of the South-west window, and a *piscina* in a niche within the rails, to withdraw the attention of an examiner from the damp moss-grown walls, and

and slippery pavement. Near the South wall is a large brown stone, without ornament or inscription, which tradition says covers the grave of a Bishop *Saunders*. There is neither pew nor seat in the chancel; but a quantity of rotten and decayed matting lies in a heap at one quarter, which perhaps once served for the communicants to kneel upon, but is at present as inferior to the litter used by the neighbouring farmers for their pigs, as are the rough uneven stones on which it lies, to the cleanly, well-paved floors of their dairies. The door before mentioned being, however, usually kept shut, the disgraceful appearance of this part of the edifice is excluded from common view.

The body of the Church is scarcely in a better condition: a portion of the ceiling has fallen down and left a dismal hole, through which the naked tiles of the roof are seen; and the worshippers may be literally sprinkled with "the dew of Heaven." The pulpit cloth and cushion, moth-eaten, if not ragged; and the Minister's Common Prayer Book, with its loose and tattered leaves ready to be dispersed by every puff of wind, too forcibly obtrude themselves to be overlooked. Two pews there are, and also a few seats, but I saw no desk for the clerk; and when I enquired which was the Rector's pew, was informed that the boards of it had been taken away by a tenant about 50 years ago, to be converted into shelves. A chalice or flagon, and a pewter plate or two, are said to be all the utensils belonging to the altar; and one of the neighbouring farmers occasionally supplies a table-cloth at the time of celebrating the Communion.

There are four bells in the steeple, of which the wheels and apparatus are so much decayed, that two of them are useless; one of the bells has the date 1661, or 1667. The ascent to the top of the tower, which is about 40 feet in height, is by a spiral but very narrow staircase of stone, on the Southern side of the belfry.

The only monumental inscriptions are upon a wooden tablet near the pulpit, in memory of the family of Lee; and a stone on the outside of the East end of the chancel for "Nicholas Wallis, who died in 1802, aged 73," and was once the respectable

occupier of the manor-house and farm, and a generous benefactor to the poor. The writer of this account remembers having read with much pleasure, in the public newspapers, the grateful thanks of the prisoners in the county gaol, for five guineas from a noble Earl, as a Christmas donation; and to Mr. Nicholas Wallis, of Pitchcott, for a *fat ox*.

To the above remarks it may not be improper to add, that the parish of Pitchcott is not included in the survey of Domesday Book; and that in some topographical publications it has been incorrectly stated that the parish church was a member of North Merston, with which, however, it has no other connexion than proximity of situation. It is stated in the agricultural survey of Buckinghamshire to contain about six hundred acres of land, of which one hundred acres are said to be arable; but this estimate is not at all correct, the proportion of arable not being so great. About 120 acres, formerly the estate of Paul Wells, esq. are tithe free. The manor was antiently held under the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, as Paramount Lords in temp. Edw. III.; and, according to the account of Mr. Lysons, in "*Magna Britannia*," was in the family of Vernon in 1377, and 1557. Mr. L. farther states, that it was purchased of Sir Walter Pye in 1603, by an ancestor of Thomas Saunders, esq. the present possessor, and also patron of the rectory; but that gentleman does not take notice that the advowson was vested jointly in two branches of the same family. Ecton has given the names of Thomas Saunders, esq. with the dates 1665 and 1725, as if he had presented to the living in those years, and of Sir Thomas Saunders, "*hæc vice*, 1727." It seems probable that the manor, as well as advowson, was likewise divided, for rents were undoubtedly paid to a person of the name of Mead during part of the last century, and a purchase was effected of that share of the estate by Thomas Saunders, of Brill House, in Bucks, esq. formerly Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, who presented his relative, the Rev. Mr. Lally, to the Rectory and died about the year 1776. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who served the office of sheriff of the county about 1784 or 1785, and dying without

without issue, the property has devolved to a relation of the same name.

Of the five houses of which the village consists, three belong to grazing and dairy farms: one is the Rectory-house, and another a cottage; the two last mentioned being divided into tenements, and inhabited by poor families.

The Rectory is rated in the King's books at 10*l.* per annum. The actual value, more than half a century ago, was between 120 and 130*l.* per annum, but it must have been considerably increased of late years; and land contiguous to that appropriated to the parson is now let for near 50 shillings per acre. Residence in such a parish, and such a parsonage, may be very reasonably dispensed with; but a more becoming state, both of the house of God, and that of the Rector, is required by common decency, if not by the Ordinary, and the Laws of the land.

The benefice has been successively held by — Atkins, — Lally, — Bourne, and the Rev. William Hughes, the present worthy incumbent, who was presented to this Rectory about 1786, and is also Rector of Bradenham in the same county, where he resides; the church of Pitchcott having been from time immemorial served by a curate, usually minister of one of the neighbouring parishes; and Divine Service being performed once every Sunday.

The parish is included in the hundred of Ashingdon and deanery of Wadderton, and is subject, in ecclesiastical matters, to the Bp. of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Buckingham.

The summit of the hill, near the church, commands a remarkably fine and extensive prospect over the vale of Aylesbury, aptly enough described by Drayton, as "*wallowing in her wealth*," to the beautiful woods and plantations at Albury and Ashridge, the seat of the Earl of Bridgewater, on the borders of Hertfordshire (more than 20 miles distant), on the East; the Chiltern hills and a range of bold eminencies stretching towards the course of the Thames on the South-east, and an immeasurable expanse towards the West, where the eye is lost in the indistinctness of the objects which form the horizon, and spontaneously withdraws itself, to contemplate that carpet of verdure with

which the fertile district around us is covered—the neat farm-houses, spruce hedge rows, and comfortable cottages, which bespeak the industry and opulence of the more immediate neighbourhood.

Before the construction of the turnpike road from Aylesbury through Winslow to Buckingham, the communication between the former place and the North-western parts of the county was by means of a track long since disused, and now nearly obliterated, which crossed the parish of Pitchcott, and is delineated in some of the old maps. At present there are only two roads through the parish—one from North to South, passing near the East end of the church, and the other an obscure track, running partly along its Western border; but on the brow of the hill, near the Manor-house, are still remaining the marks of a very antient road, which points nearly North and South, and was probably the original line of communication with the villages of Oving and Whitechurch, and parts adjacent.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

IT is unfortunate when a careless expression finds its way into the writings of eminent men, because their authority is resorted to, and quoted, often, by persons liable to be misled by such slips of the pen. Mr. T. D. Fosbrooke must forgive me if I venture to criticize a sentence in his *Latent Antiquities*, No. IV. inserted under the head of "*Church Antiquities*," in your Magazine of January last, p. 14. "*Niches*," Mr. F. informs us, "*were intended to be the substitutes or representatives of Temples, whatever may have been their subsequent perversion to the statues (reception of statues I presume) of persons unconnected with Religion, as Kings, Nobles, and other Laymen.*" Now, Mr. Urban, I always thought that Kings were in some manner or other connected with Religion, whatever may be the case with regard to "*Nobles and others.*" And after all Mr. F.'s learning respecting the Niches at Palmyra, and the Baths of Dioclesian, the *Sacellæ* or *Tentoria*, the *Tholus*, the *Ædícula*, &c. &c. shall still be inclined to believe that Niches were entirely distinct from the notion of Temples, or places

places sacred to the reception of the representation of objects of religious worship. If it were otherwise, I am afraid that the old stone seats in some of our most ancient churches, and the stalls which the Dignitaries of Cathedrals still occupy, would connect themselves with a degree of superstitious veneration, not at all intended by those who introduced them. Altars were not antiently placed in Niches, nor close to the walls of religious edifices. The shrines of Diana at Ephesus make no addition to the weight of Mr. F.'s hypothesis; and how that gentleman translates the 19th of Acts it is difficult to conceive; for he finds, it seems, that at Ephesus were made small portable Temples of gold or ivory, as models and ornaments; whereas, in the common version, and I believe in every translation hitherto made of the passage, the shrines there spoken of are called *silver*. I must, therefore, express a hope, a respectful hope, that whether Mr. F. indulges *himself* in sporting with his readers a little, after the manner of many very learned men in all ages, or indulges *them* with his sportiveness, he will have a little compassion upon our understanding, and give us credit for being able to make a sort of distinction between Niches and Temples, Kings and Divinities, and Gold and Silver.

ÆDILIS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.

THE following observations on London Wall may be acceptable to your Correspondents, in pp. 196, 401, of Part I. of your present Volume, as well as to your readers in general. They were offered by Mr. Joseph Ames, F. S. A. "To Dr. Rawlinson and others, Governors of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals, on a stone with an inscription being found buried in London Wall in July 1753, by Mr. Winder, their Apothecary."

Yours, &c.

B. N.

"LONDON WALL is said to have been built about the year of Christ 306, by Hellenia, the mother of Constantine, by *Simon of Durham*; but from others 434. The Walls were destroyed by the Danes about the year 639; restored and repaired again by K. Alfred in the year 886. In the year 994 the Citizens defended their Walls against the Danes, in defence of King Ethelred. The Danes were repulsed

from *London Walls*, by the Londoners, in the year 1016. Earle Godwin, with his navy, assaulted the Walls in the year 1052.

"*Wm. Fitz-Stephen*, in the time of Henry II., hath these words: The Wall is high and great, and well tower'd on the North side, with due distances between the towers. On the South side also the City was walled and towered; but the fishfull River of Thames, with his ebbing and flowing, hath long since subverted them. *The Wall on the North side is like a bow, and on the South side like the string of it.*

"*Stow* says, From *Walter Coventry* and *Ralph Cogshall*, in the 17th of K. John, I read: That in the year 1215, the 17th day of May, being Sunday, the Barons came to London, and entered through Aldgate in the service time, where they took such as they knew favoured the King, and spoiled their goods: they brake into the houses of the Jewes, and searched their coffers to stuff their own purses that had been long empty. After this *Robert Fitzwallter*, and *Gefferrey de Maunde vill*, Earle of Essex, and the Earle of Gloucester, chiefe leaders of the army, applied all diligence to repair the Gates and Walls of the City, with the stones of the Jewes broken houses.

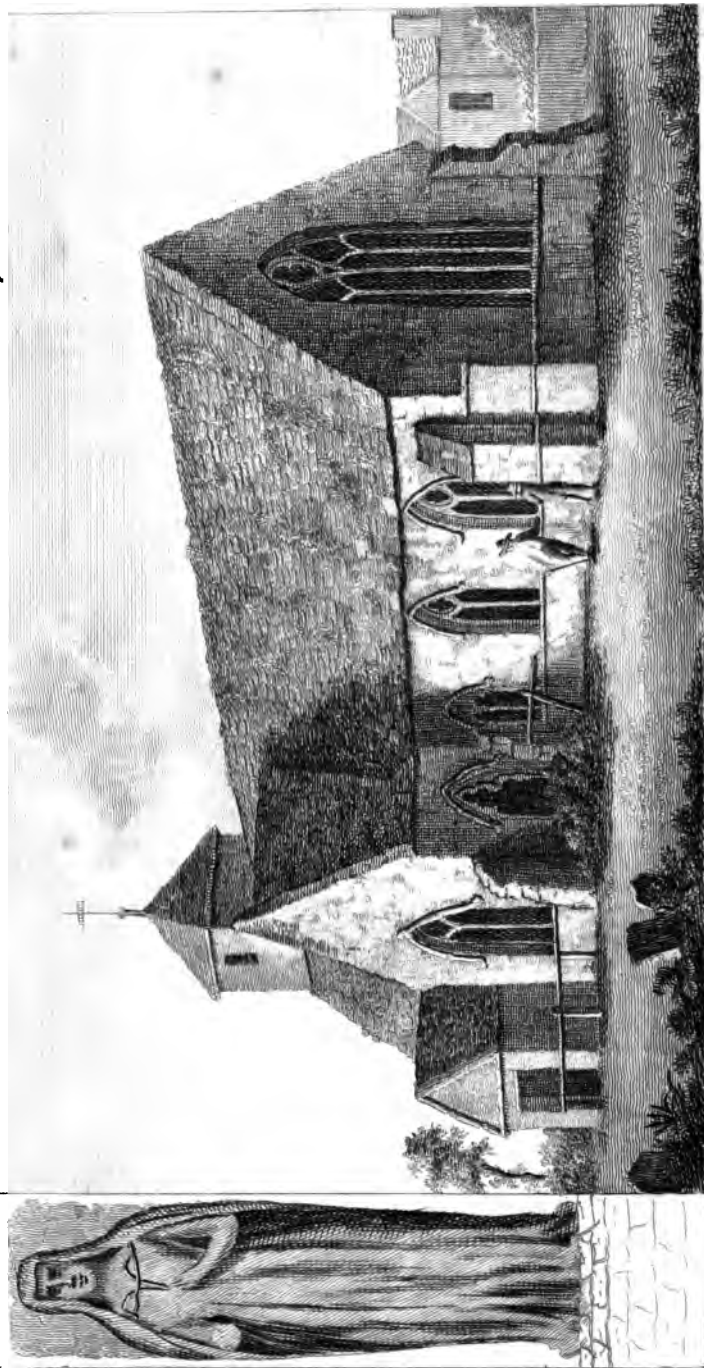
"This STONE, it is highly probable, was one of those Stones belonging to the house of some Jew; yet as all characters or letters are observed to be changing in great length of time, this possibly might be the letter used by the Jews here, about or before the year 1200 of the Christian Æra; and what the meaning may be, must be left to the studious in that kind of learning, and done at least 538 years agoe. It being buried in the Wall, with the face of the inscription downward, is also a kind of evidence that it is one of those Stones, and placed there at the then repair of LONDON WALL."

JOS. AMES.

Mr. URBAN, London, Oct. 15.

IT is generally believed, on the credit of Mr. Walpole, and some others, that the modern style of laying out grounds is of English origin. I am very much inclined to believe that it was copied, or that the idea was taken, from the style prevalent in China. And I offer, as what chiefly incline





GLENFIELD CHURCH, S. E.,
Leicestershire.

incline me to this opinion, the observations of Sir William Temple, in his description of Moore Park, Mr. Spence's translation of the Jesuits' Letters from China, and Mr. Chambers's (afterwards Sir William) work on the Buildings and Machines of the Chinese, published in 1768, folio.—It is with much regret that I give up, or feel obliged to give up, the merits of inventing this style for my country; and therefore I venture, through the medium of your Miscellany, to request information on the subject. You have given an interesting series of papers on the ancient Architecture of England. Could any one be found who would give a similar body of information on the grounds laid out between 1650 and the present time, a defect in the history of a most useful and entertaining art would be supplied. You, Mr. Urban, must know a great deal of the matter yourself; and perhaps could refer me to some works or papers printed in your work, likely to illustrate the subject. If not, may I hope that some reader, and if possible a Sexagenarian, or Septuagenarian, will take it up; in doing which he will, I am sure, interest every reader, and none more than

Yours, &c.

P. R.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 12.

THE Parish of Glenfield is about four miles from Leicester, on the edge of the antient boundaries of the Forest. At the time of Domesday survey, it was part of the possessions of Hugo de Grentesmaismell. From him it came by marriage to Robert Bossu; and was held in demesne by the Earls of Leicester; but Robert Fitzparnel granted a great part of it to a family who assumed the name of the place, and continued residents here many years. **George Henry, Earl of Stamford and Warrington**, is the present Lord of the Manor; a parcel of his manor and ecclesiastical peculiar exempt jurisdiction of Groby. **Clement Winstanley, esq.** of Braunston Hall, in this parish, is patron of the rectory; and the Rev. **Thomas Beaumont** the present Rector.

The Church (*see Plate II.*) dedicated to St. Peter, is in the form of a cross; and consists of a small tower (in which are three bells), the upper

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

part being wood, covered with slate, (as is the whole building); a nave; two small transepts, separated from the nave by low pointed arches, and extending about five feet from it; a chancel, rising one step, and the altar rising two. On the South side of the Chancel are four stone seats; and on the North side of the altar is a piscina.

The female figure represented in the Plate is part of a monument of alabaster, which was found in the last century, on re-laying the chancel floor, and is now standing against the North wall.

By the Return made to Parliament in 1810, Glenfield contained 79 houses, in which were as many families, consisting of 163 males, 184 females, total 347; of whom 34 were employed in agriculture, and 44 in trade, &c.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Weymouth-street, Oct. 16.

THE City of Athens possesses so many claims to the attention of the Scholar and the Antiquary, that no apology seems necessary for the discussion of a subject connected with its Topography. Desirous of obviating some objections to my allocation of several of the remains of antiquity dispersed over the site of this interesting city, which have appeared in the recent publication of the Rev. E. J. Burrow; I avail myself of the invitation held out by your Journal, for the admission of articles of original communication, to reply to the observations of the reverend Author which affect my arrangement. I am the more anxious to do so, from the circumstance that the work to which I allude is not yet completed, and that an opportunity may be afforded to the Author to retract his opinions, if it be made to appear that they have been rather hastily adopted, and without reference to the connexion existing between the parts in detail, and the subject as a whole.

It will not be necessary here to dwell upon the advantages I may be fairly allowed to possess, in treating of the topography of Athens, over one who has never visited the spot. These advantages, laying aside others I may be thought to derive from my professional pursuits, the exertion of which

which cannot be considered unavailing where the illustration of buildings is concerned, seem to entitle my opinions to be well examined, before they are attempted to be controverted. Mr. Burrow may delude himself into the belief that "a trip to Greece is not a qualification absolutely requisite to perform the pleasing task that he has imposed upon himself,"—that of illustrating the History and Topography of Athens; but it is very questionable whether he will prevail upon any other individual to accede to his premises. To those who are at all acquainted with Athens, the passage in his Preface, wherein he yields to this delusion, will expose its fallacy. The vestiges of its antient splendour, far from being "now scarcely discernible upon the thinly tenanted and barren site," exist nearly in the same state as when our countrymen Revett and Stuart found subject sufficient for three folio volumes. This must have been obvious to any one who had visited Athens, and is moreover so well known as to attract multitudes to the spot.

Amongst many other points in which I differ from those who have before me attempted to illustrate the Topography of Athens, one is of considerable importance, as affecting the positions of several buildings noticed by Pausanias. This is the point where the Persians, in the siege of Athens, surprised the citadel, and which I contend to have been in that part of the rock of the Acropolis facing the East, or in front; because there was the *τέμενος* (or sacred portion) of Aglauros, which is described by Pausanias as near the scene of this action. According to Herodotus, the *front* of the Acropolis was where the rock was *extremely steep*, and not far from the sacred inclosure of Aglauros.

To my position Mr. Burrow objects, that "it is unnecessary to suppose that the temple (*τὸ ἱερόν*) of which Herodotus speaks was situated within, or even near to the sacred portion, or grove, (*τέμενος*) mentioned by Pausanias."

For the sake of argument, let it be granted that they were not connected, and that the *ἱερόν* of Herodotus was a temple; which, however, is contrary to the sense in which the word is commonly used by this Author!*

What is the inference? This; that the *ἱερόν* being in front of the Acropolis, must necessarily be in the immediate vicinity of the Propylæa. Where then was the *τέμενος* of Pausanias situated? Mr. Burrow virtually admits that it was near the foot of the rock at the East end, although he gives it no place in his plan; for he assigns a situation to the Prytaneum, near which it is described to have been †, in that quarter. This being its situation, let Mr. Burrow turn to the passage of Pausanias, and he will find that *κατὰ τοῦτο* (scil. the *τέμενος*) *ἐπαναγάρτις Μῆδοι*. The Persians therefore surprised the Acropolis at some point towards the East, where, in the words of Pausanias, the rock was the steepest (*μάλιστα ἀπτόμοι*). Mr. Burrow would construe these words to mean *extremely abrupt*, and get rid of the expression of the superlative degree, inereely because the circumstance of the rock being more precipitous at the East end than at any other part ‡, would place the point of assault diametrically opposite to where he chooses to suppose it; and where, if Mr. Burrow had visited Athens, he would have known that the rock is the *least* abrupt, and the spot, by nature, the weakest part of the Acropolis.

Herodotus does not indeed state that the rock was more abrupt at the point of assault than at any other; but he informs us that no guard was stationed there, because no one believed it possible that it was accessible by man.

Mr. Burrow misrepresents me, when he states me to assume Herodotus "to mean the reverse of what he says." I make no such assumption when I endeavour to elucidate a passage rendered difficult by the admission of two words of such contrary tendency, as *ἔμπροσθεν* and *ὀπίσθεν*, when applied to designate the same spot. I contend his meaning to be, that the front of the Acropolis was on the opposite side to the approach, or behind with regard to the approach. The literal meaning, *behind* the approach, or road, is unintelligible.

But, independently of the meaning intended to be conveyed, it must be

* Herod. ii. 170. iv. 108. vi. 19.

† Paus. i. 18.

‡ Chandler, chap. 12.

obvious that a point in the citadel situated in the only approach to it, and within 150 yards of the Areopagus, on the declivity of which the Persians were encamped, would not be left unguarded, even had this point been the *most*, instead of the *least* abrupt. To suppose such supineness on the part of the besieged, is inconsistent with common sense, and at variance with their vigilance at this crisis, as recorded by Herodotus.

I have before observed that the word *ἱεὸν* is not used by Herodotus to denote a temple properly so called. Pausanias sometimes uses it to express both temple and peribolus, though not always. On the present occasion, however, he uses the word *ῥήματος*, which he always applies to a sacred portion of ground. Hence there is no proof of the existence of a temple. The little building of the Ionic order, formerly standing near one of the wings of the Propylæa, was ornamented with a sculptured frieze. The subject represented is a combat between the Amazons and the Athenians. Mr. Burrow here places the temple of Aglauros; and in corroboration of this opinion observes, "that the sculpture bears the strongest testimony that the Ionic building on which they were discovered, was dedicated to some martial purpose." It is difficult to conceive what connexion could possibly exist between Aglauros and the Amazons; but it is easy to conjecture why such a subject should adorn the sepulchre (*μνημα*) of Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, by the Amazon Antiope; which Pausanias describes to be in the vicinity of the Propylæa. The dimensions of this little building, which is represented to have been 15 feet long, and eight or nine wide, will favour this supposition. The *μνημα*, or sepulchres of Telmessus, resemble Ionic temples in *antis*, and are crowned with a fastigium, or pediment.

Another instance in which Mr. Burrow has chosen, without adverting to the context, to call in question my arrangement, occurs in the allocation I have given to the several parts constituting the Erechtheum. A building attached to the side facing the South, the roof of which is upheld by statues of females supplying the place

of columns, considered by Stuart as the Pandroseum itself, I have denominated a portico of the temple to which it is annexed. Mr. Burrow observes that "it is evident, moreover, that in the common acceptation of the phrase this little building was *not* a portico, for its construction permitted no passage from without." — This observation affords another proof that, in the description of buildings, it may sometimes be "a requisite qualification" to have visited them. The portico, for such it is, as I shall presently show, has a passage from without: the entrance is designated in the little plan annexed to the view of the Erechtheum, by the omission of the line intended to show the top of the podium upon which the statues are placed. It is true that the steps leading down to the lower level, are not there shown; but I have mentioned the discovery of them by Lord Elgin, at the time I resided at Athens, (p. 129, note.) It was incumbent upon Mr. Burrow to read the inscription relating to the temple in question, before venturing to decide, in the manner he has done, that I am wrong and he is right. He would there have found that, in a survey made in the archonship of Diocles, it is said, "the wall of the temple which faces the *South wind* is unpolished, excepting that part of it within the *portico* opposite the Cecropium," (p. 195.) The word *ὑποδαίσιον* will, I conceive, satisfy Mr. Burrow, that the part to which it alludes is the *portico*, and not the temple (*ναὸς*); and he will be obliged to remove his altar and his olive tree to some other part of the building, where there will be more room for them, than the space which a staircase leaves unoccupied in an area of ten feet in width.

There are various other points in which we are at variance; but, as they are more matters of opinion than of fact, I shall no further occupy your columns by noticing them.

Yours, &c.. WILLIAM WILKINS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 19.

THE attention of all ranks in the kingdom has lately been drawn towards Derby, anxiously expecting the result of the trials of those men who have been arraigned on a charge of

of High Treason. The issue has been such as must please every well-wisher of his country, in having Treason defeated, and the ringleaders convicted; though it may serve to disappoint those who are never satisfied but when they have excited tumult, and who are always delighted to fish in troubled waters. If ever honest men had cause to rejoice, it has been in the defeat of these treasonable designs, set on foot by a band of most desperate wretches; for the country has been rescued "from most cruel and miserable destruction, and delivered too without slaughter, without blood, without an army," by the firmness of a few magistrates, aided by an handful of men. The designs of the Conspirators were fully developed on their trials; these were no less than to overturn the Government, to slaughter indiscriminately all who opposed them, and glut themselves with the spoils of wealthy and peaceable citizens. But what makes the case more melancholy to every reflecting mind is, that these designs were carried on under the cloke of Religion: the ringleaders and principal abettors of the plan were Sectaries, mostly of the society called Methodists. In Dissenting Chapels the meetings were held, the plans laid, and the business discussed, because there they were less liable to be inspected by the civil power, and less disturbed in their designs by unwelcome intruders. From the Conventicle where they had been assembled the Sunday before, they issued forth, to put their plan in execution, and from Religion proceeded to Murder! That those who plead conscience for dissenting from the Established Church should have liberty to serve God in what manner seemeth best to them, is reasonable; but that the liberty should be abused, and be converted to the means of subverting the Establishment, is unfair. Sectaries have ever been impatient of restraint, unwilling to allow any examination of their principles, or the ability of teachers to be made before admission to preach. Hence the outcry against Lord Sidmouth's intended Bill; which was represented as oppression, as persecution, and the rejection of which was celebrated with the greatest exultation; for the writer of this was himself an ear-witness of thanksgiving being offered in

the Conventicle to God, for having delivered them from the restraints of that Bill, as if they had been rescued from invasion or massacre. If the Clergy of the Church of England are obliged to give pledges of behaviour, and testimonials of life and character, ought not Dissenting Teachers to be called to the same test? ought not their principles and tenets to be examined, and assurance given that they will teach nothing that may tend to disturb the public peace, and subvert the Government? If the attention of the Legislature has been called towards the conduct of these conspirators, and on their account an interdict, as it were, has been passed on the kingdom by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, is it not reasonable also that Government should have an eye upon those who teach and preach in Chapels where doctrines are held forth that point not to the road to Heaven, but introduce notions subversive of morality? When the fountain is impure, muddy will be the stream that issues from it. If some reasonable and proper restraint be not used, some inspection made of their conduct, we shall soon have neither Church nor Liberty itself left. Religion, of all Heaven's gifts, is most excellent; but, when perverted, the worst of evils; for, according to the old observation, *Corruptio optimi fit pessima*. Charity forbiddeth Christians to indulge in any unwarrantable opinion of their fellow-creatures; and it would bethought unreasonable to brand a whole body for the crimes of a few. There are, no doubt, many well-meaning, conscientious men among the Dissenters; but their example is not strong enough to have much weight with the whole body. The Methodists have much fallen off from the principles that actuated their founders; they have changed greatly their notions, and many have become enthusiastic ranters, going about like roaring lions, bawling out "Jesus!" but actuated by the Devil's spirit, damning all who differ from them in opinion, and stirring up riot and confusion. Not contented with instigating to commission, they are equally ready to justify crimes; persuading their deluded followers that the blood of Christ wipes away all guilt; and, as an excellent and sensible writer in your Magazine for August, p. 125, observes,

"tran-

"tranquillizing the last agony at the expense of the Gospel." For the truth of his observation, in addition to Kendal's case at Northampton, may be mentioned the behaviour of four Criminals last Summer Assize at Derby, convicted of Arson; but at their execution denying the crime, though proved on the clearest evidence, and going out of the world with all the heroic fortitude of Martyrs and Confessors—not condemned Criminals. From what is here said, there is not the most distant intention to deny freedom both in Religion and Government; but liberty ought to have its bounds, not to be abused, not to be allowed to be the means of subverting the Establishment. Government, therefore, ought not to be supine in such a case, not inattentive, and, as it were, sharpening a sword that may in time cut their own throats. The Conventicle is now become the hive of sedition; and ere long such swarms may issue forth as may overpower the opposition of Laws, and force down the barriers which our prudent forefathers set up to secure the Constitution both in Church and State.

Yours, &c.

W. B. S.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 17.

ON the subject of Public Charities, in which, with other worthy and opulent Citizens, you take a lively interest, permit me to offer some brief remarks on the present injudicious mode of increasing their number in this Metropolis. I think myself the last man who would willingly propose any check to general beneficence; and the following observations will shew that I wish to see it rightly bestowed and expanded. The great number which have been established require judicious selection; for it must be a princely fortune which can enable any benefactor to patronize them all; and I find that this increase affords a fair excuse to many for withholding their contributions. The late distresses have considerably lessened the sources from which the established institutions were accustomed to derive their annual support, while to the same causes are to be traced the increasing wants and claims of the poor. Adversity seldom visits any one alone; but it checks the branches of patronage throughout, perhaps, a

long list of dependents—these in their turn become applicants to charitable establishments, which derived their powers from the same cause; and the consequences are most obvious, that they are compelled to a dire alternative, of either closing their doors to many applicants, that they may not expend more than their income, or of reducing their funded capital every year to defray their current demands.

Much of the gloom thus cast over them arises, as it appears to me, from our not being sufficiently economical in husbanding these Societies themselves; for by greatly increasing their number, without increasing that of the benefactors or their general fortunes, each of them become poor, and incapable of fulfilling the proposals which they offer to the publick.

I cannot now detain you by stating the number of charities of precisely the same tendency, or which require some scrutiny to discover any difference: many new ones are started frequently, that have scarcely the plea of local district and distance from others to warrant their establishment. It is very common for two professional men, or their active friends, to seize upon this public propensity to benevolence, as a means of introducing them into practice, to afford them opportunities of advertizing and circulating their names and abode, and visiting, through a canvass, ladies, families, and men, to whom they would probably, but for this pretence, have remained for ever unknown. It is here to be urged that the poor are benefited, to whom relief is intended to be thus dispensed: this allegation is to be controverted in several ways. 1. This increase of the number of applications obliges the prudent subscriber to withdraw his support from some, to enable himself to bestow it on these—perhaps less useful, less permanent, less respectable, less extensive, than those which suffer the loss. 2. The poor do not therefore find that asylum which they usually received in the old Institution; and their use of the new one is probably such as they might never require. Add to this a third evil, that in proportion as every necessary is provided for every coming distress, in so much do mankind become careless, and this has so thoroughly operated,

as

as to have changed itself into an established expectation of relief among the poor. Formerly, within our own time, when a wife had passed the first three months of pregnancy, both herself and her husband were accustomed to additional parsimony and careful provision of every thing which they could spare from daily sustenance, to be laid by against the time of her confinement; and this caution at the same time gave a spring to active industry and frugality, almost sacred and inviolable; and a few friends added something towards the comforts more immediately requisite at that period. But now it is well known that in these cases, as well as in every other case of calamity, hospitals and dispensaries present themselves in every street; and the only precaution now taken is, not how to provide for the exigency, but how to procure letters of recommendation; which, as they involve no cost, involve no preparatory frugality.

Now, as I am fully sensible that many and essential services are rendered to the poor by these Institutions, for which our Nation is so justly respected, yet I cannot but deprecate their increasing number, for the causes already stated; and I most earnestly recommend to every founder and promoter of new ones, to previously consider whether all the influence he can exert in its favour would not redound far more to his credit, if he would carry that influence into the funds of some established charity of the same tendency, by which he would be enabled to augment its good purposes, to extend its limits, to engraft the new suggestions for which he had proposed to found the new one, and to introduce his young professional friends, whose promotion he was so zealous to recommend, to Courts and Committees, who would thank them for their presence and co-operation, and give them all the consequence which they would wish to acquire, by serving the office of Steward, &c. By this means the complaint would be obviated, of the loss sustained by the old Institution; of the loss to the poor, in finding their resources checked; and of the loss to charity in general, by the benefactors withdrawing from all, because of the increase of solicitations.

I forbear trespassing further on

your valuable columns, though much more might be offered on this subject—to which I have been led by a recent application for a new foundation, on the same principle as one or more already established, and with the proposed Treasurer of which I have taken the liberty to remonstrate. If we preserve and enlarge the funds of our old Institutions, we are sure to afford sufficient relief to the poor; but, if they should be deserted, or their benefits be divided by new ones, we shall have our poor on private hands. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

AT a time when the number of Sectararies is increasing beyond all former precedent, I esteem it my duty, as a member of the Established Church, to contribute my mite towards preventing the further spread of doctrines inimical thereto. Of the existence of the evil there can be no doubt: or, if any should arise in the mind of a careless observer, he has only to consult the evidence of his senses, in order to be convinced of the fact. Let him look at the incredible number of Meeting-houses, for Independents, Unitarians, Trinitarians, Methodists, Moravians, and the long *et cetera* of Dissenters, starting up, as if by magic, in every corner: let him enter any of these crowded conventicles; and, instead of waiting in vain for accommodation, he will see the door of every pew fly open at his approach. Let him listen to the Charge given to his Clergy by the Bishop of every Diocese at each successive Visitation; but, above all, let him look at the ostentatious display of successful warfare against our Church Establishment, in the account of many thousands of proselytes, annually published; and these circumstances combined will form such a mass of evidence, as it is impossible to controvert. The chief cause of this lamentable defection I conceive to be the want of a sufficient number of Churches (fitted up as they are at present) for the reception of "all such as are religiously and devoutly disposed." The present, it may be said, is not a time for building Churches: indeed, we have been given to understand so from high authority. What then is to be done? Were this question proposed to me, I would

I would reply, in Nautical language, "Down with the bulk-heads! let not a partition stand, nor a single pew remain in any Church which does not at present afford accommodation for all comers." The additional space which this expedient would in some Churches afford may, I think, on a fair computation, be estimated at one third of the whole. It may perhaps be objected by fastidious Christians (a name and an epithet which appear incompatible) that, by this means, the rich and the poor, the noble and the plebeian, would be all mingled together without distinction. Admitting for a moment this to be the case, are we not, I would ask, all equal in the sight of God? and is not this truth impressed with peculiar force on our minds, when we are assembled together for the purposes of prayer and thanksgiving to the Lord and Father of all? But I have made this admission gratuitously, and merely for the sake of argument: as the same respect of persons may be observed in a Church *without* pews, as *with*; witness a Chapel well known to most of your fashionable Readers, I mean that at Tunbridge Wells.—I would, moreover, propose that, where such a measure appears necessary, the Cathedrals should be divided into separate places of worship, in the same manner as the Tron Church at Edinburgh; which, if I mistake not, is made to contain no less than five congregations under one roof.—On the subject of pews, I have further to remark, that when left vacant by the proprietors (which but too frequently happens) they are, for the most part, inaccessible to any other person; and the space which they occupy is, consequently, thrown away.—In the ardent zeal and ever active exertions of Dissenting ministers, all uniting to undermine the venerable fabric of our Church, we behold another great cause of defection; and, unless these are met by equal zeal and exertion on the part of our own Clergy, it is hard to say what may be the consequence. To them, therefore, and to such Lay-members of that Church as possess power and influence, I leave the great work of counteraction. In the mean time I shall foster a latent hope that the hints above given may not be wholly without effect.

Yours, &c.

I.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, Jan. 8.*

IT is much to be regretted that during the American war we passed over with too much indifference the melancholy casualties at sea; and, since, we continue to do the same, if possible with greater coldness. It is, perhaps, true, that whilst we read the shocking losses that happen we may feel a pang—but it is no sooner felt than it vanishes. To use the beautiful language of Holy Writ, "these things ought not to be, my brethren." I have dated our want of sensibility to our losses at sea during the war with America, because in that eventful period were transported across the Western Ocean vast bodies of men, and frequently in Ships "not sea-worthy." In a large convoy Ships have been seen "to founder," full of troops, or useful and expensive Government stores; and some characters were so well known, that when ships have gone down, the only observation made was, "it was one of ———'s." Careful Commodores have frequently had their passages procrastinated by ships being unfit for their employment; and others again have discovered the most anxious solicitude for the safety of all. To some of your Readers who have got on the "starboard side" of fifty, their recollection will serve them of the amiable Capt. Alms, of the Royal Navy, who used "to come upon deck" in a morning, and look round him with his telescope, and say, "Well, are my chickens all round me?" And if any heavy sailers were "a good way astern," he would shorten sail, and throw out their private signals to use exertions to get up with the convoy. I wish this had been the constant practice during that period and in the late war; but too many instances to the contrary, and too many neglects of due attention to signals, are pretty well known to all nautical and commercial men. Next to improper ships, too frequent in that day, we fell into another error, that of crowding Transports too much with troops; and although a fixed allowance is made, yet it has happened that too great a number have been too frequently crowded into one vessel, increasing the danger in case of sickness or accident. Sometimes too small a quantity of tonnage has been taken up, at others dispatch and exertions

ertions have been required; all, however, have tended to the same evil—an increase of risk, and too many fatal accidents passed over with indifference. It is no easy matter for a man to describe to one who has never been on board of ship the unpleasant situation, at best, of a passage in a crowded vessel, even if all are “well found;” but, if we take into the account the wretched state in which troops are often obliged to be shipped, and their still more wretched wives and children—nothing but an eye-witness can form a just notion of it. Taking my passage, in September 1815, for Scotland in a coaster, we left the river with about 25 cabin passengers, and tolerably well stowed we were—two deep when we “turn’d in.” The Captain, wishing to make a good freight for his owners, “came-to” off Tilbury, and took in 100 veterans, with a dozen women, and half a score children. Crowded like a Margate hoy, without room to step upon deck, we encountered contrary winds, that increased to the Autumnal equinox. In four days we were off Yarmouth; and “I volunteered my services,” with the Captain, to go on shore in a “shore boat” for provisions and beer, being now without either. Anxiety and hunger were apparent, and the helplessness of the women and children more than equally so, for none could quit the deck. On our return on board, “we shipped a sea in the boat,” that nearly prevented me from giving you this narrative. Four days more found us tumbling about in the North Sea, “with the spray of the sea making a fair breach over us;” and, to keep the poor objects before us as comfortable as possible, we *subscribed* our great coats, and got up some old sails upon deck for them to lay down on and be covered with: the men had just standing-room. Our provisions and beer being “again expended,” we were compelled to “bear away” for Bridlington Bay, where I left them, and was well pleased to find myself the next day (Sunday) in York Minster. The scene I have related will give some idea of a crowded transport; and although there is room in it to “go between decks,” yet it is so exceedingly disagreeable, that a man would prefer being on deck till nature is exhausted. How needful is it then, that, in crossing such an ex-

tent of ocean as the Atlantic, a scrupulous attention should be paid to comfort and safety.

I have been induced to enter into this little narrative by the very painful event recorded in your Magazine for December last, at page 353, of the ship Harpooner having been lost coming from Quebec, so late as the 27th of October, and with 330 souls on board. I must consider this as a sad oversight: at that season, on the coast of America, it is well known what a ship has to encounter; and to think of such a number of souls crowded together with the greatest possible inconvenience, and ultimately producing such dreadful consequences, is too painful to dwell on: convicts to New South Wales are better circumstanced. I trust the above painful event will not be forgotten, but felt as it ought, when I make no doubt future caution will be used to prevent a like recurrence, and in the transportation of troops our fellow creatures will be placed in safer and pleasanter circumstances; for it is a miserable parsimony, indeed, to save a few pounds at the expence of many lives. And I may, I think, without fear of contradiction, safely aver, that to such a number of persons two ships were necessary; and even then they ought to have sailed at an earlier season of the year. It is to our maritime strength we owe our independence as a people; and it must remain so by a very scrupulous regard to every thing that concerns it; and when we lose sight of it, we shall cease to remain the mistress of the Ocean, or hold a distinguished rank amongst the Nations of Europe.

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 20.

I THINK Parishes might be greatly relieved, if persons supported by them were allowed to occasionally assist householders who pay parish-rates, in their business, or otherwise.

For example, a tradesman requiring occasional assistance might have the privilege of sending to his parish for a man; allowing him food, but any other remuneration at the option of such employer. It would not only afford temporary relief, but it might ultimately lead to permanent employ if the persons proved to be honest, and disposed to be industrious.

Yours, &c.

L. B.
COM-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North-east, Westmoreland: North-west, Cumberland: East, York: South, Chester: West, Irish sea.

Greatest length, 74; **greatest breadth,** 45; **circumference,** 342; **square** 1765 miles.

Province, York. **Diocese,** Chester. **Circuit,** Northern.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Setantii or Sistanii, a tribe of the Brigantes.

Roman Province. Maxima Cæsariensis. **Stations,** Ad Alaunam, Lancaster: Bremetonacæ, Overborough: Colunio, Colne: Coccium, Ribchester: Mancunium, Manchester.

Saxon Heptarchy, Northumbria.

Antiquities. Manchester College and Collegiate Church: Cartmel Priory Church: Cockersand, Furness, and Whalley Abbeys: Clithero, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhaugh, Hornby, and LANCASTER Castles: Houghton Tower: Stede Chapel: Speke hall: three Crosses in Whalley Church-yard.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers: Alt, Beil, Blakebourne, Brown, Calder, Charnock, Chor, Crake, Darwen, Douglas, Dudden, Ellerbrook, Fosse or Leven, Greta, Hodder, Hyndburne, Irk, Irwell, Ken, Lostock, Loyn or Lune, Medlock, Mersey, Ribble, Roch, Roddlesworth, Savock, Spodden, Swinnel, Tame, Taud, Wenning, Winburne, Wiuster, Worsley, Wyer, Yarrow.

Inland Navigation. Sankey, the first complete artificial Canal in England, formed in 1761; Ashton-under-Line; Bridgewater's; Haslington; Lancaster; Leeds and Liverpool; Mersey and Irwell; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury; Rochdale; Ulverston Canals.—Douglas, Irwell, Loyn, Mersey, Ribble, and Wyer Rivers.

Lakes. Windermere or Winandermere; Coniston or Thurston; Estwaite.

Eminences and Views. Pendle Hill, 3411 feet; Billinge Hill, 900 feet; Cartmel, Coniston, Furness, and Longridge Fells; Clougho, Grindleton, Twist-castle, and Waddington Hills; Blackstone Edge; Rivington and Hartshead Pikes; Ashhurst and Warton Beacons; Sun low Royton; Lancaster Castle.

Natural Curiosities. Dunal Mill hole: Cartmel, Latham-park, and Wigan medicinal Waters: Farleton Knot, Wolf and Warton Craggs: Barrow, Foulney, Oldborough, Pile of Foudre, Roe, Sheep-pill, Streen, and Walney Isles: Formby and Sunderland Points: Bleasdale, Fulwood, Myerscough, Quernmore, and Wyersdale Forests.

Public Edifices. Lancaster Shire-hall, and Jail within the Castle; Town-hall, Bridge, AQUEDUCT BRIDGE of five arches, each of 70 feet span, and 39 feet above the River.—Liverpool Docks, warehouses, fort, pier 320 yards long, town-hall, exchange, theatre, Atheuæum and Lyceum Libraries, work-house, infirmary, blue-coat Hospital, Lunatic and Blind Asyla.—Manchester Commercial rooms, Infirmary, College and Portico Libraries, Theatre.—Preston Town-hall and Assembly-rooms.—Walney Light-house.

Seats. Knowsley Hall, Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Accrington House, Jonathan Peel, esq.	Broom House, Thos. Touchitt, esq.
Adlington, Sir Richard Clayton, bart.	Broomfield House, Mrs. Halliwell.
Alkington Hall, Lady Lever.	Broughton Hall, Rev. John Clowes.
Ashton Hall, Duke of Hamilton.	Castle-head, John Wilkinson, esq.
Bank Hall, Col. Patten Bold.	Castlemere, John Walmsley, esq.
Beaumont Hall, E. F. Buckley, esq.	Chaderton, Rev. Sir Thos. Horton, bart.
Belfield, Richard Townley, esq.	Chorley Hall, Abm. Compton, esq.
Bigland Hall, George Bigland, esq.	Claremont, Mrs. Ford.
Bold Hall, Mrs. Bold.	Cloughton Hall, Jos. Brockholes, esq.

GENT. MAG. Novmber, 1817.

Clayton

Clayton Hall, R. G. Lomax, esq.
 Clerk Hill, Sir G. W. Smythe, bart.
 Conishead Priory, Wilson Bradyll, esq.
 Cuerdale Lodge, William Asheton, esq.
 Darwen Bank, Ralph Aston, esq.
 Didsbury, Colonel Parker.
 Dunken Hall, Lord Petre.
 Duxbury Hall, Hall Standish, esq.
 Edgcroft Hall, — Dauntsey, esq.
 Emmott Hall, Rich. Emmott, esq.
 Foxholes, John Entwisle, esq.
 Frenchwood, John Horrox, esq.
 Gareswood Hall, Sir Wm. Gerard, bart.
 Gawthorpe Hall, R. Shuttleworth, esq.
 Haigh Hall, Earl of Balcarras.
 Halton Hall, W. B. Bradshaw, esq.
 Hamer, J. Hamer, esq.
 Hart Hill, John Simpson, esq.
 Heaton House, Earl of Wilton.
 Holker Hall, Ld. G. A. H. Cavendish.
 Holme, Rev. Dr. T. D. Whitaker.
 Hope, — Hobson, esq.
 Hopwood Hall, R. Hopwood, esq.
 Hornby Castle, John Marsden, esq.
 Huntroyd Hall, L. G. P. Starkie, esq.
 Ince Blundel, Henry Blundel, esq.
 Kersall Hall, Miss Byron.
 Kirkland Hall, Alex. Butler, esq.
 Latham House, E. W. Bootle, esq.
 Lytham Hall, John Clyfton, esq.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Clithero, 2; Worsley, 2; Lancaster, 2; Liverpool, 2; Newton, 2; Preston, 2; Wigan, 2; total 14.

Produce. Potatoes, the first in England were cultivated in this county. Oats, barley, wheat, cattle, cheese, fish, particularly salmon and charr, coal, cannel-coal, slates, flags, iron, lead, alum, pipe-clay, free-stone, lime-stone, scythe-stones, mill-stones.

Manufactures. Calicos (so called from the Province of Calicut in India), twist, muslins, velvets, fustians, and cotton trade in all its branches. Linens, checks, sailcloth, baize, woollen cloth, kerseys, flannels, glass, earthen-ware, iron, brass, pewter, hats, paper, watch-tools, silk.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 6; Parishes, 95; Market-towns, 27; Houses, 148,552.

Inhabitants. Males, 394,104; Females, 434,205; total, 828,309.

Families employed in Agriculture, 23,305; in trade, 114,522; in neither, 24,072; total, 161,899.

Baptisms. Males, 13,768; Females, 13,187; *Marriages, 7,809; Burials, Males, 8,748; Females, 8,995.*

Towns containing not less than 1000 inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Lancaster (capital)	1,731	9,247	Chorley	964	5,182
Manchester	17,245	98,573	Haslington	1,005	5,127
Liverpool	16,007	94,376	Middleton	819	4,422
Bolton	4,595	24,149	Burnley	828	4,368
Ashton-under-Line	3,127	19,052	Prescot	822	3,678
Preston	3,612	17,065	Ulverston	725	3,378
Blackburn	3,062	15,083	Ormskirk	676	3,064
Wigan	2,652	14,060	Kirkham	431	2,214
Warrington	2,609	11,738	Leigh	353	1,900
Rochdale	2,027	10,968	Clithero	308	1,707
Bury	1,629	8,762	Newton	269	1,589
Worsley	1,008	6,151	Eccleston	292	1,534
Colne	994	5,336	Rainford	260	1,315
Total, Towns, 26; Houses, 68,059; Inhabitants, 374,203.					

HISTORY.

- A.D. 79, Setantii or Sistuntii, subdued by Julius Agricola.
 494, on the Douglas River, Northumbrian Saxons defeated by Arthur.
 716, on Windermere Lake, Osred, King of Northumbria, slain by his rebellious kinsman Coenred, who succeeded him on the throne.
 1323, Preston partly burnt by Robert Bruce and the Scots.
 1363, this County created a Palatinate by Edward III. in favour of his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
 1464, at Waddington Hall, after the battle of Hexham, Henry VI. concealed for a year, but at length taken prisoner and conveyed to London by Sir Edmund and Sir John Talbot.
 1487, at Pyle of Foudre landed Lambert Simnel the pretended Earl of Warwick, the Earls of Lincoln and Kildare, Lord Lovel, and the German General Martin Swart, with an army of Irish and Germans.
 1642, Manchester (September) successfully defended by the inhabitants against James Earl of Derby and the Royalists.
 1643, at Lyndal (October 1) Colonel Huddleston and 300 Royalists taken prisoners by Colonel Rigby, who shortly afterwards took Thurland Castle, defended by Sir John Girlington for the King.
 1644, Latham House heroically and successfully defended from Feb. 28 to May 27, by Charlotte Countess of Derby, against the Parliamentarian Colonels Egerton, Rigby, Ashton, and Holcroft, who lost 2000 men in the siege.
 1644, Bolton, under Colonel Rigby, stormed, May 28, by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby.
 1644, Liverpool, after a spirited resistance by Colonel Moore and the Parliamentarians, taken June 26, by Prince Rupert, by assault.
 1648, at Ribbleson Moor, near Preston, Aug. 17, Duke of Hamilton, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and the Scots defeated by Cromwell and Lambert.
 1648, at Red Bank, near Newton, a party of Highlanders defeated by a detachment from Cromwell's Army, and the greater part of the prisoners hanged.
 1648, at Warrington Bridge, the Scotch Army under the Duke of Hamilton flying from Ribbleson Moor were overtaken by General Lambert, 1000 of them slain, and 2000, with Lieut.-gen. Bayley, taken prisoners.
 1651, at Wigan Lane, August 25, James Earl of Derby, with only 600 horse, after a brave resistance, in which the loyal Colonel Tyldesley and Lord Widdrington were killed, defeated by Colonel John Lilburn at the head of 3000 Parliamentarians.
 1651, at Warrington Bridge, Charles II. and the Scotch Army repulsed by General Lambert.
 1651, at Bolton, October 15, the brave and loyal James, seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded.
 1715, at Preston, November 13, Mr. Foster and the adherents of the Stuarts surrendered to Generals Carpenter and Wills.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Ainsworth, Robert, author of Latin Dictionary, Woodyale 1660.
 Allen, William, Cardinal, Abp. of Mechlin, Rossal, 1532.
 Almon, John, bookseller, political writer, partizan of Wilkes, Liverpool, 1738.
 Ambrose, Isaac, Calvinist, author of "Looking unto Jesus," (died 1674.)
 Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of Cotton machinery, Preston, 1732.
 Arrowsmith, Edmund, Jesuit, (suffered for his religion 1628.)
 Asheton, William, divine and philanthropist, Middleton, 1641.
 Bancroft, Richard, Abp. of Canterbury, near Manchester, 1545.
 Barnes, Richard, Bp. of Durham, Bolde, (died 1588.)
 Barnes, Thomas, dissenter, Warrington, 1747.
 Bolton, Robert, divine, Blackburn, 1572.
 Booth, Barton, actor, 1681.
 Bradford, John, martyr, Manchester, (suffered at Smithfield 1555.)
 Bradshaw, James, nonconformist divine, and author, Hacking, 1635.
 Byron, John, poet and stenographic writer, Kersal, 1691.
 Carlisle, James, actor and dramatic writer, (slain at Anghrim 1691.)
 Chaderton,

- Chaderton, Laurence, divine, first master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Chaderton, 1646.
- Chamberlayne, Robert, poet, author of "Nocturnal Lucubrations," 1607.
- Chetham, Humphrey, founder of Manchester library, Cromptall, 1580.
- Chisenhale, Edward, Colonel, author of "Catholic History," Chisenhale, (flor. temp. Car. I.)
- Christopherson, John, Bp. of Chichester, persecutor, (died 1560.)
- Collier, John, author of "Tim Bobbin," near Warrington.
- Cottam, Thomas, Jesuit, (suffered for his religion 1582.)
- Cudworth, Ralph, divine, father of "the intellectual Cudworth," Wernith hall, (died 1624.)
- Dugdale, Richard, impostor, detected by Chief Justice Holt, Surrey, (17th century.)
- Evanson, Edward, theological writer, Warrington, 1731.
- Falkner, Thomas, author of Descript. of Palagonia, Manchester, (died 1774.)
- Fenton, Roger, divine, author against Usury, 1565.
- Fleetwood, William, Recorder of London, historian and lawyer, (died 1592.)
- Harwood, Edward, author of "Editions of the Classics," 1729.
- Heton, Martin, Bp. of Ely, (died 1609.)
- Heywood, Nathaniel, nonconformist divine, and author, Little Leaver, 1633.
- Heywood, Oliver, nonconformist divine, and author, Little Leaver, 1629.
- Hilton, Elizabeth, died aged 121, Liverpool, 1639.
- Horrox, Jeremiah, astronomer, Toxteth, 1619.
- Houlston, Thomas, physician, Liverpool, 1746.
- Hutton, Matthew, Abp. of York, Priests' Hutton, 1529.
- Illingworth, James, nonconformist divine, and author, (died 1693.)
- Johnson, Joseph, bookseller, publisher to Priestley, Cowper, and Darwin, Liverpool, 1738.
- Jones, Thomas, Abp. of Dublin, Chancellor of Ireland, (died 1619.)
- Law, Edmund, Bp. of Carlisle, editor of Stephens's Thesaurus, and Locke, Cartmel, 1703.
- Leaver, Thomas, commentator on the Lord's Prayer, Leaver, (died 1558.)
- Leigh, Charles, author of "Natural History of Lancashire," the Grange, 1640.
- Leland, John, author of "View of Deistical Writers," Wigan, 1691.
- Leland, William, died in Ireland, aged 140, Warrington, 1593.
- Manchester, Hugh of, scholar, detector of impostors, Manchester, (flor. 1294.)
- Markland, Jeremiah, critick, Childwall, 1693.
- Marsh, George, martyr, Dean, (suffered at Chester 1555.)
- Mather, Samuel, nonconformist divine, and author, 1626.
- Middleton, John, "Child of Hale," nine feet six inches high, Hale, 1578.
- Molineux, Sir Richard, under Henry V. at Agincourt, Sefton, (died 1439.)
- Molineux, Sir William, under Black Prince at Navarette, Sefton, (died 1372.)
- Molineux, Sir William, under Earl of Surrey at Flodden, Sefton, (died 1548.)
- More, Sir Jonas, mathematician, Whittle le Woods, 1617.
- Nowell, Alexander, Dean of St. Paul's, author of Catechism, Read, 1511.
- Nowell, Lawrence, antiquary, Read, 1516.
- Ogden, Samuel, nonconformist divine, Oldham, about 1626.
- Ogden, Samuel, divine, Manchester, 1716.
- Oldham, Hugh, Bp. of Exeter, founder of Manchester school, Oldham, (died 1520.)
- Parr, Richard, Bp. of Sodor and Man, (died 1643.)
- Pendlebury, Henry, author against Transubstantiation, 1625.
- Penketh, Thomas, schoolman, Penketh, (died 1487.)
- Percival, Thomas, physician and philosopher, Warrington, 1740.
- Pilkington, James, Bp. of Durham, Rivington, (died 1576.)
- Rawlinson, Christopher, antiquary, Cark-hall, 1677.
- Rishton, Edward, divine, (died 1585.)
- Risley, Thomas, nonconformist divine, and author, near Warrington, 1630.
- Rogers, John, translator of the Bible, first of Mary's Martyrs, (suffered 1555.)
- Romney, George, painter, Dalton, 1734.
- Rothwell, Richard, enthusiast, Bolton, 1563.
- Sandys, Edwin, Abp. of York, Hawkshead, 1519.
- Smith, William, Bp. of Lincoln, founder of Brazennose, Oxon, Farmeworth, died 1513.

- Standish, Henry, Bp. of St. Asaph, Standish, (died 1535.)
 Standish, Sir Jn. wounded Wat Tyler in Smithfield, Standish, (flor. temp. R. II.)
 Standish, John, author against translating the Scriptures, Standish, (died 1556.)
 Standish, Sir Ralph; general of army in France for Henry V. and VI. Standish.
 Stanley, James, Bp. of Ely, (died 1515.)
 Stubbs, George, painter of horses, Liverpool, 1724.
 Talbot, Thomas, antiquary, assisted Camden, Salisbury hall.
 Taylor, John, author of an Hebrew-English Concordance, Lancaster, 1694.
 Townley, Charles, antiquary and skilful collector, Townley hall, 1738.
 Tyldesley, Sir Thomas, brave and loyal Tyldesley, (slain 1551.)
 Ulverston, Richard, author of "Articles of Faith," Ulverston, (died 1434.)
 Walker, George, divine, author of "Sermons," Hawkshead, 1581.
 Weever, John, author of "Funeral Monuments," 1576.
 West, Thomas, Lord de la Warr, founder of Manchester College in 1422.
 West, Thomas, historian of Furness and the Lakes, Ulverston, (died 1779.)
 Whateley, William, divine, protestant advocate temp. Hen. VIII.
 Whitaker, John, divine, antiquary, and historian, Manchester, 1735.
 Whitaker, William, polemic divine, Holme, 1550.
 Winstanley, Hamlet, painter, Warrington.
 Woodcock, Martin, Roman Catholic divine, (suffered for his religion 1646.)
 Woolton, John, Bp. of Exeter, Wigan, (died 1593.)
 Worthington, Thomas, author of "Catalogus Martyrum," Blainscoe, (died 1626.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Brimhill was the rectory of the Antiquary, Samuel Pegge.

Of Bolton free school Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer, was Master.

At Dalton, his native place, was buried in 1802, the painter Romney.

At Liverpool, Feb. 11, 1810, 49 persons were killed by the falling of the spire of St. Nicholas Church.—Dr. Currie practised as a physician, and wrote his "Life of Burns" in this town.

The antient history of Manchester and of Britain has been ably illustrated by its learned native, Dr. John Whitaker. — Dr. John Dee, the mathematician and pretended necromancer, and Samuel Peploe, Bp. of Chester, were Wardens of the College. — The amiable and philosophic Dr. Percival, and the ingenious Dr. Ferriar, detector of the plagiarisms of Sterne, were contemporary physicians and members of the Literary Society of this town.

Rochdale Vicarage is the richest in the kingdom; Patron the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In Selson Church are monuments of the brave Molineux's.

Swartmoor hall was the residence of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism.

West Derby, a small hamlet near Knowsley, gives its name to the Hundred, and the title of Earl to the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Winwick was the favourite seat of St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, who according to Britton was slain here by Penda, the hoary tyrant of Mercia; but most authors agree in placing the scene of his defeat and death at Oswestry in Shropshire. — The Rectory, which is the most valuable in the kingdom, is in the gift of the Earl of Derby, and was enjoyed by Dr. Sherlock, father of the Author upon Death, and grandfather of the Bishop of London.

Wrightington hall was the first house North of Trent that had sash windows.

Byro.

Thoughts on the real ORIGIN of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE language of HERALDRY may often be considered as a sort of historical monument. COINS, undoubtedly, are so considered. In these, many antient forms of buildings, of utensils, and national costume, are preserved. There is in some book of travels, or

other, that I have seen lately, a vignette representing a coin of the Greek Empire; whereon is impressed the figure of a castle, having battlements crenated, or very deeply indented. It is certain that such battlements first suggested the pattern of those rude crowns, worn by Charlemagne, and our Saxon Princes. For the crowns, or coronets, of Noblemen and Princes, are all taken from some prominent

minent feature or other in civil or military architecture. Thus the mural and naval crown of the Romans, the crenated crown (after the pattern of the castle-battlements in the coin abovementioned)—are all taken from fortification—whether naval or military—from the battlements of fossées, ships, or castles.

The dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople (from which those at Venice, Florence, Milan, Rome, and London, are copied) suggested the idea of the frame-work (or diadem) which surmounts the cap of the Royal Crown. The Imperial crown is borrowed from that of the Greek Emperors, with this difference, that it is scalloped in front, presenting the form of a crescent with the two horns pointing upwards, and towards each other. And as the military and royal crowns followed the pattern of their kindred architecture, so the Tiara, and our episcopal mitre, followed some elementary form used in the ecclesiastical. The Imperial one is mixed; for the mitre of Aaron is represented with two horns, curving towards each other in a point, like the episcopal mitre viewed sideways. But viewed thus open, or sideways closed, as is the Tiara all round, and our Episcopal mitre viewed frontwise, they still present the contour of an imperfectly spherical cone; any hyperbolic or parabolic section of which gives us that arch which we meet with at every step, repeated in the windows, doors, roofs, passages, and arcades, and ailes of a Gothic Cathedral.

Now, what was the prototype of this very peculiar form? The first Temple was a portable one—the Ark containing the Covenant. The Ark was an historical emblem of the preservation of the human race under NOAH. It is observable that the Jews in the time of Noah lived in tents: the Ark was the first fabric that could deserve the name of a building. In Hebrew the word for a building and a ship was the same. So also in the Saxon language: for the Saxons were a people inhabiting the sea-coasts, and were fishermen and mariners before they were husbandmen. It is observable too, that APOLLONIUS ascribes the first temples in Greece to Deucalion. [*Argonaut. lib. 3.*] This is manifestly a corruption of some

worn-out tradition, that had reached Greece, of Noah, and the Deluge.

The small portable Ark of the Tabernacle it is not impossible might have been in the shape of the real Ark of Noah. The shape indeed is not specified in the Old Testament; wherein shapes and forms are given with a scrupulous exactitude; but this might be because it was so very obvious. The adopting of that shape, to represent the thing imitated, must make the historical recollection of so great an event the stronger, and more intimate to the senses. I presume, of course, that the Ark of Noah was in the form of a ship or boat. It is too obvious, almost, to need mentioning, that no form is so well fitted either to pass through the waters, or, when fixed, to let the waters pass by. A wedge or plain triangle is not so well fitted. The object of this is to divide only; but the spherical cone not only divides, but permits the resisting, or counteracting body to re-unite again. The convenience of this form is likewise self-evident in the pier of a bridge, and in the head of a spear. The hulk of a boat or ship, therefore, I take to have been the form of the primitive Ark. It was naturally copied in that of the Ark of Moses. Now ANY HORIZONTAL, OR PERPENDICULAR SECTION OF THIS FORM GIVES THE POINTED ARCH. And any parabolic section gives it in all its other varieties.*

Let any one for a moment survey a Gothic Cathedral, whether of the heavy or of the lightest order, inside, or without; and say—whether the original conception was not that it was a *frame-work of wood* of knee-timber? And nothing can prove more the ingenuity of the Freemasons, who were for so long a time the itinerant architects of Europe, than that they should have been able to imitate so frail a texture, such reticulated timber-work, of such capacity, loftiness, and delicacy, in stone.

But I have only to point your attention, and that of any of your Correspondents who are willing to enter into this examination, first, to the

* I use the word *spherical cone* for want of some appropriate expression. The Jews, ordained to be a separate people, avoided mathematical forms—for the very same reason that every other people followed them—to keep them distinct from the Gentiles.

Book of Exodus, c. xxv. xxvi. xxvii. recapitulated, with the addition of the sacred rites and vestments in c. xxxvi. xxxvii. xxxviii. xxxix.; and next, to the sixth chapter of the first book of Kings. The proportions there given are evidently those of the hulk of a ship or boat. Now, when we run over in Exodus these proportions, together with the carved ornaments, statues, &c.; the altar-piece with chain-railings; the situation of the sanctuary itself; the two cherubim with wings expanded, having their faces looking downwards from the roof; the candlestick and lamps, together with the burning of incense; the oil-vessel, the very form of which is given, that of an almond; the same with the spoons, the *necessary* form indeed of which is the popular one in use to this day, that of a pointed tongue; the carvings of pomegranates, knops or gourds, of lilies, opening-flowers, roses, and palm-trees;—all which shew, by the way, that the Mosaic religion does not suppose as idolatrous the use of sculpture and statuary in churches:—when we lift up the curtains of the Tabernacle, and eye the pillars of cedar-wood, the sacred garments, in particular the ephod, which seems to have been a scarf girding the neck and shoulders, and attached with braces to support the breast-plate of Aaron; but above all his filletted bonnet or *mitre*;—and when in the book of Kings we read of “the narrow windows” of Solomon’s Temple (though those of his *palace* are expressly mentioned to be square, for a certain form or shape was to be consecrated exclusively to religious worship, whether in buildings, vestments, or utensils, “*after a pattern on the mount*,” and no lintels are mentioned for the windows, though such are distinctly specified for the doors);—when we add to these *the hanging chambers, the narrow rests, without the walls*, that the roof might not rest on the walls themselves (this imitated of necessity in the Gothic buttresses);—and lastly, when we reflect on the peculiarities of the Hebrews, ordained to be a “*separate people*,” differing in all their institutions from other nations, in particular in their choice of the number *seven*, the least disposable quantity in arithmetic, and that a form of architecture should be

allotted to sacred purposes that is acknowledged to be the most unfit for civil or military purposes:—it seems, I say, to follow, by irresistible analogy, that *this* also must have been derived from the same common origin with all the rest of what presents itself to the senses in the old Jewish ceremonies, and in our Cathedral service, of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, when Gothic architecture was introduced into Europe.

That no monument in stone remains of the Hebrews, is owing: 1. To their exclusive policy of building no Temple out of the precincts of Jerusalem: 2. That Jerusalem was subverted to its foundations; not a stone having been left upon another. But the ancient form of the Ark of the Tabernacle, and of the Temple with its *narrow windows*, may have survived in the memories of men, and may have been perpetuated in some part of the Jewish habits, and sacred utensils, handed down successively from generation to generation. This matter might have great light thrown upon it by those of your Correspondents who are conversant in the Hebrew language and antiquities.

Though the Church of Jerusalem has semicircular arches, the sepulchre itself has the pointed one. I should say the Tabernacle or *shrine of the sepulchre*:—for the sepulchre itself was not in the modern city, but on Mount Sion; as Dr. Clarke has very ingeniously proved. And here we cannot but be struck at the contrast exhibited between the ancient Temples and our Christian Cathedrals. The Roman Amphitheatre is the connecting link between them. For in the ancient temples the columns and porticoes, with their architectural decorations, were on the *outside* of the building turned towards the myriads of votaries in the open air, before whom the Priests performed their religious rites *sub dio*: the chamber or inside of their temple was occupied by their idol, or the colossal statue of some god. But in Christian Churches the architecture is turned *inward*; with porticoes and courts, into which the congregations are admitted, and are encompassed under cover of one roof. (It was the circular small temple, that suggested the invention of the dome.) The outside of our Cathedrals were naked walls, originally without

without any architectural style, or decorations. It is the same with our castles; the style of which, as well as that of our Cathedrals, was introduced into England from the East, sometime before the year 1200—when the Crusades were at their height. That too was the age of Romance, invented by TURPIN the Englishman, and GEOFFREY of Monmouth. It was then, and not before, that the Gothic architecture was introduced, or restored, all over Europe. The Italians knew of it before, but the Venetians and Crusaders made it general. The plan both in Cathedrals and in Castles, of having the architecture, the courts, porticoes, and garden, *inward*, arose from a similar necessity, that of safety, and of privacy or retirement—in certain circumstances the best safety. A similar necessity, occasioned by the unnatural state of Government, civil and religious, in the East, is the cause of the same style prevailing there, even as to private dwellings, to this day. The houses in a street are like the fortified walls of cities; lofty, without windows to the street, having loopholes for doors, and all the apartments at top. They have court-yards within; these roofed, would represent one of our modern Churches: that of the Temple, for instance, imitated by the Crusaders on their return home, or introduced more directly by the travelling Jews, Venetians, Greeks, and confraternities of Freemasons. But our European Architects in borrowing from the Easterns could not fail to take notice of that particular style which had been set apart for religious worship: and which distinguished the shrine of the Sepulchre from the church that enclosed it. How that particular elementary form had been preserved, we may, until assisted by written or monumental evidence, in addition to coins, &c. attempt to conjecture somewhat in the following way:—

The earliest teachers of Christianity, the Bishops and first Martyrs of the Church, being under a state of persecution, were commonly driven to solitary places—to tombs and catacombs, branching out and extending to a great length under the foundations of the antient cities. There, contriving for themselves a cell or porch, just sufficient to stand or lie

down in with difficulty, the cell being itself entrance, door, and window, all in one, it may have been carved after that form so venerated in their recollections. Others, when Christianity had become the Religion of the State, and persecution had ceased, retired for meditation to recesses in the rocks, to sequestered valleys, and to the tops of mountains. Hence the origin of hermitages and religious orders. The climate was congenial to man, the country abounded with herbs, and the springs gushing from the rock, afforded all that was necessary for life. On the sides of different valleys in Palestine (that valley extending Eastward from Mount Lebanon in particular), and on the banks of the sea of Genesareth, are still to be seen the remains of the cells they inhabited, story above story. These were imitated afterwards by the Crusaders, in those precipitous heights and stories of niches, chambers, and corridors, tier above tier, when Cathedral Architecture from the beginning of the 13th century became loftier, more magnificent, and sprightly,—with length and expansion. For the Architecture that prevailed before, called the Anglo-Saxon; does not deserve the name of Gothic taken in the liberal sense of that word (and to that only will Barry's system apply). These storied heights were, to the eyes of the Crusaders, additional objects of veneration, as reminiscences of Christianity while it had been persecuted, to record the remembrance of past adversities, the imaged circumstances of which are so dear, when softened by time. To the Crusaders every spot seemed classic, and more than classic ground. With a scrupulous fidelity they copied whatever they had seen, adhering to forms, which by an obvious principle of relation excite in the mind the liveliest ideal presence of any far-distant place or scene. Just as new colonists construct in a foreign settlement towns and streets similar to those they have been forced to abandon, adopting the antient well-known and most familiar names for their infant creation and its streets—to recall in memory to their minds (still sore and melancholy after being torn from every thing they loved,) the aspect of the mother country.

I think

I think, therefore, that this Arch was in its origin historical; afterwards it became emblematical; and lastly, as in the most antient Cathedrals of Europe, imitative. It was not invented by mathematicians, or mechanicks; nor by the Goths, Anglo-Saxons, or Saracens. It is plainly not the invention of any artist, and still less is it Grecian, Egyptian, or Roman. As to the Orientals, the form reached them, as we see in their temples in the Phrygian, and Median, bonnet, with something perhaps of a symbolical and hieroglyphical typification: it may be traced also in their Architecture, just as their Paganism is the mutilated trunk or ruined remain, or Tumulus, of transpired Revelation. I think further, and have no doubt, that its origin is purely Hebraic, of the very remotest antiquity: that from this form that of the mitre, the tiara, and the Imperial crown, was taken; a form doubly consecrated to a religious character; first, as an historical sign, and next (when used in architecture) from its deficiency in point of strength for civil or military purposes; therefore, not liable to be profaned to such purposes in architecture of stone. And I think the most proper name for it would be the *Mitred Arch*. It is, notwithstanding, more graceful and majestic than any regular mathematical form. It is certainly more elegant and aspirant in its contour; having all the sprightly character of a lambent flame. It is not appropriated only to the windows and doors, but pervades, with a simplicity and universality at once grand and enchanting, every part of the order; and, independent of associations, it possesses (whatever philosophers may say) some secret, invisible, and magical charm to our imagination. The Gothic window, by the way, was at first small as well as narrow: the usage was to have many of them, with large intervals of solid wall between: by degrees they were made larger, or were multiplied, which brought them so near to each other that the intervals became reduced to the semblance of rude mullions, till at length they were reduced to mere mullions or frame-work, making of the whole system of windows one screen of glass. In the meanwhile

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

the mouldings of the rude Gothic pillar were brought out in such strong relief as to be almost, and sometimes quite, detached from the main body of the stone, and thus were restored to the first intention or model a number of timber-rods bound together. These, scarcely thicker than truncheons, are the real model of the *modern* sceptre:—and the Episcopal Crosier is only the sceptre prolonged and terminated in a palm-leaf of arabesqued-work. However, we might reduce the principle of the original crosier, of the mitre, and the arch, to one plain and simple element, an upright and very narrow *bisected* spherical cone; this in the form of the letter *f*: *i. e.* of a boat's keel. The top of this letter, fixed in a swivel, and turned round, the letter remaining upright, gives a spherical cone; narrow, as required in the Temple of Solomon; still not truly mathematical: and such is the very figure of the Gothic Arch.

YORICK.

MR. URBAN,

OCT. 18.

AMONGST the circumstances of a proud pre-eminence which England justly boasts over the rest of the Nations of Europe, is the number of Charitable Institutions, which every where, throughout the whole Country, offer “a worthy edifying sight” to the traveller; and afford a pleasing proof of the effect of moral and religious principles in the disposition of the inhabitants. These mansions for the reception of the aged and infirm, the sick and distressed; for the instruction of youth, the reformation of the profligate; and, in a word, for the alleviation of almost every description of suffering and of evil to which our fellow mortals are exposed, are not only monuments of piety worthy of our highest gratitude, but monitors which seem to call upon all who view them, in the language of the Redeemer, “Go, and do thou likewise!”

It has been your praise, Mr. Urban, that, during a long series of years, your pages have circulated and distributed, where, otherwise, they would never have reached, accounts and notices of such establishments. You have thereby preserved many of them from neglect and decay; and,

7

in

in all probability, frequently contributed to augment their funds, and enlarge the sphere of their utility. In the same spirit of humanity and benevolence, I am persuaded that you will admit the following Description of *Winwood's Almshouses*, at QUAIN-TON, a considerable Village in Buckinghamshire, about six miles West North West from AYLESBURY.

This Charitable Institution was founded by *Richard Winwood*, esq. son of Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, who was Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor to King James the First, and author of the "Memorials" which bear his name. Mr. Winwood possessed very considerable estates in Buckinghamshire, and resided occasionally at *Denham*, an ancient manor-house, formerly the seat of the Iwardbys, which was situated about a quarter of a mile from Quainton Church, on the site at present occupied by a moated farm-house, which, together with the contiguous estate bordering upon the same parish Northward, and extending between four and five miles to Hogshaw, and the vicinity of Claydon, is now the property of the Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, second son of the late, and brother of the present Duke of Leeds. This estate, with others at Baylies and Wexham, near Colnbrook, having after Mr. Winwood's death passed by a female heir to Ralph Duke of Montagu, and subsequently to Francis Earl of Godolphin, were by the latter nobleman bequeathed to the present possessor.

Mr. Winwood also held the manor of DITTON, in Stoke Poges (where his father the Secretary had built a seat), and having purchased a chapel there which had formerly been a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, but fallen into a dilapidated state, he repaired it, and settled fifty pounds per ann. upon the minister, for whom also he built a house; and directed by his will that the patronage of the Donative should, in default of heirs, belong to the proprietors of the manor. After his decease, it accordingly came to the before-mentioned Ralph Duke of Montagu, and the late Earl of Beaulieu in right of his lady, who was Duchess Dowager of Manchester, daughter and sole heiress of John Duke of Montagu: and on the decease of Lord Beaulieu in 1803, passed to Ka-

therine (now) Duchess Dowager of Buccleugh, with remainder to her Grace's second son, the Lord Henry James Montagu Scott, Baron Montagu.

The ALMSHOUSES at QUAIN-TON stand contiguous to the West side of the Church-yard, at the Eastern extremity of the Village, and are substantially and regularly built of brick, consisting of eight several tenements or dwellings under one roof. The North or front aspect of the building has two porches, or principal entrances, each communicating with two of the houses; and the four others open severally (two on each side) into a small court, separated from the street by a low wall. The South side of the Almshouses has a large piece of garden ground attached; and a close of land contiguous forms a portion of the estate belonging to the charity.

The building is of two stories, finished above the windows with gable points; and over the doors is the following inscription:

"1687.

These Almshouses were then erected and endowed, by Richard Winwood, esq. son and heir of the Right Hon. Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, Principal Secretary of State to King James the First."

Above, between Cornucopias, are the arms of Winwood, impaled with Read of Berkshire. On the Dexter side, quarterly, 1st and 4th qr. Argent, a cross crozier Sable; 2d and 3d qr. Argent, three fleur de lis Sable: Sinister, Gules, four wheat sheaves separated by St. Andrew's cross, Or. Crest, a black eagle rising out of a Marquis's coronet, or circlet of gold, set with balls and strawberry leaves alternately.

The Almshouses were originally endowed for the reception of four poor widowers, and four poor widows; and if a sufficient number of fit objects could not be found within the parish, the vacancies to be filled up from the parish of Stoke Poges. Each person to receive one shilling and sixpence, afterwards augmented to two shillings per week; to be annually supplied with a load of *beech wood* from the Chilterns, a woody track occupying the South Eastern angle of the county; and a long cloke of strong brown cloth for the men,

men, and a gown of the same for the women, on the sleeve of which was borne a brass badge with the arms of the founder, and in which they were enjoined to attend Divine service in the Parish Church every *Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and at such other times as it was celebrated there. Medical attendance, in case of sickness or accident, was also to be provided; and it has been usual, when the infirmities of age required it, that a son or daughter, or some other proper attendant, was permitted to become an inmate with the widower or widow respectively.

A farm in the open and common fields of Quainton, of about 120 acres of land, together with four tenements and a close of land adjacent, was settled upon the Almshouses for ever, under the direction of certain Trustees; who were formerly accustomed to make an annual visitation or inspection of the premises, and to examine the accounts of the Charity in a formal manner: but for some years past this has been discontinued, and the whole management of the affairs of the Charity left to one respectable individual. Formerly there were associated in the direction of the Trust many of the most distinguished persons residing, or having property in the neighbourhood, and it is within the remembrance of persons now living in the parish, that such visitations have been attended by the late Richard Lord Viscount Say and Sele of Doddershall, Philip Earl of Chesterfield of Eythrop, Richard Hopkins of Oving House, esq. Thomas Greco of Whitchurch, esq. Philip Bridle, D. D. rector of Hardwick, Francis Gresley, LL. B. rector of Grendon Underwood, and the then rector; or, in his absence, the resident curate of Quainton.

The state of the institution at present is, that six only of the Almshouses are occupied by three poor widowers and three widows; and that the two remaining habitations are tenanted, one of them by the clerk of the parish and his wife, and the other (after having been a long time shut up) by a family which vacated a house for the use of the curate.

The men now receive 4s. each per week, and the women 4s. 6d. and they sometimes wear the gown and badge; but Divine service having

been discontinued at the Parish Church on Wednesdays and Fridays (notwithstanding the number of inhabitants has increased to more than eleven hundred, their attendance, excepting on Sundays, has been dispensed with. An allowance of coal has been substituted for the load of wood; which having become scarce and dear, and the former of late years considerably reduced in price by the completion of the Grand Junction Canal, may be deemed a salutary and economical improvement in the regulations of the charity. The farm is at present let on lease at about 80*l.* per ann. the tenements before mentioned at about 40*s.* each, the close contiguous to the Almshouse retained in the hands of the Rector (but on what terms I was not able to learn), and a becoming attention evidently paid to the preservation of the building in good repair. It may, however, be confidently expected, that, in the event of an enclosure taking place, a measure said to be in contemplation, the revenues of the establishment would be considerably increased; and it may be hoped that a judicious and faithful application of them will then open again the doors which have been so long closed to deserving applicants, and augment the comforts of those who are admitted to partake of the liberality of the founder. It were also to be wished, not only with regard to this, but every other charitable institution of a like nature, that the important duty of *visiting and inspecting* were constantly and duly performed. For want of it, innovation is too apt to follow innovation, until the original intention of the founder is in time almost forgotten.—It is *desirable* for the honour of those to whose munificence we are indebted for such excellent charities; it is *due* to the objects of their bounty; and it is *creditable* to those who undertake the immediate superintendence of them, because it diminishes the weight of responsibility, removes unworthy suspicions of misconduct, and provides in the best possible manner for carrying into effect the original design.

In the porches of the building are hung up tables containing the names of several persons who from time to time have been admitted into these

Alms-houses; but they are become scarcely legible, and no entries appear to have been made since about the year 1777.

Mr. Winwood, founder of the Alms-houses, lies buried in a Chapel contiguous to the North side of the Chancel, which is now made use of as a vestry-room. His effigies, cut in white marble, in armour, with a fine full-bottomed periwig, and that of his lady in a loose drapery, or night-dress, are recumbent on an altar-tomb covered with a slab of black marble. The tomb is placed on an elevated platform, or *Deis*, at the East end of the Chapel, three or four feet above the level of the floor; is enclosed with iron rails, magnificently gilt, and under a richly-embossed painted and gilt awning or canopy, which forms the ceiling of that part of the Chapel. A large silken banner, the surcoat and gauntlets, as well as the achievements, are decayed and gone, but the helmet and crest still remain suspended against the wall. At each corner of the tomb is a small figure of plaster, kneeling on a cushion in a mournful posture, and on the front is a rude outline of a human skeleton.

In the centre is a shield of arms, the colouring now scarcely discernible; but it appears to be *Winwood* impaling *Read* and *Winwood*, quarterly. On a drapery of white marble, ornamented with festoons of flowers, is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Richard Winwood, esq. (one of the Deputy *Lieutenants* of this County in the reign of King Charles the Second) son and heir of the Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Winwood, knight, principal secretary of state to King Charles the First. He married *Anne*, one of the daughters of Sir *Thomas Read*, of the County of *Barks*, knight; and departed this life y^e 28 day of June, Anno Domini 1688-9, in the 80th year of his age."

Along the verge of the tomb:

"Here lyes also interred the body of the said *Anne*, who departed this life the 1st day of May, Anno Dom. 1691."

"This monument was erected at the charge of the abovesaid Mrs. Winwood, in memory of her dear husband, A.D. 1689."

Below:

"Here also lyes interred in y^e vault, three nieces of y^e above-mentioned Mrs. Winwood, viz. Elizabeth, Susanna, and

Martha Racheal, daughters of Sir Gilbert Cornwall, Knight, and Baron of Burford, in co. Salop."

The figures upon the tomb are well cut, and the execution of the whole masterly; but it appears to have been injured by some injudicious attempts to clean it.

In this Chapel are two large windows with stone mullions and arches, one of them now partly stopped up with brick-work; and contiguous to the outside of the Chapel, within an enclosure of iron palisadoes (to the shamefully decayed state of which it is probable that the cows which are very improperly kept in the Church-yard, may have contributed) is a monumental tablet charged with an inscription, which, as it will soon be illegible, I am encouraged to transmit, in order that the memory of a good man may not entirely perish. The letters are very faintly cut in a blue stone.

"In spe beata resurrectionis
quiescit

infra hunc tumulum, sua cura
sibi suisque dum apud vivos fuit extructum,
(inter charos at heu! brevis ævi liberos
Annam, Winwoodum, Georgium)

BENJAMIN ARCHER, S.T.B.

hujus Ecclesiæ per quadraginta annos
Rector.

Qualis fuerit

.....
..... omnibus indicabit supremus dies.
Anna uxor fidelis, mœsta defuncti vidua,
necnon filii quotquot sunt superstites,
Benjamin, Gilbertus, Edvardus, Thomas,
Patris optimi de se meriti
nunquam immemores,
nunquam satis memores futuri,
pietatis et officii ergo posuerunt.
Obdormivit in Christo xx die Augusti
anno Salutis MDCCXXXII.

ætatis suæ LXXXI."

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

IN your Magazine for May last, p. 417, *VIGILIUS* remonstrates against the Bill for consolidating and amending the existing Laws for enforcing the Residence of the Clergy, &c. because he feels that it will deprive him "of a great and valuable immunity," and is therefore "a decided invasion of his professional rights."

With all due deference for the correct idea which *Vigilius* seems to have of the just right which every man has to protect his own property, I would

ask,

ask, is not this the case in every instance in which the benefits of an Act of Parliament are founded upon the principle of making private convenience give way to public accommodation? Does not the same thing hold good when the road through my estate or across my field is widened or rendered straighter, because by such an alteration it may be more near and more convenient to the public? But, admitting that there might still be ground for individual complaint and personal remonstrance on both occasions, I really do not understand how the Act in question can be fairly considered as bearing peculiarly hard upon VIGILIUS as a beneficed Clergyman. That Gentleman is pleased to say that by the Act of 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 13, sect. 8, it is provided, that "spiritual persons not having sufficient glebe in their own hands in right of their Churches, may take in farm *other lands*, provided only that the increase thereof be always employed and put to and for the only expence in their households and hospitalities, and not in any wise to buy or sell again;" and that the clause complained of will operate to restrict them from farming lands (other than their own glebes) such lands evidently as by the Act of Hen. VIII. they might rent and farm in addition to their own,—to a larger extent than 20 acres.

Now I could wish to ask VIGILIUS whether he conscientiously "believes that any Clergyman in England, beneficed or unbeneficed, really wishes to incur himself with more than 20 acres of land for farming, with a view to the consumption of his own table and family? Most clearly the Act of Hen. VIII. means that *the produce shall be so used and applied*, not by means of barter or sale, but directly and in kind. Exactly in the same spirit is the restriction of an incumbent with regard to timber. He may cut it down and apply it to the reparation or building of his Chancel and his Parsonage, but he is not to cut it down and convert it into money, even though he should lay out the amount, or more than the amount, for those purposes. And most obviously, because this would leave such a loophole for excuses and evasions, that

without such salutary, though in the minds of some Rectors, hard provisions, dilapidations would be continually committed, and not only the comforts of their successors abridged, but the rights of such successors absolutely swallowed up.

In this view of the provisions of the new Act, there seems then no great hardship, not any annihilation of privilege: and with regard to the power given of farming *any number* of acres *without licence* from the Diocesan, which by the Act of 43d of Geo. III. had been declared necessary, some doubt may be entertained whether such a privilege be in fact a benefit or not: for I hesitate not to say, that whatsoever the Clergy may thereby gain in *independence*, they will lose (if they avail themselves very generally of such *right*) in that *respectability* which is so essential to the clerical character. VIGILIUS must very well know that fox-hunting parsons, and gambling parsons, and farming parsons, are, in point of fact, pretty much upon a footing. These several amusements or avocations may not be highly, nor even at all criminal; but they are all unbecoming, and almost equally inconsistent with that gravity, decorum, studious and sedate manner of life, which are as strong recommendations to general esteem, as splendid talents or profound learning.

VIGILIUS must forgive me (he is, I presume, a Christian minister, and will therefore *cheerfully* forgive me) if I take the liberty of adding, that, in these days of ecclesiastical negligence and schismatical activity, I could wish that there were less squabbling about rights and privileges, and more disposition to study the means of rendering the Clergy truly respectable and sincerely revered amongst their neighbours, which will never be effected by their taking in hand the plough or the dung-fork.

If it be meant to increase the income of the labouring Clergy (pardon the expression, Mr. Urban, it is intended with all respect) without invading the rights of the more opulent, the beneficed members of the order, I have often thought that, if all the *sinecures* were to be bestowed upon those Clergymen who have less than 150*l.* per ann. without disturbing the right of patronage, such a regulation would provide for at least

five or six members of the profession in every diocese, if not for many more.

CASSOCK.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Oct. 8.*

YOUR Correspondent, p. 194, has justly remarked that "there is a prevailing idea that a Law exists by which *Second Cousins* are forbidden to marry, but that there is no law to prohibit the marriage of *First Cousins*." This notion has been prevalent for centuries, and originated in the confusion which necessarily arose, when the rules which keep the Canon and Civil Laws distinct were not so accurately understood as they now are. The Canon Law threw a great number of impediments in the way of Matrimony, in order to promote Dispensations, and thus fill the coffers of the Roman Pontiffs. If we refer to Ayliffe's *Parergon*, p. 364, we shall find what a numerous train of particulars were required to be observed by the Canon Law in order to render a marriage effective; but it is curious to observe, that almost all these *essential requisites* could be rendered *non-essential* by that dangerous and domineering Power which in those days of monkish superstition reigned triumphant over both prince and people.

The Civil Law looked upon Marriage in a very different light from the Canon Law; the one regarded it as *essential* to the interests of the State; the other, as an instrument of emolument and consequence to the Church. In judging, therefore, of the degrees of consanguinity and affinity, the Law of England has very properly adopted the computation of the Civil Law; and it is from this circumstance that the idea as to the illegality of the marriage of second Cousins, and the legality of that of first Cousins, originated*. The two Laws compute the degrees of relationship (as to collaterals) differently; the Canon Law making those to be only in the second

degree of relationship which the Civil makes in the fourth. I cannot in the course of a letter like the present explain to your Correspondent the minutiae of these different computations, but he may form a very good idea of them by referring to Wood's *Civil Law*, p. 116, or to Ch. Blackstone, vol. II. p. 200.

The Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, abrogated, in a great measure, the Canon Law, with respect to marriages, by declaring all marriages good which were not contrary to God's Law: this Act did away with Dispensations by rendering them unnecessary, and placed the subject where it ever ought to stand—on the revealed word of God. By a train of decisions made subsequent to this Statute, the Law of England (following the Civil Law) has fixed upon the fourth degree of relationship amongst collaterals as the one in which marriage may take place; by the Civil Law Cousins German are in the fourth degree, and therefore allowed to marry†; second Cousins (or, to speak more correctly, Cousins German, once removed,) are in the fifth degree, and of course have the same privilege; and second Cousins‡ being in the sixth degree, and still further removed, are also permitted to intermarry. This arises, (as I observed before) from the English Law adopting the computation of the Civil instead of the Canon Law; had it adopted the computation of the latter, Cousins German could not have been permitted to marry, because they would only have been in the second degree of relationship from each other; and Cousins German once removed and second Cousins could not, because they would only have been in the third. The one law fixed upon the fourth, and the other the fifth degree (according to their several computations), as the point at which marriage might be solemnized; and the Law of England prefers the computation of the Civil to the Ca-

* Gibson's *Codex*, pp. 498—500.

† "Duorum autem fratrum vel sororum liberi, vel fratris et sororis, conjungi possunt."—Just. Institutes, de Consobrinis, Lib. I. Tit. X. s. 4.

‡ "The children of Cousins German are generally considered as second Cousins; but this is an error: they are Cousins German once removed. A Cousin German once removed, is the relation of the child of A to B, who is A's Cousin. The relation of second Cousin is that of the child of A to the child of B. Cousins German must necessarily be sprung from the same grandfather; second Cousins from the same great-grandfather."

non Law in matrimonial cases, not only because it gives a wider scope, but more particularly because it does not interfere with the Levitical law; for it is difficult to account for the preference in any other way, since it rejects the Civil Law computation, and adopts that of the Canon, with regard to the descent of real property. From what has been observed, your Correspondent will gather that the marriages of first and second Cousins are perfectly legal.

I cannot conclude, Mr. Urban, without expressing the pleasure which I feel in witnessing the change which has taken place in this kingdom relative to the degree of esteem in which the professors of the Civil Law are holden. There was a time when it was matter of serious regret that so little candour existed between the professors of the Common and Civil Laws, that "what a Common Lawyer vouched for the Church, and a Canonist or Civilian against it, was for that very reason of so much the greater authority" *; but this period is now passed, and the line of distinction between the two jurisdictions is now so fully understood and agreeably recognised, that they act in unison, and form conjointly a system of jurisprudence, which is the pride of our Country, and the envy of surrounding Nations—a system which calls in the aid of a Jury in those cases wherein such assistance is requisite, but supports the opinion of an individual in those where a popular appeal would be improper.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 4.

IN answer to the interrogatories of your Correspondent N. respecting the lawfulness of the Marriage of first, as also of second Cousins, I submit the following remarks.

By the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, all marriages contracted between persons not prohibited by God's law, are declared lawful.

And by the 99th Canon it is ordained, "that no person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority in the year 1563; and all marriages so made and

contracted shall be adjudged incestuous and unlawful, and consequently shall be dissolved as void from the beginning, and the parties so married shall by course of law be separated.—And the aforesaid table shall be in every Church publicly set up, at the charge of the parish."—Before the said statute of the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, other prohibitions than God's law admitteth, were invented by the Court of Rome, the dispensation whereof they always reserved to themselves: as for instance, in kindred and affinity between Cousins-germans, and so to the fourth degree. But now by this Act all persons are declared to be lawful to contract matrimony that be not prohibited by God's law to marry; and that no reservation or prohibition (God's law excepted) shall trouble or impeach any marriage without the Levitical degrees.

By the Civil Law first Cousins were allowed to marry; but by the Canon law both first and second Cousins (in order to make dispensations more frequent and necessary) were prohibited. Therefore when it is vulgarly said that first Cousins may marry, but second Cousins cannot; probably this arose by confounding these two laws. Wood, Civ. L. 118, 119. Ayl. Par. 364.

But now by the aforesaid statute of the 32 Hen. VIII. c. 38, it is clear that both first and second Cousins may marry.

"And what need I," says Bishop Hall, "to urge the case of Zelophehad's five daughters, Num. xxxvi. 11, who, by God's own approbation, were married to their father's brother's sons; yea, this practice was no less current among the civiler heathens of old than amongst the Jewish people. I could tell you of Cluentia (by Cicero's relation) married to her Cousin Marcus Aurelius; of Marcus Antoninus, the wise and virtuous philosopher, marrying his cousin Faustina; and a world of others; were not this labour saved me by the learned lawyer Hotoman, who tells us how universal this liberty was of old, as being enacted by the laws of the Roman empire: and descending to the laws of Justinian, confidently affirms, that for five hundred years, all Christian people (*magno consensu*) allowed and followed these Imperial

* Preface to Dr. Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, p. 20.

perial constitutions concerning Matrimony."—And though such marriages were opposed and condemned by many of the Latin fathers and the Court of Rome, yet why? (adds Bishop Hall) "but for the sweet and valuable gain of dispensations? for which considerations we have learned not to attribute too much to the judgment or practice of the Roman courtiers on this point; and since these marriages are allowed both by Civil laws, and by the judgment of eminent divines, and not any where forbidden, either Jure Cæsareo or Apostolico, by God's law or Cæsar's, let the persons therefore so married enjoy themselves with mutual complacency and comfort, not disquieting themselves with needless anxieties."—[See Bp. Hall's Cases of Conscience.]

Hoping that these authorities will satisfy the doubts and scruples of your Correspondent N. I remain,
Yours, &c. SCHOLIASTES.

** We are also indebted to a Correspondent who calls himself A BIT OF A CIVILIAN, for a citation from Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, tit. Marriage; to J. C. for another from Dr. Grey's Ecclesiastical Law (extracted from Gibson's Godex), p. 137; and to CLERICUS for extracts from Mr. Wheatley's Book on Common Prayer, and Mr. Johnston's "Clergyman's Vade Mecum;" where the subject is in like manner fully and satisfactorily stated. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 6.
YOUR Correspondent, ANTIQUARIUS, p. 113, speaks of Viscount Dillon of the Kingdom of Ireland; does he not know that the Kingdom of Ireland expired on the last day of December in the year of our Lord 1800?

Your Correspondent T. F. p. 130, proposes that the arms of Decker be imputed with the arms of Viscount Fitzwilliam; as that nobleman died a bachelor, his arms could not properly be imputed with any other coat of arms, though they might be borne quarterly with the arms of any of his female ancestry who were heiresses.

Your Correspondent, p. 194, speaks of Strawberry Hill, as the seat of *Earl Mountrath*. The Earl of Mountrath has been dead these many years, and the title extinct.

Lord Rokeby's seat, p. 215, is Mountmorris, not Mount Norris.

Yours, &c.

G. H. W.

MR. URBAN, Bath, Sept. 30.
HAPPENING to cast my eye upon a very extraordinary paragraph, in p. 2, permit me, to ask your ingenious Correspondent, who has been so good as to communicate to the publick an account of Red Onion Juice as a remarkably efficacious solvent of calculi in the human bladder, by what process it is that he contrives to procure a quarter of a pint of it at a time for daily use: without adding so much salt as absolutely to convert it into a strong brin? *A priori* I cannot help suspecting that this same negro doctor's remedy will turn out like Mrs. Stevens's solvent, &c. &c. Indeed I am much afraid that it will not bear the test of inquiry.

Some few years ago the late benevolent and very truly respectable and lamented Mr. Johnes, member for Cardiganshire, with the best intentions in the world, published, and I believe in your Magazine (but I cannot lay my hands on the volume at present), a method of making Rice Bread, which appeared on the very face of it so extraordinary as to excite a good deal of doubt respecting the accuracy of the statement.

The respectability of the quarter whence the intelligence came, however, induced a very ingenious friend of mine, and Correspondent of yours, to repeat the process with the utmost attention and most punctilious regard to the instructions given; and lo! the thing resolved itself into this, that poor Mr. Johnes had *taken upon trust* the relation of what was not at all correct, and had become innocently and inconsiderately the means of giving publicity to what had been much better concealed—a *project impracticable and absurd*.

This story of the onion juice and mint tea would occupy too much room, which may be better employed, if I should say more about it until its author shall be pleased to afford more and better data for founding upon his doctrines something like a reasonable argument in favour of their probability, which I therefore request; and with the more earnestness, because in physic, that which does not do good, must do hurt, if only by wasting time and tantalizing the unhappy sufferer with false hopes of benefit.

MEDICAL

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

52. Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*; a new Edition with Additions, and a Continuation by the Rev. Philip Bliss, Fellow of St John's College; (see vol. LXXXV. i. 144; ii. 233) Vol. III. 4to. pp. 1290. Lackington and Co.

WITH unwearied diligence, and a mind devoted to the subject, Mr. Bliss most actively pursues his labour; and the writings of Anthony Wood appear before the Publick, not only in a new, but a much improved Edition. Scarcely a Life but has its *Addimenta*, either in the Text or in the Notes; and these are carefully distinguished from the Original.

There are also some Lives entirely new; one of which, being short, shall be extracted:

"John Ballard, son of Edward Ballard of Weston-sub-Edge, Gloucestershire, was born in Oxford in the year 1612 (his father sojourning there at that time upon pleasure, being very hot in pursuit of his entirely beloved study of the mathematicks*). He was educated in grammar learning at the free-school

in Campden, in Gloucestershire, and from thence was sent to Exeter college in Oxford, of which house he was matriculated, as a gentleman's son, December 2, 1631 †. He proceeded to the degree of Bach. of Arts Feb. 13, 1633, and to that of Bach. of Medicine Nov. 28, 1635 †. Afterwards he fixed at Weston, and practised physic with extraordinary success. 'He was,' says his nephew §, 'very skilful in anatomy, botany, and chymistry, which last being his favourite study, he made many curious discoveries and observations in it, which I am afraid are irrecoverably lost. All that I have yet seen of his is a copy of verses which he composed when very young, on the Cotswold hills ||. As his epitaph gives his true character, I shall only add that dying at Oxford May 3, 1678, he was buried, by his father, in the chancel of Weston church, under a very large blue stone, with the following inscription: H. S. E. Johannes Ballard, M. B. Vir perquam doctus, Artisq; præsertim Appolineæ, quam summa cum Laude, Successuque admodum. felici exercebat, peritissimus. Anatomiam, Chymiam,

* "Original Letter from George Ballard, to Dr. Rawlinson, dated Campden, Aug. 10, 1737. MS. in the Bodleian library."

† "Reg. Matric. Acad. Oxon. PP."

‡ "Reg. Congreg. Q. 207."

§ "Letter to Dr. Rawlinson."

|| "An Encomiastieke to the noble minded Gentleman, his honoured Friend, Mr. Robert Dover."

"My humble Muse her fainting wings
would raise [praise:
To sing the storie of thy games and
But she distrusts her strength, and feares
she might [flight.
With downy plumes, attempt to high a
The Cotswold sports, are taske and sub-
ject fitt [witt:
For highest raptures of a Heaven-borne
Whose choycer spirits Phœbus selfe in-
spires [fires.
With purest flames of true Promethean
And such these sports have found, ev'n
such whose veine [straine:
Contemns the baseness of an humble
Invited by the generall voyce of Fame,
Have blaz'd the honour of brave Dover's
name.
And with smooth pencill, of their various
art, [part,
So to the life have drawne and limb'd each
That my unpollish't lines might soone
deface [grace.
Their master-peice, and rob them of due

But may I then be mute? can this ex-
cuse

The rugged poem of an art-lesse muse?
It may, sith that to royalize thy glory,
The world turnes chronicle, and speakes
a story,

That when thy better part assends the
skie,

Shall shine example to posteritie.
Fam'd Dover still a fresh applause shall
gaine [taine.

In ev'ry age, and life from death ob-
Some willing Genius shall thy manes
beare [spheare,

To heaven, and fix them in some higher
To which they shall add lustre, influence,
And what's more glorious, each intelli-
gence

Prowd of that noble object they espy,
Shall tune their orbs to a new harmony.
Thus shall the world, in spite of Death
and Fate,

Sing Cotswold-games, an ever-living date.
John Ballard, Oxon.

"*Annalia Dubrensia: Vpon the yeerely Celebration of Mr. Robert Dovers
Olimpick Games vpon Cotswold Hill.* Lond. 1636. 4to. Sign. E.4."

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

Herbas,

Herbas, adeo calluit, ut nemo magis dignus, qui vel Galenum ætate superaret; nondum Annos Septuaginta natus Oxonii (inter Musas et Literas sibi gratissimos) animam efflavit Maii 2, Anno Dom. 1678: Ætatis suæ 66 *.—‘ This gentleman had two sons, John and George, who, considering their years (for they were both snatched away by death before either of them had attained the age of 30), were prodigies in learning, being very skilful in almost every branch of literature. But their chief delight was in mathematicks, astronomy, chymistry, and anatomy, of the last of which they left a manuscript treatise behind them; together with a couple of anatomies carved from wood, most exquisitely performed with their own hands: but those and many other curious things of great value, coming into the hands of women that had small regard to learning or ingenuity, have (to my no small grief) long since been sold, and otherwise made away with †.”

In such a multiplicity of Additions as this ample Volume contains, it would be worse than affectation—it would be untrue—to say that we had perused them all, and selected the best. The fact is, a few have been taken on a cursory turning over the leaves.

Jeremy Taylor was a character which arrested our attention; and we are glad to find that so excellent a personage has not been neglected by the Editor; who has judiciously availed himself of the rich stores of the Bodleian Library; and also of the Life of Taylor by Mr. Bonney; from whom we have the following entry of Taylor’s academical admission at Cambridge:

“ Jeremias Tailor filius Nathanielis Tutoris Cantabrigiæ natus et ibidem literis instructus in schola publica sub M^{ro} Lovering pⁱ decennium anno ætatis suæ 15^o admissus est in collegium nostrum Augusti 18^o 1626, pauper scholaris fidejussore M^{ro} Bacheroft. Solvit pro ingressu. xij^d. *Lib. Admiss. Coll. Cant.*”

The motives for his removal to Oxford, the following Letter of Abp. Laud (from Tanner’s MSS. in the Bodleian Library) will explain:

* “ Mr. John Ballard, a physitian of Weston Subedge, 1678, gave 100*l*. to the use of the poor; Mr. Thomas Ballard, his brother, gave the chimies to the Church. Atkyns’ *Hist. of Gloucestershire*, p. 313. ed. 1712.”

† “ Ballard’s Letter ut supra.”

“ To the Warden and Fellows of All Souls Coll. Oxford. Salutem in Christo.

“ These are on the behalf of an honest man, and a good scholar: Mr. Osborn being to give over his fellowship, was with me at Lambeth, and, I thank him, freely proffer’d me the nomination of a scholar to succeed in his place; now having seriously deliberated with myself touching this business, and being willing to recommend such an one to you as you might thank me for, I am resolv’d to pitch upon Mr. Jeremiah Taylour of whose abilities and sufficiencys every ways I have receiv’d very good assurance. And I do hereby heartily pray you to give him all furtherance by yourself and the fellows at the next election, not doubting but that he will approve himself a worthy and learned member of your society. And tho’ he hath had his breeding, for the most part, in the other University, yet I hope that shall be no prejudice to him, in regard that he is incorporated into Oxford, (ut sit eodem ordine, gradu, &c.) and admitted into University college. Neither can I learn that there is any thing in your local statutes against it; I doubt not but you will use him with so fair respects, as befits a man of his rank and learning, for which I shall give you thanks. So I leave him to your kindness, and rest

Lambeth House, Your loving friend
October 23, 1635. WILLIAM CANT.”

Mr. Wood in his account of Jeremy Taylor observes, soon after his settlement at Oxford,

“ About this time he was in a ready way to be confirmed a member of the Church of Rome, as many of that persuasion have said, but upon a sermon delivered in S. Mary’s church in Oxon on the 5. of Nov. (Gunpowder-treason day) an. 1638, wherein several things were put in against the Papists by the then Vicechanc. he was afterwards rejected with scorn by those of that party, particularly by Fr. & S. Clara his intimate acquaintance; to whom afterwards he expressed some sorrow for those things he had said against them, as the said S. Clara hath several times told me.”

On which Mr. Bliss cites the following remark, extracted from Mr. Bonney:

“ There is reason for believing, that the antiquary (Wood) was too credulous on this occasion: for if the Vicechancellor had done what was reported, he must have completely new modelled the whole discourse, it being as direct an attack upon the principles which actuated that party, as can well be imagined.

That

That a man like Taylor should rately pronounce such a discourse, afterwards childishly lament it in ears of the very party he had so nuously and successfully opposed, is scarcely to be credited. In the first 'letter, written to a gentleman who was tempted to the Romish church,' written many years after, he denies the charge in terms too plain to be misinterpreted. After answering such parts of the subject as related to the particular case of the person he is addressing, he says, 'the other thing I am to speak of is, the report you have heard of my inclination to go over to Rome. Sir, that party which need such lying stories for the support of their cause, proclaim their cause to be very weak, or themselves to be very evil advocates. Sir, be confident, they dare not tempt me to do so, and it is not the first time they have endeavoured to serve their ends by saying such things of me. But, I bless God for it, it is perfectly a slander, and it shall, I hope, for ever prove so.'"

Among the many Works of Taylor, some are illustrated by the Editor's brief notes, and one of them is thus fully described:

"The Golden Grove, or a Manual of Daily Prayers and Letanies, fitted to the Dayes of the Week. Containing a short Summary of what is to be believed, practised, desired. Also Festival Hymns according to the Manner of the ancient Church. Composed for the Use of the Devout, especially of younger Persons: by the Author of the Great Exemplar. London, Printed by J. F. for R. Royston, at the Angel in Ivie Lane. 1655.' Bodl. 8vo. J. 6. Th. BS. with a folding frontispiece by Hollar: which frontispiece is of great rarity; and very curious, inasmuch as it represents a prospect of the Golden Grove and its surrounding scenery, with a view of the house formerly inhabited by Lord Carberry, but now in ruins. This same plate, with alterations, appeared as a vignette, to the edit. of *Polemical Discourses*, fol. 1657.

"A Prayer for Charity. (Page 168.)

"Full of mercy, full of love,
Look upon us from above:
Thou who taught'st the blind man's night

To entertain a double light,
Thine and the dayes (and that thine too),
The lame away his crutches threw,
The parched crust of leprosie
Returned unto its infancy:
The dumb amazed was to hear
His own unchain'd tongue strike his ear:

bow me e
ri u
u cyson
le.

O let thy love our pattern be;
Let thy mercy teach one brother
To forgive and love another,
That, copying thy mercy here,
Thy goodness may hereafter reare
Our souls unto thy glory, when
Our dust shall cease to be with men.

Amen."

"There are engraved portraits of bishop Taylor by Lombart in folio and 8vo. That prefixed to his *Polemical Discourses* 1657, folio, is the best. R. W. (Robert White) engraved one in octavo, a half length; and another was prefixed to Bonney's *Life*, 8vo. 1815, engraved in the dotted manner, by W. T. Fry."

The following authentic dates conclude the article;

"23 Martii, 1637, Jeremias Taylor cler. A. M. ad rect. de Uppingham, ad pres. Will. Lond. ep. Reg. Dec. ep. Petrib.

"Edward Langsdale, Doctor of Physick, was interred at Leedes in Yorkshire, Jan. 7, 1623. The famous Bishop Jeremy Taylor married his sister, by whom he had a daughter married to Dr. N. Marsh, private of Ireland. KENNET.

"Jeremy Taylor, son of Nathaniel and Mary, was born in Trinity parish, Cambridge; baptised Aug. 15, 1613. Reg. S. Trin.

"Jeremias Taylor, coll. Caii, admisus in matriculam acad. Cant. Mar. 17, 1626. Reg.

"Jer. Taylor, coll. Caii A. B. Cant. 1630-1. Reg.

"Nominatus ad locum socii, a Willmo archi'epo Cant. in coll. Omnium Animarum Oxon. Nov. 21, 1635. See MS, vol. xxxiv. p. 157. BAKER.

"Jeremias Taylor Cant. incorp. 20mo Octob. Term. Michael. 1635.

"By the All Souls register it appears that Taylor was elected probationer fellow November 3, 1635; and actual fellow Jan. 14, 1636-7."

Two other very short articles shall close our remarks on this Volume.

RICHARD HEYRICK, Warden of Manchester.

"He was also rector of Thornton in Cheshire, which he held with the wardenship of Manchester. MS. Sancroft. TANNER.

"Apr. 23, 1642, Heyrick with Mr. Charles Herle were approved of by the Parliament to be the two divines for Lancashire to be consulted with about Church matters. COLE."

ARTHUR

ARTHUR WILSON.

"Extract from the parish register of Yarmouth. 'December 14th 1595, Arthur Wylson, sonne of John and Suzan.' Yet he was matriculated as 'fil. Rich'i Willson de Yarmouth.' *Reg. Matric.* PP. fol. 130."

"His History of Great Britain, 1653, has a head of King James I. by Vaughan. This is a very curious and entertaining book: it has been reprinted in the collection generally known by the name of Kennet's *History of England*, in three folio volumes, second and best edition printed in Lond. 1719. Bodl. Godw. 114, &c."

"His Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of Stuarts was reprinted in 8vo. in Jan. 1730, in the printing-house of Mr. William Bowyer, junr. in White Fryers, at the expence of Mr. Charles Davis, who was taken into custody by messengers on 27 Jan. as were the day before the two publishers. RAWLINSON."

Notes and Additions like these last occur in almost every page.

53. *Memoirs of the Life of the Elder Scipio Africanus; with Notes and Illustrations.* By the Rev. Edward Berwick. small 8vo. pp. 190. Triphook.

THE Admirers of Roman History, and of Roman Virtue, are much indebted to Mr. Berwick, for this very elegant little Volume.

"There have been several Lives composed of Scipio Africanus the Elder by ancient writers, of which no fragments now remain. Aulus Gellius mentions the names of two of them, Caius Oppius, and Julius Hyginus, who lived in the reign of Augustus. The loss of the Life of Scipio, supposed to be written by Plutarch, is the one principally to be regretted. Of his modern Biographers, one wrote in Latin, and the other in French. The name of the first is Donato Accioli, a Florentine, who flourished in the fifteenth century: his Life of Scipio was translated into French by Charles de l'Escluse, and from French into English by Sir Thomas North, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The name of the French Biographer is the Abbé Seran de la Tour, who wrote about the middle of the last century. His Life was translated into English by the Rev. Richard Parry, in the year 1787. It may excite some surprise, that no historical memorial of such an illustrious man was ever undertaken by an English writer, except a very abridged one by a Mr. Smith of Preston, in the year 1713. Whether the following Sketch," adds

the Berwick, "which is now humbly offered to the Publick, agreeably to promise, does sufficient justice to his character, must be left to the judgment of the candid Reader.—Dr. Warburton observed, with some justness of wit, that Mallet, in his Life of Bacon, had forgotten that he was a philosopher. If a like observation should be applied to the Editor of the present Life, that he has forgotten that Scipio was a General, he must bow with submission, as the battle of Zama alone has obtained a place in the following compilation; Scipio being, in his mind, much more interesting in his civil, than military capacity, though in the latter he outstripped the greatest Captain that ever lived."

That Mr. Berwick has done ample justice to his illustrious Hero, the Reader may judge from the following summary of his character:

"The period of the world in which Scipio lived, was the most interesting of any in the histories of Greece or Rome; it was a great moment, and Scipio was equal to it. His birth, according to Valerius Maximus *, was pre-ordained by the gods, that there might be one man in whom virtue was to appear arrayed in all her native perfection. But characters are sometimes best appreciated by considering them in a comparative point of view, or juxtaposition with others. Let us then compare him to the greatest and best men of antiquity, the first Cæsar, and the first Cato; I would rather say, reputed to be the best and greatest, for I am far from thinking them so in reality. Compare the first trait of Cæsar's character, I mean his producing at his aunt's funeral, in defiance of the dictator Sylla, and at the hazard of his own life, the images of Marius †, a bad citizen, to the first act of Scipio, the saving of his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus, and the preservation of the remains of the Roman army after the battle of Cannæ. Compare the unconstitutional commission obtained by Cæsar with immense intrigue for the command in Gaul for ten years, by which he was enabled to raise an army and exercise a power independent of the constitution; and did thereby raise an army which he afterwards marched against Rome. Compare such an act

* "V. Maximus, l. 6, c. 9."

† "Cæsar made a speech in commendation of his aunt Julia, the widow of Marius, and caused images of her to be carried in the funeral procession.—HOOKE, vol. III. p. 304."

with the honourable manner in which Scipio obtained the government of Spain, when nobody else had the courage to undertake it; and his reconciliation and re-conquest of that kingdom to Rome, together with the formation of an army which he afterwards carried into Africa. Compare Cæsar's passing the Rubicon, and driving the senate out of Rome, to Scipio's passing into Africa, and his drawing Hannibal out of Italy. Compare the battle of Pharsalia, fought against a fellow-citizen, and an inferior Captain, with that of Zama, fought against the eternal enemy of Rome, and the greatest General that ever lived, except him who conquered him. Compare their subsequent triumphs—that of Cæsar, wherein he exhibited the image of Cato *, and that of Scipio, in which he exhibited the image of Syphax; that of Cæsar over his country, and that of Scipio, which was the triumph of his country over the rest of the world. Let us now compare the consequences that followed the two battles; and first, that of Pharsalia, which was succeeded by the establishment of a tyranny that cursed mankind for ages, over the greatest part of the earth, in the person of one man, until the house of Cæsar had not only disgraced and dishonoured all the great families of the empire, but punished them for their ambition; and then turned on itself, and murdered every soul belonging to it, so that not one remained of the execrable race. Compare such a consequence of the battle of Pharsalia to that of Zama, which placed Rome at the head of the world. Compare Cæsar's ascending the throne in consequence of his victory, possessed of the entire power and wealth of the Roman state, after sacrificing above a million of men to raise himself to that bad eminence, and at the same time projecting the conquest of Parthia, that there should be no end to slavery, or respite to the shedding of blood. Compare all that to Scipio's refusing the consulship and dictatorship for life, and retiring without power, without wealth, and without reward, to the sea-side, to enjoy solitude, learning, and the conversation of a few chosen friends, together with his own conscious superiority over the rest of his fellow-citizens.

"To continue our comparison—compare Cæsar's mercy with that of Scipio; the mercy of the latter, who gave to his captive every thing he had; and the mercy of Cæsar, who robbed his fellow-citizen of his liberty, and left him only his life. Compare Cæsar's gallantry with Cato's sister, to Scipio's continence and amiable demeanour towards the Spanish captive. Behold Scipio appealing to the gods from the accusation brought against him by a dissentious tribune, and Cæsar threatening the officer with death †, who opposed him when breaking open the treasury. In fine, compare the political intrigues of Cæsar with Clodius, his friendship with Antony, his persecution of Cicero, and his toleration of Catiline, with Scipio's friendship with Lælius, with Ennius, with Sempronius Gracchus, and all the best men of the age in which he lived.

"In considering the relative situations of Scipio and Cato, the following circumstances are not undeserving of attention, as they serve to illustrate their respective characters. Cato had not the opportunities which Scipio possessed; he had not the command of the Spanish war, nor of the riches of the East; but as he had not the opportunities, he consequently had not the merit arising from them. Cato protested against the luxuries of the East, and the existence of Carthage; Scipio resisted the first, and subdued the latter, by which he made the censor his involuntary panegyrist. Scipio opposed the malice of his country in the persecution of Hannibal; Cato fomented this malice, in her persecution of the conquered city of Carthage, and assisted in abetting a false charge against a man who had saved his country, in this point of view becoming a seditious incendiary against innocence and virtue. Cato persevered in keeping alive the people's ingratitude and injustice; by doing which, Scipio's brother was tried and found guilty; but, as the grounds of his conviction were not sufficient, the condemned man was acquitted, and his persecutors confuted. This disingenuous conduct on the part of the censor, in addition to his uniform persecution of Scipio, brings Cato down to his proper standard of estimation, a first-rate in rigour, a second-rate in virtue,

* "Appian notices the circumstance of Cæsar's introducing into his triumph a representation of Cato tearing out his own bowels."

† "Metellus was the tribune who opposed this violent measure, which caused Cæsar to treat him with great roughness; telling him that it was in vain to talk of laws in the midst of arms, and that he was master not only of the money, but of the lives of all he conquered. The tribune not being intimidated by his language, persevered in his opposition. Cæsar then threatened to kill him, saying, "An ignoras, adolescens, difficilior esse mihi dicere hoc, quam facere?"—"Don't you know, young man, that it is harder for me to say it than to do it?"

"In

"In our comparison of Scipio with Cæsar, we omitted to observe, that the only point wherein their characters can admit of equality, is in the art of war, and even in this respect, it is no easy matter to ascertain their comparative merits; for it is to be observed, that though Cæsar was allowed to possess the first-rate talents for war, he never had to contend with a first-rate General. The two greatest battles ever fought, were those of Zama and Pharsalia, for the one gave the world to Rome, and the other gave it to Cæsar. In the first, Scipio conquered the most consummate General that ever lived; and in the last, Cæsar fought against a second-rate General, and would have been beaten, had he fought against a first, for Hannibal, in Pompey's situation, would have conquered, and the dynasty of the Cæsars had never existed*. The pre-eminence of men is ascertained with some tolerable precision when they undertake, and successfully perform, that from which other men withdraw, or that which other men oppose. Scipio undertook the government of Spain, which all appeared to decline; and he carried the war into the Enemy's country, at the time the Enemy was in his own, in direct opposition to the opinion of most men of that day †, but since admitted by all great Generals to be a wise stratagem of war.

"I have dwelt the longer on the comparison of Scipio and Cæsar, because the world is ever disposed to prefer courage to justice, though the one we have in common with the brutes, the other with the Deity; for if, among the ancients, some men have been esteemed heroes by the achievements of great conquests and victories, it has been by the wise institution of laws and government, that others have been honoured and esteemed as gods.

"To conclude, Scipio was equal in courage, and superior in every other consideration, to Cato and Cæsar; he was greater than the greatest of bad men, and better than the reputed best of good ones."

* "On one occasion Cæsar said to his friends—"This day the victory would have been the Enemy's, had their General (Pompey) known how to conquer."

† "Cicero, in allusion to this circumstance, says in his fourth oration against Catiline, 'Sit Scipio clarus, ille, cujus consilio atque virtutē Hannibal in Africam redire, atque ex Italia decedere coactus est.'"

A short Appendix contains, among other subjects, some particulars of the far-famed shield of Scipio, of which the Abbé Seran de la Tour says,

"I have seen this shield, the memorial of Allucius's gratitude, in the King of France's cabinet of medals; it contains forty-six marks of pure silver, and is twenty-six inches in diameter. The plain uniform taste which is observed through the whole design, in the attitudes and the contours, shews the simplicity of the arts in those days, when they avoided all foreign ornaments, to be the more attentive to natural beauties."

In the Appendix is also the following Extract from a Letter of Seneca to Lucilius; which Mr. Berwick gives, as "serving to mark the respect which was entertained for the character of Scipio in his time."

"I write to you, Lucilius, from the villa of Scipio Africanus, after rendering due homage to the manes and tomb of that great man, wherein I suspect his ashes repose. I have no doubt of his soul being returned to Heaven, from whence it came; and this opinion I hold, not because he commanded mighty armies, but because he possessed great moderation and great piety, virtues which were more to be admired in him when he left his country, than when he defended it.

"That Scipio must be deprived of Rome, or Rome of liberty, became a matter of necessity. 'I do not wish (says Scipio) to lessen the respect that is due to the laws and constitution of my country. Let all its citizens enjoy equal rights. Reap, my countrymen, the advantage of what good I have done you. I have been the cause of your liberty, and will give you a proof of it myself. If I am grown greater than what is consistent with your safety, for your safety I will leave you.'

"How is possible not to admire that magnanimity of soul, under the impression of which he went into voluntary banishment, for the purpose of delivering the city from all their apprehensions on his account! for when he found that matters were come to such a pass, that either liberty was to offer violence to Scipio, or Scipio to liberty, of which neither was to be done, he yielded to the laws, and retired to Linternum, making his exile a subject of as great reproach to Rome, as was that of Hannibal's to Carthage.

"Whilst at Linternum I saw his villa, which

which was built of square stone, and surrounded by a wall that enclosed a wood; the wall was flanked with towers, that served as bulwarks on each side for its defence. Near the house and gardens was a cistern, sufficient to supply with water a whole army. I examined his bath, which was narrow and gloomy, after the ancient fashion, our ancestors being of opinion, that a bath could not be warm enough, unless it was close. Here, in this sequestered spot, Scipio (the terror of Carthage, and the man to whom Rome was indebted for not being twice captured) used to bathe his body, after being fatigued with rustic toils. In this place he employed himself daily in husbandry, and tilled the ground with his own hands, as his forefathers had done before him. Under this low and sordid roof stood Scipio, disdaining not to tread its plain earthen floor. But what Roman now-a-days would thus condescend to bathe? In this bath I observed some chinks, rather than windows, which were cut out of the stone wall, to let in the light, in such a way as not to injure the strength of the building. Doubtless it was delightful to enter into these baths, dark as they were, and plastered with common mortar, that might have been tempered by the hands of Cato when ædile, or Fabius Maximus, or some one of the Cornelian family.

"It is true, certain people might condemn Scipio for not admitting the sun into his baths by large casements, or for not scalding himself in open light, or for not being more anxious about having his meals fully digested in a bath. I pity the poor man, say they; he knew not how to live. He washed not himself in clarified water, but was content with what was muddy, after a heavy shower of rain. Nor did he care whether he bathed so or not; for he came not to wash away perfumes, but sweat, the effect of his labour.

"I don't envy Scipio (some of our fine modern folks might say); he lived in exile, and had little or no taste for bathing. Besides, he did not bathe every day; for if any credit is given to those who have written on the ancient customs of the city, our ancestors used to wash only their legs and arms every day, which by labour had contracted dirt, but their entire body only once on the ninth, or market-day.

"Here again some body may exclaim, Surely our ancestors must have been great slovens! What do you suppose they smelt off? I will tell you. They smelt of military duty, hard labour, and manly exercises. For my part,

since the
think men have
and what says Horace,
such sparks?

"Pas

Gorn

tion of
torical Sketch of
of that Noble Family
historian of the R
denominate Italy
Scipios; with a
family, to illustrate the

54. *The Variation of Public Opinion and Feelings considered, as it respects Religion. A Sermon, preached before the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Sarum, on his Visitation, held at Devizes, on Friday, the 15th of August, 1817. By the Rev. G. Crabbe, LL.B. Rector of Trowbridge, in the Diocese of Sarum. 2vo. pp. 36. Hatchard.*

MR. CRABBE, who has so frequently delighted us with the charming simplicity which marks him the Poet of Nature, now appears before the publick in the still more exalted character of a Minister of the Gospel—not in the garb of those who peculiarly so style themselves, but as the faithful dispenser of the doctrines which are inculcated by a diligent study of the Holy Scriptures, and by that pure and Evangelical Church of which he is a respectable Member.

The principal object of the present Discourse is to shew, from the History of the Christian Church in all ages, from its foundation to the present time, that its danger has been full as great from zeal without knowledge, as from Infidelity itself.

"I think," says the Preacher, "that the most constantly operating and prevailing impediments to Christianity were the infidelity of its foes, and the enthusiastic and intemperate spirit of its friends. Nothing that proceeds from man has more contributed to the reception of Religion among mankind than zeal united with, and directed by, wisdom; and nothing has more retarded its progress than the zeal of ignorance, and that indeterminate, undirected ardour of spirit which, discarding prudence and caution, relies for success upon improbable events and unpromised assistance. It is this spirit which has ever given occasion for friends

to lament and grow cold, and for enemies to oppose the truth with ridicule or persecution.

"In our view of Ecclesiastical affairs, we must expect to find examples of frailty, error, and obstinacy, injurious to the cause of Religion, and grievous to its true and real friends; we must expect to find the Church at enmity with herself, and not unfrequently to see that some of the most vexatious of her opposers are among the members of her own household.

"In a way something resembling that in which the spirit of romance has been represented as operating upon some minds, has that of Religious enthusiasm affected others. Disgusted with the littleness of vulgar life, and offended by the grossness of common manners, impatient of wrongs, and emulous of glory, despising obstacles which are insurmountable by man, and relying upon help which he cannot attain; the hero of imagination goes forth, inattentive to the laws and customs of mankind, nay, ignorant of the very nature of man himself, to redress fancied grievances, and to overcome self-created difficulties: strong in the protection of invisible guardians, and anxious for the meeting with impossible adventures. So it is that the enthusiast in Religion flatters himself with the personal favour of Heaven, and the peculiar direction of the Spirit; he acts under the aid of infallibility; and his cause, be it what it may, is that of the Deity: he looks upon the world as a being freed from its weakness and pollution, sometimes with pity for the sufferings of mankind, sometimes with contempt for their mistakes. He goes forth, an apostle, on his mission, sent as he conceives to convert and regenerate a world of publicans and sinners: whosoever thinks not with him knows nothing; his decisions are without hesitation, and his decrees and counsels without repentance: in fact, he lives under a delusion that places him out of the level of human nature, and takes from him the common hopes, fears, and motives, which in general actuate mankind.

"This spirit, under a variety of forms and characters, has ever been working in the Christian world; sometimes it has courted persecution with needless opposition, and sometimes triumphantly bound common sense and reason at the footstool of superstition. The subject is not inviting, but it demands some attention at this time, when there are manifest tokens of the influence of this spirit, of its progress, and even of its triumph, which every sober-minded Christian will deplore, and at which

every open and every insidious foe to Revelation would exultingly or secretly rejoice."

Speaking more particularly of our own Country in the Reign of Charles II. Mr. Crabbe observes,

"It was indeed a fearful period, when almost the only religious person about the court was the heir to the throne, and he a rigid and bigoted Papist, strict in his devotions, and lax in his morality. In general, it was a time of infidelity and grossness; the female character was degraded, the priesthood became the subject of ridicule, and Religion itself of neglect.

"Happily a change was about to take place; there came on with another revolution, one of morals and manners: learned and pious divines, alike averse from the superstition of the *Papist* and of the *Sectary*, by their admirable and rational discourses, and their powerful and persuasive arguments, brought among their Countrymen a spirit of moderation and inquiry. At this time were given to the people those beautiful and interesting works, which though but periodical essays and familiar instruction, were unrivalled in the propriety of their language, the moral tendency of their sentiments, and the beneficial effects which they produced on society. We owe more perhaps than we are now aware, to the Spectators and Guardians of this period; and though I well know how much the morality and good sense, the urbanity and propriety of these works are held in contempt by those who have a visionary's dread of the allegorical mountain of morality; yet I shall take leave to respect the intention of these writers, to admire the execution of their purpose, and to rejoice in the effect.

"But another change was coming upon us. There were at this time writers of the most fascinating and commanding abilities, men of pernicious eloquence, endued with talents peculiarly fitted for their purposes. These men, by their wit and pleasantry, engaged the unfortified mind of youth, and won it to the paths of error and infidelity: they sported with the most awful truths, and turned the most solemn concerns of their fellow-creatures into jests and amusement; they drew the bewildered understanding into a labyrinth of confusion, and they formed a kind of demoniacal crusade against Christianity, to which they invited the prince on his throne, and the clerk in his office: nay, he whose vices excluded him from all respectable society might yet be a companion of this unholy

holy brotherhood. The contagion became epidemical, and the diseased were confident in their number, their industry, and their talents. Many grew ashamed of their piety, and some affected not to believe an article of the creed which they had never examined. In a neighbouring kingdom the poison was inveterate, and the contagion nearly universal; but happily, in this Country, though it was partially tainted, the infection had its limit; the arm of the destroying power was arrested, and the plague was stayed: still it had influence; the manners of the times were tinged with the levity: a succession of lively and seducing writers became advocates in a cause wherein their success was the extinction of every comfortable hope, and the suppression of every virtuous inclination. For the complete triumph of this cause I must refer to the history of a recent revolution, and all its horrible concomitants, treason, murder, impiety, blasphemy, all that debases the soul and brutifies the man. If we desire to know what a godless world can effect, we have only to observe what has passed in a neighbouring Country, and we shall then bless God for his goodness in the preservation of our own."

In conclusion Mr. Crabbe observes,

"Our chief endeavours should be directed against the encroachments of restless and ignorant zeal; and we should not only be ready to give reasons for what we do, but to require them for all that is done which affects our Religion. We should take sound sense and discretion for our guides, and more especially when we are not sure of what spirit our companions are, nor can know, with due precision, whether their ardour and precipitancy may carry them or us. In this time of agitation, however agreeable the work to our feelings, and however plausible the reasons for our joining in the labour, we should reflect upon all its consequences before we determine to unite in its operations. Sober and vigilant, no doubt, it becomes us to be; vigilant, that no enemy in any disguise steals upon us; sober, that, in our ardour for the instruction and improvement of the world, we be not lost to ourselves."

55. *The Works of Claudian. Translated into English Verse. By A. Hawkins, Esq. F.H.S. In Two Volumes, 8vo. pp. 283, 345. Porter.*

MR. HAWKINS'S Preface is brief, but much to the purpose:

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

"Claudian, the latest of the Roman Classics, who flourished at the close of the fourth and in the beginning of the fifth century, to whom a statue of brass was raised in the Forum of Trajan, even in his life-time, by the reigning emperors (Arcadius and Honorius), at the request of the Senate, with an inscription which styled him (to use the original expression) *præ-gloriosissimo poetarum*, who has been allowed by Strada to contend with the five heroic poets, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, and Statius, and whose admirers are numerous and passionate, has been suffered to remain without a translation in our language! It must be admitted, however, that a few parts have received an English dress; but it is believed that no general version has ever appeared: no industry at least on the present occasion could obtain a sight of any portion beyond a few extracts. In attempting to fill this chasm in British Literature, it is vain to speak of the difficulties which presented themselves: these can be best ascertained by such as are the most able to judge of the execution; but if it be well observed by Pope*, that 'an indifferent translation may be of some use, and a good one will be of a great deal,' the translator of Claudian trusts that his efforts will not be without utility, and that his labours may be acceptable. Though there be reason to suspect that some of the small poems at the end are from another hand, yet it has been thought right to suppress nothing usually placed in editions of this poet. A double asterisk is prefixed to those which our author wrote in Greek. It would have been easy to load the page with notes; but the fewest possible have been inserted, and these either to assist memory, or for the mere English reader. The original text was at first intended to have been given with the translation; but as this would have so considerably increased the size of the work, it has been extended only to the Panegyric on the fourth Consulship of Honorius."

From a concise account of the Poet's Life we learn that

"He often highly flattered the Emperor of the West, and obtained several honours both civil and military. After the defeat and death of Gildo, Arcadius and Honorius, in conjunction with the Roman Senate, granted him one which is equalled by none that ever had been conferred on any poet before, and which,

* "Postscript to the Odyssey, vol. V. p. 245, edition of 1726, in 12mo."

Gyraldus

Gyraldus tells us, was discovered by a marble, found at Rome in his time (A.D. 1493) by Pomponius Lætus, who judged it to be the pedestal of Claudian's statue in brass, which the Emperors, at the Senate's request, had ordered to be erected for him in Trajan's Forum. The following most honourable inscription was thereon, which is too glorious for the Bard not to find a place here :

CL. CLAVDIANI . V . C .
CL. CLAVDIANO . V . C . TRI
BVNO . ET NOTARIO . INTER . CAETERAS
INGENTES . ARTES . PRAEGLORIOSISSIMO
FOETARVM . LICET . AD . MEMORIAM . SEM
PITERNAM . CARMINA . AB . RODEM
SCRIPTA . SVFFICIENT . ATTAMEN
TESTIMONII . GRATIA . OB . IVDICII . SVI
PIDEM . DD . NN . ARCADIVS . ET . HONORIVS
FELICISSIMI . ET . DOCTISSIMI
IMPERATORES . SENATV . PETENTE
STATVAM . IN . FORO . DIVI . TRAIANI
ERIGI . COLLOCARIQ . IVSSERVNT.

Of such a Poet a complete Translation cannot but be acceptable to an English Reader; and it is but just to say that the Translator has ably performed his task.

We shall take a specimen or two from the smaller Poems.

"THE NILE ; an *Idyl*."

"The man who ploughs th' Egyptian
soil, how bless'd ! [breast,
No wish for sable clouds pervades his
Nor supplicates he, that with boist'rous
force [their course,
The winds may from the West direct
With heavy floods of rain diffusing cold,—
Nor, bow of various colours, to behold.
Without dense vapours fruitful prove
those plains ; [gains ;
The earth a full supply of moisture
The Heav'ns are unsolicited to yield
Or breeze or waters for the fertile field ;
The passing stream bestows the cheer-
ing smile : [Nile,
The waves that overflow the banks of
Which, bursting from the caves of South-
ern Sun, [run ;
Across the torrid zone with swiftness
Endure the heat ; the burning Crab ex-
pands ;— [lands *,
From secret sources winding, lave our
Founts vainly sought, which always lie
conceal'd : [veal'd †,
The hidden head to none was e'er re-

The copious floods without a witness
rise : [skies,

Their birth acknowledged under other
The river thence his course through Li-
bya bends ;—

To thousand Ethiopian realms extends ;
Feeds regions ever scorched by sultry
ray ;— [his way ;—

'Mong nations suffer'g thirst pursues
By Meroë and black Syenë flows ;—

To cruel Blemmyes ‡ meand'ring goes ;—

The Garamantes §, always unsubdued ;—

Gyrrhæi, under rocks in caverns rude,—

Who tame wild beasts, — off ebon-

branches tear,—

From elephants the tusk of iv'ry, bear ;—

And people ¶ that a twine of arrows

spread, [head.

For combat always ready, round the

"Nor does this stream increase like

others owe [show ;

To common cause or time, which rivers

He neither swells with ice that melts

from hills, [fills.

Nor rain abundant round, the channel,

For while sad winter other waters bloats,

The Nile, within his banks, unruffled

floats ;

And when decrease each feeble river

knows, [o'erthrows.

This, changing order, all his bounds

From ever-bounteous Nature, back he

gains [streams obtains ;

What summer's heat from various

And scatter'd floods, through all earth's

empire, sought,

Are in a single course together brought.

When, flame, the Dog-star adds to So-

lar ray,— [burning clay,—

Absorbs the dews,— blocks pores of

And all the atmosphere that lies around

Is full of pow'rful, boiling vapours,

found,

To Nile then Winter, diff'rent seasons,

bears :— [shares ;

The husbandman accustom'd waters

Not seas Ægean take so large a sweep ;

The waves, more furious than th' Ionian

Deep,

A liquid surface to the fallows yield,

O'er spreading far and wide th' exten-

sive field.

Each plain is drowned ; — the oar on

ploughlands rows : [repose,

And oft the shepherd, when he quits

Perhaps, in summer suddenly beholds,

'Mid undulations swimming cot and

folds."

* "The poet alludes to his native spot, Egypt."

† "Discovered at length by Bruce. Yet in the Delphin edition of our author, printed at Paris so early as 1677, a long and curious note (page 647) discloses a knowledge of the source of this river very similar to that of the British traveller."

‡ "A fabulous people of Ethiopia without heads, having their mouths and eyes in the breast."

§ "Inhabitants of part of Libya."

¶ "Inhabitants of Meroë."

"THE OLD MAN OF VERONA."

"How bless'd the man who, 'mid paternal plains,
Through life's long course with constancy, remains;

The house, that met his eyes in boyish years,

Still proves his own when hoary age appears;
And, while with staff he struggles through the ground,

He seasons counts, his roof has seen go round.

Capricious Fortune him no troubles gave,

Nor wandered he to taste the distant No merchant,—dreading floods that lash the shore;

No soldier,—shudd'ring at the clarions' The clamours never, of the courts of law,

Assail'd his ears with sounds of quib—A stranger to affairs or cities near,

He more enjoys the sight of ether clear;—

Computes revolving time by crops of corn,—

Not names that splendid consul-robos To him the apples sign of Autumn bring,

And opening flow'rs announce return The very field that views the Sun's decline,

Again receives at morn the ray divine;
The circle that at once his eyes survey,

To him appears the measure of the day;
The oaks majestic, back to mem'ry call

Their gradual rising from the acorn small;

The neighb'ring wood he takes delight to view;

His own coeval trees that with him Though near Verona, yet to him the place

Is equally remote with India's race;
Benacus' lake he truly knows no more

Than waves that roll upon the Red Sea shore.

But yet his strength invincible is found,
And three-fold progeny he sees around.

Let others travel far as distant Spain;—
More ways those know: most days to this remain."

On turning over a few leaves further, our progress is impeded by,

"THE GOUTY CRITIC."

"What hast thou to do with feet?
Faults in verses canst thou meet,

Who unable prov'st to trace,
Step by step, the measured space?

Thou to criticise pretend
Stanzas by the poet penned!

'This line hobbles!' such thy cry;
'That's at ott'ring word, rely!'

Think'st thou truly, gouty elf,
Stand should nothing?—like thyself!"

Wrapt up in flannel, and leaning on
a crutch—we dare not proceed further.

56. *Prolusiones partim Græcæ partim Latine scriptæ, Auctore R. Trevelyan, A.M. Coll. Div. Johan. Cant. Editio altera emendatio et auctior. 8vo. pp. 103. Mawman.*

THIS is a publication which reflects much credit both on Eton and on Cambridge, the noble seats of Learning in which Mr. Trevelyan imbibed his classic and poetic taste.

"Si in hoc Libro," says the tuneful Bard, "quod vel indulgentiâ, vel laude forsân prosequaris, L. B. aspicias, id omne acceptum retulisse non erubescam—Etonæ:

—'Nec me meminisse pigebit' Etonæ, Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regat artus:'

At eam almiorem Matrem gratus recordabor, libens silebo.

"Sed nunc tempus est manum, ut aiunt, de tabulâ tollamus; tempus est (et rerum humanarum, vitæque humanæ non grata monet necessitas!) valere jubemus id omne quod in amicitiis juvenilis ævi excolendis placuit, memorique adhuc inhaeret desiderio—valere jubemus id omne, quod in hac politione literarum suavitate versatur, gravioribus studiis graviorem laborem impendentes, impensuri."

The first and principal Poem is on a subject which might have animated a much inferior Poet; and it is not wonderful that on such a theme the Muse of Mr. Trevelyan should have been successful.

"Mors Nelsoni, Poëma dignatum Priore Aureo Numismatum quod ex judicio dedit GUL. TURTON, M. D. Swansea, Valliæ, sub auspiciis GEORG. AUGUSTISS. VAL. PRINC. 1807." *

To this Poem is prefixed the following neat inscription:

"Nobili illustrique Hugoni Percy, Comiti de Percy, Duci Northumbriæ;—qui ad extremos spirabilis Naturæ terminos, ad Americæ fines, Anglicani nominis magnitudinem vindicavit; qui arduis in temporibus, in loco difficili et lubrico, dum res civiles in Britanniarum Senatu tangebant, firmus constabat, firmus eminebat; perque obstantes catervas sua arma, ut par est, victor explicuit: neque hoc solum, sed quoties suæ provinciæ adversa res steterat, ista sese præsentiorum et potentiorum amicis suis ipse præstiterat;—hoc, quaecunque, æstimantis animi testimonium, D. D. D. Auctor."

* The "Nelsoni Mors" was open to all Europe (the literary world), and advertised. Mr. Trevelyan's Poem was sent to Dr. Turton of Swansea; and, when printed, inscribed to the Prince of Wales.

The second article in the Volume (though prior in point of time) is a production which gained for its Author Academic honours.

"Oratio Priore Præmiorum Senioribus Baccalaureis annuo propositorum donata, et in Curia Cantabrigiensi recitata, A.D. 1806."

To this also is prefixed an inscription; which we copy, as Mr. Trevelyan is happy in this peculiar line of composition:

"Non modo Literarum Humaniorum, in quibus primas facile est adeptus, sed omnium, quæ ex iisdem profluentem humanitatem ornant, felici cultura, Eximio Viro, J. Goodall, S.T.P. Hoc qualecunque grati animi testimonium D. D. D. Auctor Alumnus."

A Greek Ode, written for the Prize bestowed by Dr. Buchanan, is the next prominent feature in the Volume; and of this Ode Mr. T. thus speaks:

"Satis notum est æqualibus meis, cur hocce poematum haud ita pridem, typis commissi. Tibi autem breviter, et uti spero, modestè causam exponam. A. D. 1805, CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, in *Indid Orientali* literarum veterum Professor, præmium huic Academiæ *πρῶτον ἢ δεύτερον* legavit. Hocce poematum (infra publicè factum notatumque tempus emissum) judicantium nec oculis, nec censuræ subjectum fuit. Querar liceat 'ultrà promissum tempus abfuisse.' Facile, uti spero, veniam dabit is qui meam negligentiam (si mea quidem vocanda est, quæ illius ipsissimi fuit sese absentem facientis incuria) tali remuneratione dignatus est—veniam dabit ea conscientiæ mirè accommodata severitas."

This Ode is inscribed:

"R. P. Jodrell, majori natu, ob ingenii, virtutis, morum famam, meritam omnium venerationem adeptus; qui non solum, Etone dum puer degerat, primis sese Literarum immiscuit laudibus, sed majora, annisque digniora aggrediens, tres Euripidis Tragædiæ sui ingenii illustravit ornamentis: D. D. D. Auctor."

Seventeen other compositions, Greek and Latin, are then given; two of which will be found transplanted into our Poetry for the present month, p. 446. See also our last, p. 351.

The "Miscellanea" are inscribed,

"Thomæ Denman, Equi. Juriscons. Concil. (qui non solum humanioribus Literis illustrandis sese eximium fecit, sed ea omnia facillè est adeptus quæ legibus tractandis versantur, consuetudine subtilitatem et facundiam feliciori possint ingenio comprobare vel ornare,) Amici Testimonium, D. D. D. Auctor."

57. *A Poetical Rhapsody, containing diverse Sonnets, Odes, Elegies, Madrigals, Epigrams, Pastorals, Eclogues, with other Poems, both in Rhyme and measured Verse.* [By Francis Davison. First printed 1602. Again 1608, 1611, 1621.] *A new Edition in 3 vols. royal 8vo. edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. and printed at the Private Press at Lee Priory, in Kent, by John Warwick, 1814—1817.*

WHEN the late ingenious and learned Thomas Warton, the admirable Historian of English Poetry, published his Work, the volumes which for the most part he criticised, and from which he drew his specimens, were so rare and so little accessible, that few Readers had any materials, beyond those with which he furnished them, to exercise their own judgment on. It is within the present century, and principally within the last six or seven years, that a fashion has arisen among certain Poetical Antiquaries, of reprinting small impressions of some of these scarcer volumes. Bishop Percy, and George Ellis, and Headley, had previously exhibited *Select Specimens*; and had performed their respective tasks with a great deal of taste and ability. Ritson, who had neither taste, nor, in strict judgment, even talent, was a mere bibliographer.

The small Lyrical pieces which had been gathered from the Elizabethan Collections, with the happiest care, and the nicest sense of their comparative merits, by Percy, to adorn his three interesting volumes of *Old Ballads*, first published early in the present Reign, may be safely pronounced to have laid the foundation both of the modern character of our National Poetry, and the present rage for its antiquities. More than twenty years elapsed before *Ellis's Specimens* appeared;—but these confirmed the deeply-spread curiosity, which was rapidly working upwards.

The sale of Major Pearson's extraordinary Collection of Old English Poetry in 1788, enriched the stores of Farmer, Stevens, Reed, the Duke of Roxburgh, Malone, and Bindley; of all whom, except the two last, the Libraries have again been dispersed—forming, we presume, the *prima stamens* of the magnificent and unequalled treasures of Mr. Heber in this most valuable and expensive department. Nor would it

it be proper to omit the very skilful, curious, and select collection of Mr. Park, afterwards largely augmented by Mr. Hill, which principally formed the rich *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica* of Messrs. Longman, offered to the publick about two years ago. Mr. Park began to collect at least as early as the period when Pearson's books were sold: at which sale very few of the rare volumes of old poetry, which would now be anxiously bought at many guineas, scarcely fetched even as many shillings. Mr. Park's was not the spirit of a vain collector: he bought to read and to digest: and hence he acquired that intimate knowledge with this recondite subject, which so justly distinguishes him, and which has afforded so much aid to his Brother Antiquaries, and to the full information we now possess in this branch of bibliography.

The present Editor of *Davison's Rhapsody* is sufficiently known not to have been inattentive to these pursuits. He began, we believe, to collect about the same time with Mr. Park; but he did not follow this amusement with the same steadiness. More excursive in his nature, more various and uncertain in his occupations, more wildly ambitious, more subject to fits of indolence or disgust, he for many succeeding years rather retained his taste for these things than made any progress in the collection or study of them. At length his engagement in the publication of the *Censura Litteraria* seems to have revived and fixed a greater proportion of his attention to this sort of knowledge: and to have brought it upon him in lavish abundance, even in the midst of the most uncongenial avocations. Men of a certain ardent temperament are not content with doing things by halves. If they work at all, they work comprehensively, and grasp at a whole subject. Sir Egerton Brydges, finding the Elizabethan Miscellanies so difficult to be procured as to be like sealed treasures, aspired to open to the publick as many of them as were not undertaken by his friend Mr. Park. He printed *The Paradise of Dainty Devises*, and *England's Helicon*, at the end of *The British Bibliographer*; and he has now given *Davison's Rhapsody* from his own private press at Lee Priory.

Mr. Park some years ago pronounced this Book of Davison to be the most curious and valuable Collection of its day. FRANCIS DAVISON, partly the Editor, and partly the Author of this work, was son to the celebrated and unfortunate Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, the date of whose death, hitherto unknown, Sir E. B. thinks he has ascertained to have been the year 1609. Of the son, no particulars are preserved. His Editor considers him to have been a dependent on the Court, and to have died before the 4th Edition of his Book in 1621. As little is recorded of his brother, WALTER, his colleague in this publication. Another brother, CHRISTOPHER, is here also brought to light as a versifier of two of the Psalms; of 15 of which there are versifications by FRANCIS DAVISON which are harmonious, forcible, and poetical. These are transcribed from a MS. in the British Museum.

The great question which a censorious Critic will ask regarding these revivals of forgotten poetry is, *Cui Bono?* This is a question which it will not be expected that the Editors of the *Gentleman's Magazine* should ask! These volumes, for the long period of nearly *ninety* years, have dealt in the light of history! It has been their prime purpose to draw aside the black and enveloping veil from the figure of Time! to shew the varying costumes of the mind, as well as of the person, in different ages; to make the past familiar to the present; and to go, beyond the necessities of mankind, into their refinements and their pleasures! The hard-minded man, who deals only in that which he deems primarily useful; he who prides himself on a supposed strength of reasoning, by which he imagines that he has purified himself from the prejudices and caprices of weaker and less philosophic intellects, may tell us, that books of this sort teach nothing: that the passions are the same in every age: that people loved, and hated: that they praised solitude; and abused courts; and deprecated the success of envy and malignity in the days of Queen Elizabeth, as they do now! But did they do it in the same language? Has not every age its peculiar tints of colouring? has it not numerous adventitious peculiarities? As we travel into foreign countries

countries for the sake of emancipating our opinions from the benumbing effects of long habit, so we ought to make excursions into distant ages, that comparison and novelty may free us from the slavery of temporary mental fashions.

It would be the blind admiration of an unenlightened passion for past times, to deny that there is much in our old poetry which is tedious, crude, childish, and unworthy of a more polished æra. But a judge of the most fastidious taste and most unbiassed opinions may conscientiously and unreservedly pronounce, that there is much in them which the greatest modern genius cannot study without pleasure and improvement.

The former Editions of this Work are all contained in a 12mo, or small 8vo volumes. The only copy known of the first Edition, 1602, is that which was Major Pearson's, and afterwards passed to Mr. Malone. The present is from the second Edition, 1608. But all the four Editions have been collated, by the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Haslewood, for this re-print. The arrangement (which varied in the old Editions) is new. The FIRST VOLUME contains Poems of Miscellaneous Authors, Sir John Davies, Thomas Watson, Thomas Campion, Henry Constable, Mary Countess of Pembroke, &c.—The SECOND VOLUME contains a set of Poems, which are designated as *Anonymous* in Davison's Preface, and of which a few had the signature of *Ignoto*, or *A.W.*

Sir E. B. for some time flattered himself that he had made a valuable discovery, and should be able to fix them to Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom those with the name of *Ignoto* had been hitherto ascribed. However, Mr. James Boswell, on the authority of a note of Mr. Malone, referred Sir E. to a MS. of Sir Symonds D'Ewes in the British Museum, containing a full list of all the Poems of A.W. in which are included all the Anonymous Poems, which now form the second volume of *The Rhapsody*. Who A.W. was, Sir E. cannot discover. The THIRD VOLUME contains the Poems of the two *Davisons*, with the addition of the Versification of the Psalms from the MS. in the British Museum.

A Critical Preface is prefixed to each volume, in which the Editor

endeavours to draw sound limits between that unreflecting passion for what is old, which has excited so much ridicule, and that indiscriminate disgust to it, which half-cultivated minds are so fond of exhibiting. The Editor is not of the School of the Shakespeare Annotators: he writes no long disquisitions on incidental allusions: neither here, nor at the bottom of the text, does he load his pages with verbal criticism: he touches only on the general spirit of these compositions, and examines only how far they possess the ingredients of genuine poetry; such as has its foundation in the heart of man; and such as it ought to be in all ages and all countries; but still with reference to the manner in which these main ingredients are modified by time and habit; and the state of language, and the degree of intellectual refinement.

Our modern presses have put forth so many re-prints of our poetical ancestors of this æra, principally from the same school of Editorship, that a sort of Elizabethan Library of poetry might now be formed from them. For instance, the *Mirror for Magistrates*, by Mr. Haslewood, and the *Heliconia*, by Mr. Park; with the curious Tracts of the Roxburghe Club, and the pieces from the private press of Mr. Alexander Boswell; added to *The Raleigh*; the Poems of *Nicholas Breton*; the Tract of *Robert Greene*; and the *Excerpta Tudoriana*, from the Lee Priory Press, in addition to the present Work of *Davison*; and the two Collections called *The Paradise*, &c. and *The Helicon*, already mentioned. The Critical Tracts also of Puttenham, &c. which Mr. Haslewood has collected in two 4to. volumes, belong to this set.

It is not easy to guess how it could have happened, that a man of Francis Davison's talents and acquirements should have gone to his grave without having left to posterity any other traces of his existence than this single literary present. The ardour of mind which is an inseparable ingredient of poetical power, is almost always accompanied by ambition, or at least a strong love of fame. It was not the world's insensibility to this production which blighted his hopes, and destroyed his spirits: for this little book was certainly well-received,

received, and very popular. In the present day, it is scarcely possible that such a man could have died utterly unnoticed. And it is clear from the gossiping letters of Rowland White, John Chamberlaine, Garrard, and other news-writers of those times, that men of the world were not then less curious regarding the private history of their contemporaries than they are now. They had not indeed the advantage of printed Newspapers, Magazines, and Obituaries. But what was written privately was necessarily more minute and less restrained than that which is communicated through the public press.

We select one specimen of Francis Davison's poetry, which we take because it is short.

ODE I.

*That only his Mistress's beauty and voice
please him.*

"Passion may my judgment blear,
Therefore sure I will not swear

That others are not pleasing:

But I speak it to my pain,

And my life shall it maintain,

None else yields my heart easing.

Ladies, I do think there be

Other some as fair as she

(Tho' none have fairer features);

But my turtle-like affection

Since of her I made election,

Scorns other fairest creatures.

Surely I will not deny

But some others reach as high

With their sweet warbling voices:

But since her notes charm'd mine ear,

Even the sweetest tunes I hear

To me seem rude harsh noises."

58. Dodsley's *Annual Register* for 1807; continued from vol. LXXXV. ii. 137. Rivingtons.

GLADLY do we perceive that the energy of the Old School, if not rapid, is still energetic; that the Writer of the "History of Europe" pursues the same manly and independent conduct which guided the pen of his illustrious Precursor; and that the subjects of the present Volume are as valuable as they are highly interesting.

"By the unfortunate termination of the Polish Campaign, with the Peace concluded between the Allies and the Ruler of France, the hope of re-establishing the independence of the Continent was suspended.—The King of Prussia now felt the deplorable results

of that fallacious policy, which had induced him to withhold his assistance from other potentates in their efforts to stem the current of French aggression. His errors had, indeed, drawn down on him the severest calamities. They had deprived him of considerable territories and revenues, but inflicted a keener wound on his sensibility, by impairing his weight and consequence in Europe.

"Scarcely was the Peace of Tilsit ratified, when the restless Government of France, with a pernicious industry in evil that seemed for ever augmenting, began to conceive new projects of aggrandizement or revenge. By the intrigues of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, the Royal Family of Spain was placed in a state of the most disgraceful alteration, and made to exhibit scenes which were highly offensive to decency as well as subversive of social order. This wicked machination was but the prelude to rendering the Spanish Monarchy dependent on France. Terrified by the continued menaces of the iniquitous power which at that time was the scourge of Nations, the Prince Regent of Portugal reluctantly took measures calculated to offend the oldest and firmest Ally of the House of Braganza; till, weary of Gallic oppression, and perceiving that subservieny must lead to inevitable ruin, his Royal Highness, in order to escape entire abasement, at length threw himself into the arms of forgiving amity; and putting himself under its generous protection, transferred the seat of his government, with the hopes and fortunes of his illustrious family, to his American dominions.

"Unable to assail Great Britain in arms, the Continental Tyrant endeavoured to perfect his system for distressing the English commerce. A principle of retaliation was adopted by the British Cabinet, with a view of retorting on the enemy the effects of his own violence and injustice.

"A Revolution occurred at Constantinople, accompanied by events that ended in the deposition of Selim III. That sovereign was succeeded by his nephew, who had the humanity to spare the life of the dethroned sultan.

"England this year employed the bravery of her subjects in three grand expeditions to various parts of the world. The policy of each of these enterprizes was greatly controverted. Every care has been taken to present as ample an account of them as could be given, by the most diligent attention to a great mass of documents of every description. The last of these undertakings, the attack

tack on Copenhagen, was assigned as a principal reason by the Emperor Alexander, for dissolving the bonds of friendship which subsisted between Great Britain and Russia.

"The domestic history of the Country affords objects of much importance. The measures relative to finance, submitted to the House of Commons, are curious, though perhaps of doubtful tendency. In framing the narrative of the proceedings which led to a change of his Majesty's servants, the chief study has been to preserve rigid impartiality and correctness. The benevolent will hail this period as one in which the humanity of the Nation shone forth with peculiar lustre: Mr. Wilberforce and his laudable coadjutors at length reaped the reward of their labours to prevail on their Countrymen to renounce a traffic which doomed the children of Africa to deplore their existence: the Legislature passed a Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, certainly to the great satisfaction of almost every part of the community not deriving emolument from that execrable commerce. Besides the circumstances above enumerated, many other particulars worthy of attention will be discovered in the Parliamentary transactions."

We observe with real pleasure that the Volume for 1808 may be expected early in the present Winter.

59. *Report from the Committee of the Hon. the House of Commons on the Employment of Boys in Sweeping of Chimneys; together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee, and an Appendix. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, June 23, 1817. Published under the Direction of the Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys: with Notes and Observations; a complete List of Persons using the Machine, and a Descriptive Engraving of it; 8vo, pp. 118. Baldwin and Co.*

THE laudable exertions of this truly benevolent Society are in a fair train of ultimate success. The zeal and activity, in particular, of their worthy Treasurer, under whose direction, by an especial request of the Society, this Report has been reprinted with notes and observations, cannot be too highly commended.

Petitions having been presented to the House of Commons, from the Cities of London, Westminster, and Bath; from the populous towns of Sheffield, and other places; and the

Petitions having been referred to a Committee, of which the Hon. A. G. Bennet was Chairman;

"The Committee, which was attended by some of its most distinguished Members, lost no time in proceeding on the reference, and, owing to the intelligence and indefatigable zeal and attention of the Honourable Chairman, the Report was prepared."

"The result of the inquiry thus instituted by the House of Commons has more than confirmed the statements made in the several publications of the Society, by whom the utmost care has been taken to avoid the language of declamation, or to work upon the public feeling by exaggerated statements. The error, if any, has been of a contrary description; but it will be compensated ultimately by the confidence to which it entitles them from a judicious public, who will have to acknowledge that, in renouncing a vicious system, they have not yielded to the clamour of visionary enthusiasts, but have given their reasonable assent to the proposed alternative in consequence of the conviction produced by the steady and persevering efforts of the Committee of the Society, who, as men of the world, and men of business, studied to mature for practice what they had long felt desirable in theory.—In conclusion, the Editor trusts he will not be deemed presumptuous in stating his full conviction, by which he abides, and from which he has never deviated, founded as it is on an unremitting attention to the plan, commenced in all the fervour and buoyancy of youth, and only more concentrated towards its object by the lapse of 14 years: That Machines, upon Smart's construction, are capable of cleansing a very large majority of common chimney flues.—That all other flues, of every description, admit of being cleansed by mechanical means, more or less expensive and complicated, according to circumstances.—That the flues most difficult for the Machine are precisely those which are the most dangerous for the climbing-boy.—That, therefore, the employment of them in the former case is unnecessary, in the latter barbarous.

"W. TOOKER.

"Bedford-row, Aug. 1, 1817."

60. *The Canary Bird, 12mo. pp. 230. Harris.*

WE have frequently had occasion to mention the name of this worthy Publisher, as the genuine successor of the benevolent and intelligent Mr. John Newbery, famed in olden times for

for his judicious selection of Books of rational Amusement for the rising generation. Steadily pursuing the same laudable exertions, new books, for the entertainment and instruction of youth, are continually issuing from the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, calculated, we conscientiously assert, to form the morals and fix the religious principles of the juvenile Reader.

The little Volume now before us is a work of Fancy, of which the Author thus modestly speaks:

"In the excellent Mrs. Trimmer's Introduction to her 'Fabulous Histories' she teaches her young readers 'to consider them, not as containing the real conversation of birds (for that it is impossible we should ever understand), but as a series of Fables, intended to convey moral instruction applicable to them,' &c. In the same light the following history is wished to be taken.

"It would be ungenerous not to acknowledge that the idea of the Canary Bird's tale was taken from that of the Donkey, by an unknown, but an ingenious and entertaining Author. The delight which that little book afforded to many children nearly connected with the author of the Canary Bird, was the inducement to write its history; and it is hoped that it will afford a few hours of innocent amusement to others of the rising generations besides those individuals for whose particular gratification the Canary Bird is made to tell his tale."

The Canary Bird prattles throughout very prettily, and thus concludes:

"In the course of my wanderings, having met with a great many children of different dispositions, and various tempers, I have naturally become an attentive observer of their manners; I have grown fond of watching them in their amusements, at their meals, and in their hours of application, and I have drawn many conclusions from what I have seen. To enter into a long and elaborate discussion upon the result of my observation, would neither be consistent with the character of a Canary Bird, nor suit my inclinations, nor prove an amusement to the tender age for which I write; but as it is natural for children to be interested in the pursuits of children, and to be curious in regard to those most nearly allied to them in age and intellect, I thought that an account of some of the young people with whom I have become acquainted, might be not only amusing but instructive. Under this impression, I have written a short account of my life

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

and adventures, and I now offer them to the perusal of my young friends, with a sincere hope that if they are good they will have pleasure in recognizing their likenesses in the many children I have been fortunate enough to meet with, or if otherwise, they may be stimulated to imitate characters so worthy of being presented as examples."

61. *Juliet; or, The Reward of Filial Affection. A Tale for Youth. By a Lady. 12mo. pp. 71. Harris.*

A pretty little Tale, illustrated by six neat Engravings, and well adapted for the amusement and instruction of the Juvenile Reader.

62. *The Port Folio; or, a School Girl's Selection. By a Lady. 12mo. pp. 164. Harris.*

THIS Work, like the two preceding, may be safely recommended as a pleasing and instructive Christmas present. The young Lady's selections are creditable to her taste.

"The Portfolio," to use the words of Leonora, the Heroine of the Tales, "contains other matter than my drawings. When I used to return home for the holidays, one of my employments was to transcribe from different books whatever I thought worthy of preservation. These I selected principally for the entertainment of my school-fellows, to whom I read them occasionally, when I returned."

63. *Time's Telescope for 1818; a complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an Explanation of Saints Days; Comparative Chronology; Astronomical Occurrences; Naturalist's Diary; and Outlines of Geology and Mineralogy. 12mo. pp. lvi. 328. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.*

WE should be sorry to see Old Time lay aside his Telescope while the powers of his Instrument remain undiminished. This period we imagine is far distant, from the appearance of the present Volume, which is quite equal in entertainment and instruction to any that have preceded it. The subjects of Geology and Mineralogy are treated in a very popular and pleasing way. We have several times noticed this Work. See vol. LXXXIII. part ii. p. 663. LXXXV. part i. p. 153. LXXXVI. part ii. pp. 156, 536.

LITER-

Nearly eighteen years ago Sir S. E. BRYDGES published a First Volume of a New Edition of so much of the *Theatrum Poetarum* of EDWARD PHILLIPS, the nephew of Milton, as regarded the English Poets. A combination of accidental circumstances has hitherto delayed his giving to the Publick the concluding volume, which will bring the Poets down to 1675. At length that Volume is in the Press: and it is now mentioned with the hope of gaining any additional information which those engaged in similar pursuits may choose to communicate. The lists and characters even of the most obscure Poets from the accession of King James I. will be ample: but it can scarcely be expected that in this voluminous æra no forgotten versifier should escape his notice: Phillips's character of those whom he records will generally be found just.—In the years elapsed since the publication of the First Volume, during which his attention has been turned to this branch of Bibliography, Sir S. E. Brydges has had an opportunity of forming a distinct, if not an accurate, estimate of most of those who have pretensions to any character. R. Greene, Breton, Lodge, Raleigh, W. Browne, Sir H. Wotton, Geo. Wither, Lord Pembroke, Stanley, J. Hall, Barksdale, and Wm. Hammond, he has endeavoured to restore to public favour: and in the execution of this task has been more guided by a desire to gratify the taste of the lovers of general criticism, than the curiosity of the minute and plodding Antiquary. The period which this new volume will embrace will be the more interesting, because it has hitherto wanted an Historian—the admirable work of Warton having been stopped by his death at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Life and Errors of JOHN DUNTON, Citizen of London; with the Lives and Characters of more than a Thousand Contemporary Divines, and other Persons of Literary eminence. To which are added, DUNTON's Conversation in Ireland; Selections from his other Genuine Works; and a faithful Portrait of the Author.

Curialia Miscellanea; or, Anecdotes of Old Times, Regal, Noble, Gentilitia, and Miscellaneous: including several Anecdotes of the Royal-Household, and the Manners and Customs of the Court, at an early period of the English History. By SAMUEL PEGGE, Esq. Author of "Anecdotes of the English Language."

Remarks, Moral, Practical, and Facetious, on various interesting subjects; selected from the Writings of the late WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq. F.A.S.S.

Anecdotes respecting Cranbourn Chase, with a very concise Account of it; together with the Rural Amusements it afforded our Ancestors in the Days of Yore.

Mr. WILLIAM URCOTT, of the London Institution, will publish in the course of the ensuing Month, in Three Volumes, 8vo. "A Bibliographical Account of the principal Works on English Topography, distinguishing those of which there are Large Paper Copies. To the Collectors of the Local History of England, this Work will form a valuable source of information, containing a complete collation of each volume, lists of the Plates, and of such Pedigrees as are not incorporated with the Letter-press.

Mr. BRITTON's Fourth Number of WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL: the Fifth, to finish the volume, will be ready at Christmas. At the same time will appear the First Number of "The History, &c. of YORK CATHEDRAL," with six Engravings, by J. Le Keux, H. Le Keux, Scott, &c. from Drawings by Blome and Machensie.

Mr. ADAM STARK's History of Gainsburgh. To which will be added, an Account of Stow, principally in illustration of its claim to be considered as the Roman *Sidnacester*. With five engravings.

The Third Volume of Mr. SHAW MASON's "Statistical Survey of Ireland."

To the works relative to the late Embassy to China, announced in p. 350, we have now to add a third by Capt. BASIL HALL, of the *Lyra*, which will relate chiefly to the nautical surveys and discoveries, and be accompanied with new charts of the Chinese seas.

Essays, on the Wisdom of God. By the Rev. DANIEL TYERMAN, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

A Translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," by the Rev. J. H. HUNT, A.M. late Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

The Life of the Right Honourable JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland; with a Portrait and Vignette: by CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq. Barrister at Law: comprising an Account of the legal, political, and private life of Mr. Curran, together with anecdotes and characters of his most distinguished contemporaries, many of them collected from his own lips.

Letters from the Hon. HOR. WALPOLE, to GEORGE MONTAGU, Esq. from the year 1736 to 1770, now first published from the Originals in possession of the Editor.

Sensibility, the Stranger, and other Poems, by W. C. HARVEY.

An Essay on the Prolongation of Life and Conservation of Health, unfolding original views and fundamental principles for their attainment, and embracing observations on the nature, cause, and treatment.

treatment of some of the principal Diseases which assail the British constitution in its native climate. Translated from the French of MM. GILBERT and HALLE, with notes, by J. JOHNSON, M.D.

Mr. A. T. THOMSON is preparing a second edition of the *London Dispensatory*, which will contain all the improvements in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the alterations which have taken place in the British Pharmacopœias, since its first appearance; and also Synonymes of the names of the articles of the *Materia Medica*, and the preparations, in the French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Hindostanee languages.

Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds, intended to identify the species mentioned by different names in several Catalogues already extant. Forming a Text-book to some Observations which the Author intends to publish occasionally. By THOMAS FORSTER, F. L. S. &c.

Messrs. HOOKER and TAYLOR's work on the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, which will contain figures and descriptions of each species native of these islands; with Plates of the Genera.

Mr. HOOKER has likewise the first Number of a work ready for publication on the new and rare or little known Exotic Cryptogamic Plants: with which will be incorporated those collected in South America, by Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND; and various other interesting subjects in the possession of the Author and his botanical friends. This will have numerous Plates, and appear in octavo.

The Meteorologist's Annual Tables for recording Diurnal Observations of the Weather, as well as Annual results.—Also a Folio Chart, entitled the Meteorologist's Assistant, accompanied with a card explanatory of the Mode of Notation. By THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

The Fifteenth Volume of the "Encyclopædia Londinensis," containing fifty-eight Engravings; the subject of the Frontispiece is *Mineralogy*, which is the prominent article of the volume.

The Juvenile Botanist's Companion; or, Complete Guide to the Vegetable Kingdom, by R. J. THORNTON, M.D.

An Explanation of the Principles and Proceedings of the Provident Institution at Bath for Savings. By JOHN HAYGARTH, M.D. With the first year's report, &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Madame de STAEL'S new work on the French Revolution; printed, both in French and English, under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM SCHLEGEL, the literary executor of the Baroness.

The Lovers of Poetry will rejoice to hear that the Fourth Canto of Lord BYRON'S "Childe Harold" has arrived in town from the Continent.

Poems, By RICHARD HATT, author of "The Hermit," &c.

Letters of WILLIAM, first Duke of QUEENSBOROUGH, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, are printing from the originals, with portraits and fac-similes.

The Manuscripts of the late Mr. SPENCE, of Greenock, were some time ago submitted to Mr. HERSCHEL, who has selected the most complete for publication. The students of pure mathematics will be gratified to hear, that the volume now preparing contains, besides the ingenious Essay on Logarithmic Transcendents, unpublished tracts in the same class of the science, equally new and elegant. A biographical sketch of the Author, by his friend Mr. JOHN GALT, will be prefixed.

"A Survey of Staffordshire, containing the antiquities of that county, of G. Sampson Erdeswick, Esq." collated with many MS copies of the work, and with the addition of numerous notes, from Wyrley, Sir Simon Degge, Burton Chetwynd, the Rev. Robert Smith, Bishop Lyttleton, the Rev. Theophilus Buckridge, Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq. and other authorities. Embellished with plates. By the Rev. THOMAS HARWOOD, B. D. F. S. A.

The various and extensive Collection of our old friend JOHN CARTER (which will shortly come under the hammer of Mr. SOTHEBY) contains many subjects of great interest to the Antiquary: among articles of peculiar value may be included his most valuable collection of sketches of the Antiquities throughout England and Wales, from 1764 to 1816, in 28 volumes large folio, and several most beautiful and highly-finished drawings of the Cathedrals of York, Durham, &c. with the copy-right, plates, &c. of his various architectural works: these will be accompanied by his very interesting collection of reliques of ancient architecture, tessera, busts, paintings, and painted glass, ancient carved chairs, and other rare curiosities.

Mr. JOHN BROSTER, of Chester, will dispose of by Auction, in the month of January next, nine full-length Portraits of the Earls of Chester, from Hugh Lupus to the Royal assumption of the title. It is supposed that this is the stained glass that before the Reformation decorated the windows of the Chapter-house in the Cathedral, Chester, the mausoleum of these Earls. It was purchased by the Brereton family, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to decorate the magnificent mansion at Brereton, built by Inigo Jones, and is considered as the most ancient perfect Stained Glass in this Kingdom. It is now removed from Ather-

Atherstone, in Warwickshire, to Chester; together with the Arms of the whole of the Privy Counsellors in the time of Queen Elizabeth, very fine and large—an original portrait of the Queen, and other curiosities of that period.

MR. MUDIE'S GRAND SERIES OF MEDALS.

We hail with satisfaction the progress of this noble series of Medals, as the extraordinary beauty of the workmanship, and the popularity of the subjects, will very probably excite a taste for a species of Engraving which is at present confined to a few Artists and Amateurs, and thus be the means of advancing the Art of Medal Engraving from its present low condition in this country. Mr. MILLS is indeed a very promising young Artist, and Mr. WEBB is gifted with no ordinary ability in the execution of medallie busts; but our Artists are yet much behind the exquisite finishing and accuracy of the French and Italian Medalists. How indeed could it have been otherwise, when this particular branch of Engraving has been so little encouraged, and consequently so little practised in England, and no branch of Engraving demands so much practice for the attainment of proficiency as this? To the spirit of Mr. MUDIE, the proprietor, in bringing out so extended, and in England so unexampled a work, the publick owe much obligation. He has enriched the stock of the memorials of British greatness; enriched it with the most permanent of memorials that Art can furnish, a memorial that runs parallel with ages, and, as the Greek and Roman Medals prove, survives the successive rise and ruin of empires.—The following is a brief description of the seventeen which are already published.

1. The first medal has the head of his Majesty on the *Obverse*; and on the *Reverse*, the figures of Religion, Faith, and Honesty, as descriptive of the more permanent virtues of his character: engraved by DEPAULIS.

2. Prince Regent on the *Obverse*, engraved by Mr. MILLS;—and on the *Reverse* an Allegory of the result of the War, obtainment of Peace, and the destruction of Napoleon's power, with the inscriptions, *Treaties of Peace*, and *Armis et consiliis*.

3. Head of the Duke of York on the *Obverse*.—On the *Reverse* the Queen is described presenting Colours to the Students of the Military College at Sandhurst. On one of the Colours is this motto, *Vires acquirit eundo*.

4. *Obverse*. Bust of General Abercromby.—*Reverse*. A starting horse, with pyramids in the back-ground, both

allusive to the hostile circumstance of the Landing of the British in Egypt, and the first impression made by it on the invaders. The Bust is by Mr. WARR, and is of admirable execution, and highly curious from its being nearly in a front view.

5. *Obverse*. Head of the Duke of Wellington.—*Reverse*. Spain and Portugal imploring the aid of England, represented by two females with outstretched arms on the sea-shore, near which British shipping has arrived. A French eagle is seen pursuing the Peninsula fugitives.

6. *Obverse*. Duke of Wellington.—*Reverse*. Surrender of Pampeluna to the British.

7. *Obverse*. Head of Lord Hill.—*Reverse*. Destruction of the forts and bridge at Almaraz.

8. *Obverse*. Head of the Duke of Wellington.—*Reverse*. Pursuit of the French across the Pyrenees.

9. *Obverse*. Head of Britannia.—*Reverse*. Lord Wellington amidst trophies of war, establishing in France the Bourbon standard by the conclusive victory at Toulouse.

10. *Obverse*. The flight of Napoleon from Elba. This *Obverse* of most extraordinary beauty in design and execution, is the work of BRENET, as that of the *Reverse* is by DEPAULIS. It represents Mercury inviting Europe to arms.

11. *Obverse*. Head of the Marquis of Anglesea.—*Reverse*. The celebrated cavalry charge under Lord Anglesea, against the French Imperial Guard. This is one of the most exquisitely drawn and finished medals in Europe. The *Reverse* is engraved by DEPAULIS.

12. *Obverse*. A Scotch soldier, with this motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.—*Reverse*. The names of the different countries where the Scotch so successfully fought are here surrounded by branches of thistle and laurel.

13. *Obverse*. Head of the Duke of Wellington.—*Reverse*. A broad laurel wreath encircling the names of the chief victories in the late war.

14. *Obverse*. Duke of Wellington.—*Reverse*. Colonnade of the Louvre.

15. *Obverse*. Napoleon Buonaparte in his military dress.—*Reverse*. Buonaparte on the quarter-deck of the Bellerophon; another man of war in the distance. This is regarded by the critics as almost a miracle of high finishing. It is by BRENET.

16. *Obverse*. Head of Britannia.—*Reverse*. The repose of Hercules. His feet on the prostrated Napoleon standard.

17. *Obverse*. Lord Exmouth.—*Reverse*. Neptune and a sea-horse, as descriptive of Britain's empire of the ocean.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

MONODY

ON THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Written by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. and
spoken by Mrs. BARTLEY at the Theatre
Royal, Drury Lane, Nov. 20.

BRITONS! altho' our task is but to show
The scenes and passions of fictitious
woe,

Think not we come this night without a part
In that deep sorrow of the public heart,
Which like a shade hath darken'd every
place, [face.

And moisten'd with a tear the manliest
The bell is scarcely hush'd in Windsor's piles,
That toll'd a requiem thro' the solemn aisles
For her, the Royal Flower, low laid in dust,
That was your fairest hope, your fondest
trust.

Unconscious of the doom, we dreamt,
alas! [should pass,
That e'en these walls, ere many months
(Which but return sad accents for her
now,) [brow,
Perhaps had witness'd her benignant
Cheer'd by the voice ye would have rais'd
on high,

In bursts of British love and loyalty.
But Britain, now thy Chief, thy People,
mourn, [lorn;
And Claremont's home of love is left for-
There, where the happiest of the happy
dwelt, [felt
The scutcheon glooms—and Royalty hath
A grief that every bosom feels its own—
The blessing of a Father's heart o'er-
thrown—

The most belov'd and most devoted Bride
Torn from an agonized Husband's side,
Who, long as Memory holds her seat, shall
view [adieu!
That speechless, more than spoken, last
When the fix'd eye long look'd connubial
Faith,

And beam'd affection in the trance of death.
Sad was the pomp that yester-night be-
held, [swell'd,
As with the mourner's heart the anthem
While torch succeeding torch illum'd each
high

And banner'd arch of England's chivalry—
The rich-plum'd canopy—the gorgeous
pall— [wall—

The sacred match—and sable vested
These were not rites of inexpressive shew,
But hallow'd as the types of real woe.
Daughter of England! for a Nation's sighs,
A Nation's heart went with thine obsequies;
And oft shall Time revert a look of grief
On thine existence, beautiful and brief.

Fair Spirit! send thy blessing from
above [love;

To realms where thou art canoniz'd by
Give to a father's, husband's, bleeding
mind, [kind;—

The peace that Angels lend to human

To us, who in thy lov'd remembrance feel
A sorrowing, yet a soul-ennobling zeal,
A loyalty that touches all the best
And loftiest principles of England's
breast:—

Still may thy name speak concord from
the tomb,

Still in the Muse's breath thy memory
bloom—

They shall describe thy life, thy form
pourtray; [away

But all the love that mourns thee swept
'Tis not in language or expressive arts

To paint—ye feel it, Britons, in your hearts.

DIRGE

On the Funeral of the Princess CHARLOTTE
of Wales. By JOHN F. M. DOVASTON,
Esq. A.M. Author of "The British
Melodies," &c. &c.

Mwynen Gwynedd,
The sweet Melody of North Wales:
Welsh Air*, Harmonized.

TOLL, Britain, toll
Thy knell the deepest.

Peace to thy soul,
Fair Saint, that sleepest.
Veil thy valour-blazon'd throne,
Where olive rich with laurel shone,
Its glories now with willows strown,
United Nations spread them.
Cambria's triple plume of snow,
That danc'd in Joy's elastic flow,
With heavy tear-drops glimmers low,
United Nations shed them.

O'er Albion's bier
Mourn, while ye shower it,
Her roses there,
Both flower and flow'ret.
Thistle, bend thy blossoms red,
Thy pearly dewdrops, Shamrock, shed,
And, neighbour Lily, bow thy head,
With long, long farewell greet her;
Drooping wail her obsequies,
Then up, and hail her to the skies;
And hope another bud may rise,
But never hope a sweeter.

Oh! England's Rose.
—Oh! Hopes presuming.
Both thee and those
Now we're entombing.
Mind of Freedom, Heart of Worth,
To glow at Altar, Helm, and Hearth,
With all that promis'd Peace on Earth,
To thee was largely given.
When on high in happier day
We lift the laudatory lay,
Or blessings on thy people pray,
We'll think on thee in Heaven.

* See the ancient Melody to which
(harmonized) this Dirge is adapted, in
Jones's Reliques of the Welsh Bards,
vol. II. page 74.

HYMN

H Y M N

Sung at the Asylum for Female Orphans.

OH! let not Piety condemn the tear,
That flows so freely from a Nation's
eyes;

Nor deem the sorrow so apparent here,
From discontent in Heav'n's decrees to
rise.

When fondly-cherish'd hopes so early
fade,— [sleep,—

When ripening virtues prematurely
When she, whom millions lov'd, in death
is laid,— [weep.

Nature may claim a few short hours to
The loss to Him to whom she ow'd her
birth,— [torn,—

To her fond Husband from his partner
To all who saw her merits, knew her
worth,— [will not mourn?

Who must not feel?—and, feeling,—
But soon Religion dries the moisten'd
cheek,

Diffusing mildly its consoling pow'rs;
In Sacred Records soon we comfort seek,
And own submission to her God and ours.

ALL THE PEOPLE MOURNING!

*A Lament, for the Death of Her Royal
Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE AU-
GUSTA. By JOHN MAYNE, Author of
the Poem of the Siller Gun, &c. &c.*

WHAT dire event o'erwhelms the land,
Blithe looks to sadness turning—

The great, the noble, and the grand,
And all the people, mourning?

Oh! we have lost a peerless Gem!

We mourn, in tribulation,

The HEIRESS to the Diadem!

The Darling of the Nation!

Yes, she is gone! **BRITANNIA's** pride!

Her **FATHER's** joy and pleasure!

In beauty's bloom, a happy bride!

A **PRINCE's** dearest treasure!

In Claremont's bowers her chosen seat,

Ador'd, caress'd, caressing!

Illustrious in a simple state—

She shone around—a blessing!

Few are the moments of delight!

There came a day of sorrow!

She bore a lifeless babe that night—

But never saw the morrow!

HEAVEN took the Mother and the Child,

At once the stem and scion,

Like roses from a dreary wild,

To bloom in peace on Zion!

Oh, CHARLOTTE! in thy royal line,

From age to age extending,

We trusted for a race of thine,

On wings of peace descending!

Long shall thy virtues be our theme,

Adorning future story!

And, ever, with the **GREAT SUPREME,**

Thy crown a crown of glory!

November 19.

*To the Memory of the Princess CHARLOTTE.**(From the Glasgow Courier.)*

BRITANNIA! tear thy laurel leaf,
Untwine it frae thy bonny brow;
Fill'd is the measure o' thy grief,
Nae splendour will become thee now;
Bind on thy temples wreathes o' rue,
And mournful rest on **CHARLOTTE's** tomb;
Bid Windsor Palace wave with yew—
And ceaseless wail her early doom.

Blest wi' the Husband o' thy choice,
Sweet **CHARLOTTE!** happiness was thine;
Life then, to thee was fu' o' joys,
A foretaste o' the bliss divine:
But Fate! why bind the eglantine,
Wi' the dark blossoms o' the grave,
Why, why the mournful wreath entwine,
And bid it over **CHARLOTTE** wave?

When ling'ring on the verge of death,
Intent ye gaz'd upon thy Love;
Grasp'd his warm hands to cheer his faith,
And never bade thy fond eyes rove:
Mildly they beam'd, an' never strove
To stray frae him, but gaz'd their fill,
And when in death they ceas'd to move,
They pointed to the Husband still!

Blest in the flush o' Nature's bloom,
A Nation's pride, a Nation's joy,
How soon to slumber in the tomb,
An' ilka brightnin' hope destroy!
Resting wi' thee th' bonny Boy,
Wha might hae wore the British Crown,
The Star o' Brunswick's set in woe,
An' a' the lovely prospect's flow.

Britannia! tear thy laurel leaf,
Untwine it frae thy bonny brow;
Fill'd is the measure o' thy grief,
Nae splendour will become thee now;
Bind on thy temples wreathes o' rue,
And mournful rest on **CHARLOTTE's** tomb;
Bid Windsor Palace wave with yew—
And ceaseless wail her early doom.

THE HEART.

By EDMUND L. SWIFT, Esq.

THIS Heart, which now hath ceased to
beat,

Which now hath left its vital seat;—
In what unperishable shrine,
While Heaven receives its pulse divine,
Shall Britain's mourning duty place
Its lov'd remains of mortal grace?
It had an earthly Temple fair;
And meek Religion worshipp'd there;
And Love, whose current flow'd to bless
An Empire with its tenderness:
And Virtue, whose example high
Still teaches in its Memory.

This Heart, shall Parian marble hold,
As pure, and now—alas!—as cold?
Or, shall the sunless diamond keep
Its blest repose and sainted sleep?
Nor diamond's ray, nor marble's snow,
Can live as long as Britain's woe.

Then, to its native Forest turn,
And give this Heart its Native Urn!

The

The Champion of our victor wave
Shall grace and guard it in the grave:
This Heart to death our tears resign,
And Britain's Oak shall be its shrine.

*The last pious Aspirations of the now
Sainted Spirit of the late idolized PRIN-
CESS CHARLOTTE.*

"Post Funera Virtus."

FAREWELL to thee, Child! silent fruit
of my anguish!

Bright Hope ere thy birth, now my
sorrow when pass'd:

May Angels receive thee, and waft, as I
languish, [press'd!

The kisses for thee on my pillow im-
MUST I weep for thee, Babe? nor shall
my single sorrow [lave?

In fast-falling currents thy obsequies
For ere thy hapless fate, ere the night
of to-morrow,

The sorrow of millions shall stream
o'er thy grave.

Had a Mother's exults been alone interwoven
In thy destiny grand, then my sorrows
were mute;

But the Root of the CEDAR majestic is
cloven,

And nations confounded will mourn for
the fruit.

I saw the long vista of bliss, and of glory,
An empire convuls'd, by thy virtues up-
held; [story,

But a horror prophetic now darkens the
Awful clouds stop the light, or too much
is reveal'd.

Resign'd for myself, was I selfish, still
grateful [have sigh'd;

In a lot for which thousands ambitious
But to me the dominion of worlds would
be hateful,

Had I selfishly liv'd, or if selfishly died.

But be still my lament, lovely Babe, soon
I join thee, [o'er us both!

The big-swell'd bosom shall heave
Death has barb'd his dart a few hours to
purloin thee, [wrath!

And in leaving me last, has exhausted his
Then be merciful, Death! from my an-
guish release me,

For fresh joys, oh! exchange my heart-
rending farewell!

Lo! my infant extends his fond arms to
embrace me,

While his smiles from my bosom all
darkness dispel.

I come to thee, Child! now in glory re-
splendent! [lost!

Which leaves not a grief for thy destiny
Oh! aid and receive me, ye Angels at-
tendant! [my ghost!

Oh! shorten my pangs as you beckon
J. C. WORTHINGTON.

Newstone House, Tunbridge Wells, Nov. 10.

*** In addition to the elegant Poems in-
serted in pp. 253 and 349, we have now
the satisfaction of presenting to our Read-
ers four other productions of the same
accomplished Writer.

EPITAPH,

On a much-lamented Literary Friend.

LONG cloth'd with mortal coil, the spirit
pure
Flies from those ills which mortals here
endure:

If only born to ills,—from ills to fly,
Why born at all,—if only born to die?
But hark! a trumpet sounds! a welcome
guest

Is hail'd to regions of eternal rest,
The mortal yields, resigns his earthly
clod,

A Saviour's merit raises man to God.

INSCRIPTION,

Near a Church-way Path.

STOP, Traveller! for here you tread
Near the drear mansions of the dead!
A sigh or tear—from those that live—
Is all they ask;—'tis all, alas! you have
to give.

*Extempore to Miss RAY, on hearing her
sing in the Oratorio of SAUL at HIN-
CHINBROOK.*

WHILST you those powers unequal'd
thus display,
E'en David's self enraptur'd hails the lay,
Hangs up his harp, and listens but to
RAY.

To the Memory of Mrs. CIBBER, in OPHELIA.

AH! who shall heave the tender sigh,
Who shed the pitying tear,
The flow'ry tribute who supply
To deck this mournful bier!

"Let rosemary to remembrance" due,
"Pansies for thoughts," be laid!
Funereal emblems oft renew,
To soothe Ophelia's shade!

Tho' near her grave no *Hamlet* stray,
Let none unhallow'd tread;
The sickly moon through tears survey
This mansion of the dead!

Roses and violets and lilies bright
Might well have been supplied,
But they, alas! all sunk in night,
Woe-struck, when Cibber died.

Yet when the morn fresh blossoms brings,
Let some choice gifts be strown,
And Angels spread their balmy wings,
O'er Merits like their own!

Mr.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

The following Verses were suggested
by a passage in the Rambler. Their in-
sertion will oblige

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

"Croyez moi, les fleurs de la vie sont
pour toujours jetées derrière moi."

MADAME DE STAEL.

NOW, Hope, adieu! for ne'er into thy
gardens [ascend;

Shall I, upborne by Reason's wings,
Or through the happy gate triumphant
enter,

Or tow'rd's thy heights my weary foot-
steps bend.

For, Hope, in truth, thy summit is too
lofty, [severe—

Thy throne past ken, and Reason too
A wandering, wretched outcast, I am
destin'd [here!

For aye, forlorn, and sad, to linger
Yet not for aye, for, this life past, thro'
mercy, [this;

I yet may know a better world than
And tho' Content must here for ever fly
me, [bliss!

Yet reach, at last, the happier bowers of

VOCAT LABOR ULTIMUS.

Auctore R. TREVELYAN.

A. D. 1798. *Ætat.* 15. in *Discessum ab*
Etonâ. (Vide p. 436.)

QUALIS ubi fallax ridet clementia Phœbi,
Susviter aërium tollit alaunda melos:
Sidera dum vibrat queruli dulcedine can-
tûs, [dis;

Captaque sunt liquidis floreæ rura mo-
Luxuria arguæ torpet formidæ linguæ,
Carmina mœstitiæ flamina surda negant.
Sic ego (qui nuper, dum gaudia manẽ
nitebant,

Aptavi Aoniæ verba tenella lyræ)
Vellem ego sic celsâ ferri modulaminis
alâ;

Sic celebrem lucos, dulcis Etona, tuos.
Imminet at menti tempestas sæva Doloris;
Nimbosoque acuit turbine Cura minas.
Dum noti meditans peragro penetralia
luci;

Pectore mellitus qualis amaror inest!
Ad luctum aëriâ Genius testudine luget,
Ut vaga dilectum permeat aura nemus;
Ut venti querulis iterant suspiria ramis,
Tristitiis-que dolet consona sylvâ meis.
Alme vale Thamesine, memor quâ rite
Camœnæ

Murmura! Aoniis lympa canora modis.
Hic thyma decerpsi, fida ut conatibus
ægris,

Edidit incultum vox operosa melos!
Respicient quoties memori mea lumina
voto [gradu.

Non iterum assueto prata premenda
Quocunque abfuerim, fidæ me ponite ma-
tris, [sinu.

Mnemosynæ, dulci, turba ministra,
2

Fas sit et ereptâ rursus vernare juventâ,
Versare et (longum qui siluere!) Jocos.
At tibi (quisquis eris, qui jam provector
annis [rem).

Rursus Etonensem visis, amasque, La-
Respondent notis vocalia rura loquelis,
Olim lætitiæ conscia rura tui!

Quid moror? en pietas supremi pignus
amoris

Postulat, in luctus officiosa suos.
Tu * mihi qui parvam duxisti ad flumina
Musam,

Accipe quæ fides conceinit illa modis;
Si mens ingenuos libaverit aure sonores,
Quos Fama Aonio spirat honesta iugo;
Si Virtus textit mihi candida lilia lauris;
Omne tuum est; capias quæ tibi dic-
tat amor. [ta valete,

Quid moror? avocor hinc; viridaria ama-
Ruraque versiculis usque sonanda meis:
At balbæ ne temne, precor, conamina
vocis,

Vix tibi quæ extremum spirat, Etona,
"vale."

In Memoriam

CAROLI SKYNNER MATHEWS, A. M.

Coll. Down. Soc. suo verum funere extorris.
Ob. Ætat. 26. A.D. 1811.

*Dum studio lavandi gestiebat,
Gratæ flumine abreptus interit.*

JUVENIS ille nunquam non defendendus,
Omnigenam doctrinæ materiam comperit;
comptam vero sui

(et quando invenies parem?)
ingenii commendavit ornamenta.

In amicitia atque sapientiâ percolandis,
curiosus felix;

dum hanc secutus est,
benigniori eam ascripuit humanitati;

dum illam, dignam sapientiæ esse voluit;
ut amicos sapientes;

sic sapientes amicos effecit, conciliavit.
Sale, lepore, colloquio pollens,

ut non tam videretur comperuisse
Scientiam, quam ornasse.

Rationem atque argumentum
feliciore creatricis Naturæ ubertate
locupletavit.

Has animi dotes frons erudita,
sed tamen ingenua, præbebat;

et fatebatur illum limatam cultioremque,
quæ in illo eminebat,

vel vitis vel elegantiss,
sive morum, sive literarum dignoscendis,
severitatem.

Memoria (qualem in nullo ferè alio
novimus) adeo tenax,

ut si talem habuissent vel genus humanum,
vel posteri,

ejus nomen et fama hoc marmor non
desiderarent.

* J. Goodall—nunc jure merito ob in-
genium virtutesque, Archididascali Schol.
Etonen. locum adeptus.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DEMISE AND FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.*

We sit down to a painful, a heart-rending task—to record that lamentable event which has diffused sorrow throughout the whole Kingdom. Our beloved Princess is no more! She has been snatched from us at the very moment when we were congratulating ourselves on her preservation from imminent peril. All the hopes of private and public happiness, which rested on her life, have suddenly vanished. The lesson is awful! Youth, and Health, and Innocence, and Cheerfulness,—the prospect of a Crown, and the still dearer prospect of long years of connubial felicity,—have passed away like a shadow; and of her, who but a few days ago was the pride and hope of the first Nation in the world, nothing now remains on earth but a sad remembrance and a bitter regret!

The event was thus officially announced in a London Gazette Extraordinary:

"Whitehall, Nov. 6. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and consort of his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, was delivered of a still-born male child, at nine o'clock last night, and about half-past twelve her Royal Highness was seized with great difficulty of breathing, restlessness, and exhaustion, which alarming symptoms increased till half-past two o'clock this morning, when her Royal Highness expired, to the inexpressible grief of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of her illustrious consort the Prince Leopold, and of all the Royal Family."

As every circumstance and communication connected with this subject of profound and universal sorrow—

"The mournful theme of National regret," must carry to the bosoms of our readers genuine interest, we select a variety of particulars which have transpired.

On Monday in the night, or about three on Tuesday morning, her Royal Highness was taken ill, and expresses were sent off to the great Officers of State, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, desiring their immediate attendance. Earl Bathurst, Lord Sidmouth, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Vansittart, together with the Archbishop and Bishop, immediately attended. Dr. Baillie and Sir R. Croft were the medical attendants. During the whole of Tuesday the labour advanced slowly, but without the least appearance of danger. The Princess Char-

lotte shewed uncommon firmness and the utmost resignation. Towards evening, as the labour still lingered, it was deemed advisable to send for Dr. Sims, who arrived in the middle of the night. Nothing could be going on better, though too slowly; and the excellent constitution of the Princess gave every assurance that she would not be too much exhausted by the delay. The Prince Leopold was incessant in his attendance, and no countenance could more deeply express the anxiety he felt. Once or twice he exclaimed to the medical attendants, "that the unrepining, patient endurance of the Princess, whilst it gave him comfort, communicated also a deep affliction at her sufferings being so lengthened."—About six o'clock on Wednesday the labour advanced more rapidly, no apprehensions were entertained of any fatal result—and the child was ascertained to be still living. At nine o'clock her Royal Highness was delivered of a male child, but still-born. Throughout the whole of this long and painful labour, her Royal Highness evinced the greatest firmness, and received the communication of the child being dead-born with much resignation, expressing her entire submission to the will of Providence. Prince Leopold exclaimed to the medical attendants, as soon as the intelligence was communicated to him—"Thank God! thank God! the Princess is safe." The Princess was composed after her delivery, and, though of course much exhausted, every hope was entertained of her doing well. This pleasing intelligence being communicated to the great Officers of State, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, they left Claremont about 11 o'clock. The Prince Leopold, Sir Richard Croft, Dr. Baillie, and Dr. Sims, retired, the Prince to the room adjoining that of the Princess; it was then 12 o'clock, and it was considered by the Medical Gentlemen that she wanted no more assistance than Mrs. Griffiths, the nurse, could render, and that during the remainder of the night she should be kept as quiet and composed as possible. A little after 12 the nurse thought it her duty to call the Prince and the Medical Gentlemen, who lost no time in repairing to the Princess's bed-room: a change was observed in her Royal Highness—her quiet left her—she became restless, and uneasy—and the medical attendants felt alarmed. Expresses were sent off to the Officers of State, stating the change that had taken place.—From half-past 12, restlessness and convulsion increased,

* Extracted chiefly from the Newspaper called "The Day and New Times."

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

creased, till nature and life were exhausted. Her Royal Highness continued half an hour, from a little before two till near half-past, from the time of her being taken dangerously ill, without speaking; but she appeared perfectly composed, and sensible that her dissolution was approaching. Her resignation was very apparent. About five minutes before her death, she said to the Medical Attendants, "Is there any danger?" They replied, by requesting her Royal Highness to compose herself. She breathed a gentle sigh, and expired. The Prince Leopold remained by the bed-side the whole time, endeavouring, as much as possible, to disguise from his suffering Consort the grief and agony he felt at the unexpected turn that had taken place. Her Royal Highness, it is said, scarcely ever moved her eyes from the face of her beloved Consort (extending her hand frequently to meet his)—that face had been her delight in health, and strength, and joy; and it beamed consolation and support on the awful verge of a purer existence!

The blow has come upon all with an unexpected and astounding force. We cannot easily put our griefs in order, or weigh one cause of affliction against another. We know not with whom most to sympathise, whether with those whose sorrows rest on public or on private grounds: the former we can more fully participate, the latter we can more distantly respect. It is not for us to enter into the afflictions of the Sovereign and the Father. If there be one trait which is more marked than another in the character of the Prince Regent, it is his affection for all the members of his family; and if there was one individual in whom that affection was more intensely centered than another, it was his beloved and only Daughter. Words would be vain to paint the feelings, with which, after having hastened* on the wings of anxiety to learn the result of the Princess's pregnancy, and having experienced a first disappointment in the loss of her offspring, his Royal Highness must have received the shock of her death. In this sad picture we must draw a veil over the countenance of the Royal Parent. We are, however, happy to state, that amidst the depth of the most acute sorrow, his Royal Highness was able to maintain a degree of self-command, which was admirably suited to the melancholy duties of his station. He gave a long audience to Viscount Sidmouth on the subject of the arrangements requisite for the sad occasion; and he wrote, with his own hand, a letter of the most consolatory kindness to his afflicted son-in-law, invit-

ing him to leave the dreadful scene of his distress, and take his abode at Carlton House—an act of royal and affecting courtesy, which, however, the Prince Leopold could not be induced to accept. The letter expressed the deepest sense of the manner in which his Serene Highness had invariably conducted himself to the dear departed Princess, and which insured to him the blessings and affection of her Father, and the admiration and respect of the Nation. Doubtless, if the pure spirit of her whom we lament could contemplate such sentiments, uniting those whom she most loved on earth, it must afford her a celestial gratification. They do equal honour to the feelings of him from whom they proceeded, and of him to whom they were addressed. The Regent spoke not only as a Father, but as an Englishman; and the Nation will go heartily along with him in gratitude to the man, whose persevering attentions softened agony, and smoothed even the bed of death, to our amiable and lamented Princess.

Of Prince Leopold there is but one voice and one feeling. He had long since obtained general esteem and respect by his domestic conduct; he has now endeared himself to the whole country by the tenderness and warmth of affection which he exhibited throughout the whole of the last agitating and agonising trial. As the illustrious pair, during their too short connubial life, were the very model of domestic harmony, agreeing in tastes and studies, delighting in each other's society, and evidently formed for each other's happiness; so it is a consolation to reflect, that the amiable Princess, even in the extremity of her sufferings, was in some measure animated by the presence and unceasing attentions of her husband.

This subject is too painful for us long to pursue it. We must, however, say a few words of the Princess herself. She was a genuine Englishwoman; and had it pleased Providence that she should mount the throne, she would have brought to it the spirit of an English Queen. Proud of her country, she respected its manners, she admired its Constitution, and she venerated its Religion. Warmth and openness of heart marked her conduct through life; she was beloved by all who knew her, and when she found herself blessed with the husband of her choice, and saw that choice justified by his virtues, she more than once repeated, that she was the happiest woman in the kingdom. Alas! that happiness was too short-lived on earth. Let us firmly trust that it has been exchanged for a blissful futurity!

The Princess was in her 22d year. She was born on the 7th of Jan. 1796, and married May 2, 1816.—Her Royal Highness was about the middle size, inclining rather

* The Prince Regent had been for several days at Sudbourn-hall, in Suffolk.

rather to the *embonpoint*, but not so much so as to impair the symmetry of her form. Her complexion was beautifully fair—her arms delicately rounded, and her head finely placed. There was a mingled sweetness and dignity in her look, a full, intelligent eye; and when she was engaged in conversation she had much liveliness in the expression of her countenance. The resemblance to her illustrious Father was striking. To these accomplishments of person her Royal Highness added the more valuable qualities of the mind and heart. She had read much, and with discrimination, particularly since her marriage. One of her most pleasing occupations was to accompany her illustrious Consort in his study of the English language, in which he was so diligent, that he has been able to read our best writers upon history and jurisprudence. She was of religious habits, and a strict observer of the Sabbath, as well as her husband, who regularly read to her, after the church-service, one of our best English sermons. She was a most affectionate child; and, as a wife, was a model for her sex. She looked up to her husband with the most perfect affection and respect; and he deserved it all.

Dispatches were sent off at a very early hour on Thursday morning to the Queen and the Princess Elizabeth at Bath, and to every other member of the Royal Family. The fatal intelligence reached the Queen's house, whilst her Majesty was at dinner with the Princess Elizabeth, the Countess Dowager of Chester, Gen. Taylor, and others. The dispatch being addressed to Gen. Taylor, he came out; and with a view to communicate the afflicting news to the Queen in the best possible way, requested Lady Chester to be called out. When the awful event was disclosed, her Majesty's agony was extreme. She rose from her chair, and, covering her face, uttered a convulsive sob, and left the table. The same mournful impression was made on the Princess Elizabeth, who was exceedingly agitated; and they both retired to their private apartments.

The Mayor and Corporation of Bath, who had presented an Address to Her Majesty in the morning, had repaired to the Guildhall to dine together, honoured with the countenance of Noblemen of the first distinction. Before the tables were cleared, one of her Majesty's pages brought a letter to Sir H. Halford; it was instantly handed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who, reading it with peculiar intuitive feelings, rose from his seat, and took his departure. In a faltering tone of voice, the Marquis Camden proposed a suspension of all entertainment, and every individual rose from the table, and retired in silent contemplation.

And now may we be permitted to turn our attention to another illustrious and venerable Personage of the Royal Family, the glory of that Family, the pride of His subjects, who is *not* dead, and yet who partakes not of the joys or the afflictions of his kindred or his people. Withdrawn from all eyes but those that watch to supply his necessities—in silence and in darkness, to him there is neither sun nor moon, nor kingdom, nor wife, nor children, nor subjects. He is alone in the midst of the living, and almost as far removed from them as from the dead. The little world in which he dwells is a solitude, peopled only by imagination; but the inhabitants of it are not those that haunt the guilty mind, even when reason is not overthrown. It is said that ministering Angels are the companions of his thoughts in the loneliness of that circle, by which he is cut off from rational intercourse either with this world or the next. Yet he is not forsaken in his hoary hairs, nor in his deep humiliation, by Him, whose loving kindness is better than life, and all its pleasures, if all its pleasures could be enjoyed for ever. A creature, an intellectual creature, may be debarred from communion with every thing and every being in the universe, except the Creator. The venerable father of the British people, we have reason to believe, whatever else may have failed him, is happily conscious of that presence, which is the hope of earth, and the joy of heaven. The hand of Mercy may have shut him up from the sight of evils that would have grieved his eyes and wrung his heart, had reason been preserved to him to the end of his lengthened days.—“The Lord is his keeper.”

A communication was made, at an early hour, on Thursday morning, to the Lord Mayor, by Viscount Sidmouth; and a Council was held to give the necessary orders for the funeral, and for a general mourning. The great bell at St. Paul's tolled from twelve till one o'clock. The Theatres and all the places of public amusement were closed till after the funeral; and the drawing of the Lottery postponed. The Recorder adjourned the proceedings of the Court at the Old Bailey; the fitting up of Guildhall for Lord Mayor's day was discontinued, and public notice was given for preventing all shew and rejoicings on that day.

The sad but requisite operation of investigating the state of the Royal corpse, was executed with the formalities customary in such cases, on Friday the 7th, by Sir Everard Home and Sir David Dundas, Serjeant Surgeons to the King, to whose office that function of right belongs; assisted by Mr. Neville, of Esher, surgeon to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold.

pold. Mr. Brand, of Arlington - street, apothecary to the King, was also present. A regular report was of course drawn up; and though delicacy must necessarily forbid the making such a document public, yet we are enabled to state what must afford our readers the only satisfaction possible under such an affliction, namely, that all had been done to preserve the valuable lives both of mother and child, which human science could suggest, or human skill effect*; and that the visitation proceeded alone from that Almighty Will, to which we must bow in humble and adoring submission. It appears that in the interior conformation of her Royal Highness, there was a want of muscular energy, which, unhappily, subjected her to pangs beyond what nature could endure; and from the same cause the animation of the Infant was terminated very shortly before it should have seen the light.

The body, after it was embalmed, was inclosed in a number of wrappers, after the manner of the Egyptians; and was then inclosed in rich blue velvet, tied with white satin riband.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 8, the preparations for the funeral commenced at Claremont. The mournful task of placing the body in the coffin devolved upon Mr. Neville, the Princess's Surgeon Extraordinary, and Mrs. Griffiths, the Nurse, assisted by Mr. France, the Undertaker. The proceeding was witnessed by some of the principal attendants, and Lord J. Thynne.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 15, the remains of the Princess were lifted into the state coffin, which is of mahogany, covered with the richest crimson velvet, ornamented in the most splendid style. The urn is ornamented in a similar manner. The coffin of the infant is covered with crimson velvet, the ornaments of silver, those of the Princess's coffin and urn highly gilt. The spectators of this mournful performance were, Baron Hardenbrook, Sir Robert Gardiner, Colonel Addenbrooke, Lady John Thynne, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Cohenbourg, &c. It was much wished that this solemn performance should be completed, and every

thing in a composed state, before 11 o'clock, at which hour the Prince nightly visited the remains of his beloved Princess since her decease, to weep over her previous to his retiring to his bed. Happily, the whole proceeding was accomplished before the clock struck eleven.

At six o'clock on Tuesday evening (Nov. 18) the remains of the Princess, and of her child, accompanied by the Prince Leopold, and those mourners who formed part of her late happy household, were removed from Claremont. On arriving at Windsor, at a quarter before one, the whole procession moved through Park - street to St. Alban's - street, leading to the Lower Lodge. Here an escort of 20 men of the Royal Horse Guards, ten preceding, and ten following the mourning coach conveying the Urn and body of the Infant, with its attendants — accompanied by Mutes and Pages — passed up High - street, to the South entrance of the Lower Ward of the Castle. At the South door of St. George's Chapel, the Urn was delivered to four yeomen of the guard, who bore it into the Chapel, holding it with white napkins. The coffin with the infant was conveyed also by four yeomen, in a correspondent manner. Col. Addenbrooke, Sir. R. Gardiner, and Mr. Mash, followed. They were joined by Mr. Stevenson, Comptroller of the Windsor Household. The procession was received by the Hon. and Rev. Deaa of Windsor, Rev. E. Northey, B. D. and the Hon. and Rev. J. Marsham, D.D. Passing into the choir, the yeomen descended into the entrance of the Royal dormitory; and the mourners deposited these remains in the niche destined to receive her Royal Highness's body.

A part of the procession, as just mentioned, having passed up the High - street, the Hearse, followed by the mourners, turned up St. Alban's - street, to the Lower Lodge. At the entrance of the street, and within the gates of the Lodge, a guard of honour received the illustrious remains. The hearse being driven into the carriage - yard of the Lodge, the coffin was carried, by eight yeomen of the guard, into the room fitted up for the reception of the body, and placed under a rich canopy of black velvet. The afflicted Prince Leopold was assisted from the carriage, and afterwards supported, by Baron Hardenbrook and Dr. Stockmar. Quite unable to survey the mournful solemnities, he was ushered to apartments prepared for his reception, by Sir George Naylor, his Majesty's Gentleman Usher in waiting, and by the Officers of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household. During the night Lady John Thynne, Mrs. Griffiths, and four attendants, remained with the corpse.

In the early part of Wednesday, the view of the coffin lying in state was confined to the mourners, and persons particularly

* On Wednesday morning (Nov. 12) Sir B. Bloomfield, by the Prince Regent's command, addressed a letter to Sir Rich. Croft, conveying, in the most unqualified terms, his Royal Highness's entire approbation of the medical skill and ability displayed by that gentleman in the eventful confinement of the Princess, during her arduous and protracted labour; and adding, that His Royal Highness felt that the afflicting result was to be attributed only to the inscrutable will of Divine Providence. A letter to the same purport was also transmitted to Sir R. C. by order of Prince Leopold.

cularly connected with the solemnities. Tickets were then issued to the members of the King's and Queen's Household; and subsequently to a portion of the public, who could procure tickets from the Lord Chamberlain's Office at the Palace.

At a quarter past seven o'clock, the regiment of Royal Horse Guards formed in single files on each side the High-street and Castle-street. The Foot Guards were also stationed by the outer-gate of the Castle, within the walls, and in the interior of St. George's Chapel. At eight o'clock, each fourth man of the Royal Horse Guards lighted a torch. About half-past eight the procession began to move from the Lower Lodge, in the following order:

Servants and Grooms of the Princess
and Prince Leopold on foot,
in deep mourning.

Servants and Grooms of the Royal Family,
the Prince Regent, and their Majesties,
on foot, in full State liveries, with
crape hat-bands and black gloves,
four and four, bearing flambeaux.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

THE HEARSE,
drawn by Eight of the Prince Regent's
Black Horses, fully caparisoned,
each Horse attended by a
Groom in full state livery.

His Majesty's Body Carriage (drawn by a
full set of his Majesty's Horses, each
Horse attended by a Groom in full State
Livery), conveying Prince Leopold, Chief
Mourner; and the Dukes of York and Claren-
ce, Supporters to the Chief Mourner.
The Carriages of the Prince Regent, the
Royal Family, and the Prince Leopold,
each drawn by six Horses,
closed the procession.

The whole procession was flanked by
the military, every fourth man bearing a
flambeau. Upon arrival at St. George's
Chapel, the servants, grooms, and band,
filed off without the South door.

At the entrance, the Dean and Preben-
daries, attended by the Choir, received
the body; and the procession (having pre-
viously been formed, and being flanked by
the military, every fourth man bearing a
flambeau) moved down the South aisle and
up the nave, into the choir, thus:

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of the Prince Leopold, of the Royal
Family, of the Prince Regent,
and of their Majesties.

Solicitor to her late Royal Highness.

Comptroller of the Household.

Apothecaries, Mr. Walker, Mr. Brande;
Surgeons, E. Keate, esq. T. Neville, esq.
Curates and Rectors of Esher and Windsor.
Physicians, Drs. Baillie, Sims, & Croft.
Chaplain to his Serene Highness, Dr. Short.
Equerry to the Princess, Hon. H. Percy.
Equerries of Royal Family & Pr. Regent.
Qu.-mast.-gen. (Maj.-gen. Sir J. W. Gordon.)

Adj.-gen. (Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Calvert.)
Officers of Duchy of Cornwall, (W. D. Best,
esq. W. Harrison, esq. Earl of Yarmouth.)
Chamberlain to the Great Steward of
Scotland, (Lord Keith.)

Grooms of Bedchamber to Prince Regent,
Pursuivants of Arms.

Comptroller, Treasurer, and Master of
the Prince Regent's Household.

Heralds of Arms.

Privy Purse and Privy Secretary to the
Prince Regent, (Sir Benj. Bloomfield.)

Lords of the Prince Regent's Bedchamber.
Norroy King of Arms.

Bishop of Exeter. Bishop of Salisbury.

The Bishop of London.

The Ministers of Hanover and Saxony,
(Count Munster and Baron de Just.)

Deputy Earl Marshal, (Lord H. Howard.)

His Majesty's Ministers: Lord Chancellor,
Earls of Liverpool, Westmoreland, Bathurst, Visc. Sidmouth, Lord Melville,
Earl of Harrowby, Lord Castlereagh,
Right Hon. C. Bathurst, G. Canning,
W. Pole, and N. Vansittart.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Choir of Windsor.

Canons of Windsor.

Dean of Windsor.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,
(Earl of Macclesfield.)

Groom of the Stole, (Marq. Winchester)

Lord Steward of his Majesty's House-
hold, (Marquis Cholmondeley.)

King's Master of Horse, (D. of Montrose,)
Clarencieux King of Arms.

The Coronet of her late Royal Highness,
borne upon a black velvet cushion,
by Colonel Addenbrooke.

Garter Principal King of Arms,
bearing his Sceptre.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's
Household, attended by his Secretary;
and the Vice-Chamberlain on his right,

THE COFFIN, covered with a black velvet
Pall, adorned with eight Escutcheons of
her late Royal Highness's Arms, carried
by Eight Yeomen of the Guard, under a
Canopy of black velvet, borne by Eight
Gentlemen Ushers, and supported by
Lady Boston, Lady Grenville, Lady Arden,
and Lady Ellenborough.

The Chief Mourner, his Serene Highness
PRINCE LEOPOLD, his Train borne by
Baron de Hardenbrock and Sir R. Gardiner:
supported by the Dukes of York
and Clarence, their Trains borne by Two
Gentlemen of their Households.

Princes of the Blood Royal, Trains borne
by Two Gentlemen of their Households.

Ladies, and Women of the Bed-chamber
to her late Royal Highness.

His Majesty's Establishment at Windsor.
Her Majesty's Establishment at Windsor.

Ladies Attendants on the Princesses.

Attendants on her late Royal Highness.
Attendants on her Majesty & the Princesses.

Imme-

Immediately on the entrance of the body into the Chapel, the Choir commenced the impressive burial-service, composed jointly by Croft and Purcell. The second verse, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was played in the most tender manner, and sung in a style of the most pathetic solemnity. The body was placed on a platform near the ascent to the altar, concealing the entrance to the Royal vault. The coronet and cushion were laid upon the coffin. The Chief Mourner, who moved in solemn procession with an effort of firmness which only more painfully indicated the struggles of his heart, was conducted to a chair placed for his Serene Highness at the head of the corpse. He was supported on each side by the Dukes of York and Clarence. The supporters of the pall sat in their places near the body. The Dukes of Sussex and Cumberland, and such of the Nobility who are Knights of the Garter, ascended their different stalls. The Ministers of State, the Officers of the Household, and the other attendants of the procession, were placed in various seats according to their respective ranks. The Choir chaunted the proper Psalms, viz. the 39th and 90th. The noble lesson of the Burial-service was then read by the Dean of Windsor, from the Sovereign's Stall. The same feelings which were struggling in so many breasts, almost overpowered the Dean at this part of the ceremony. After the lesson, the following beautiful Anthem, composed by Dr. Blake, was sung by the Choristers and Lay Clerks:

"I have set God always before me; for he is on my right hand, therefore I shall not fall. — Wherefore my heart was glad, and my glory rejoiced: my flesh also shall rest in hope. — For why? thou shalt not leave my soul in hell: neither shalt thou suffer thy Holy One to see corruption. — Thou shalt shew me the path of life; in thy presence is the fullness of joy, and at thy right hand there is pleasure for evermore." Ps. xvi.

During the performance of that part of the service which thus commences—"Man that is born of a woman"—the platform was gradually lowered, by imperceptible machinery; and at the moment of its disappearance the Dean read the prayer—"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God." The effect of this part of the solemnity was most awful. The third part of the service, 'I heard a voice from Heaven,' was then sung; and the Dean read the remainder of the office of interment.

After the service was concluded, the Deputy King at Arms proclaimed her Royal Highness's style; but his feelings would scarcely allow him to give utterance to it. The 'Dead March in Saul' was then exquisitely played by Mr. Sexton, organist to the Chapel, while the mourner and at-

tendants slowly retired. Prince Leopold was greatly agitated as he left the choir; his pallid countenance and agonised step excited the deepest sympathy.

The pavement of the Choir was covered with black cloth; the Stalls of the Knights were hung with the same, in rich draperies; the cushions, seats, and other appurtenances of the Choir, as well as the Altar, were also clothed in black.

The day of the funeral was one of general and unaffected mourning, not only in the Metropolis, but throughout the Empire, a day of voluntary humiliation and prayer, of cessation from business, and of sad and silent reflection on the instability of all sublunary hopes. Never, perhaps, was there an instance in which a whole Nation, through all its ranks and degrees, more deeply sympathized with the sorrows of its Sovereign. Never was a mourning so universal—its universality alone must have proved its sincerity, even to those who had known nothing of this country or its interests. All persons of respectable condition were clothed in entire suits of deep mourning; even domesticks very generally wore black; and those whose circumstances would not allow of greater expense, assumed at least a crape or riband, or some other indication of their sympathy with the common feelings. In short, it was as if the whole community had formed but one afflicted family, and every individual had lost a dear sister, an affectionate friend, or a kind benefactress. Such was the appearance in the streets; whilst within the Churches and other places of Divine worship, the mournful tale was again taken up, as it had been on the preceding Sunday, coupled with those instructive lessons of which it was so abundantly fruitful.

And thus has passed away what was, a few days since, a Nation's joy and hope and example! Let not the monitions of the Most High be lost upon us! Let not the future be 'A barren path, a wilderness, and a dream.' Great changes have sometimes been wrought upon mankind by sudden and irretrievable calamities. The beloved Princess Charlotte has not lived in vain for a Nation's edification. Her brief and innocent life has been a forcible illustration of the union of happiness and virtue. May the solemn spectacle of universal grief—the mourning garment which England has with one accord put on—teach the Great how much a high-spirited and reflecting people reverence the graces of domestic life. May the awful termination of this earthly career of goodness produce no fleeting impression upon our hearts! may it induce a lasting sense of the infirmities of human nature—a permanent conviction that nothing but Virtue is imperishable!

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On the 30th ult. His Most Christian Majesty went in grand procession to the Pont Neuf, and laid the first stone of the pedestal on which the new equestrian statue of Henry IV. is to be placed.

Prince Talleyrand has returned to Paris, and had a private audience of the King; in which he introduced his brother, Count Archambaud de Talleyrand, the newly-created Duke.

The Paris Papers of the 6th instant announced the opening of the Session of the Chambers on the 5th, and the Speech of his Majesty. The opening of the Chamber seems to have been accompanied with considerable *eclat*. Besides the King and his Royal Brothers, the Duke of Orleans and Prince Talleyrand were present. His Majesty intimates that a new negociation has been commenced on the subject of the pecuniary Conventions with the Allies, and that every thing leads him to hope that the issue will be favourable: that is, that the Allied Sovereigns will abate their claims, or rather the claims of their subjects, upon France, and allow her to remain untaxed; whilst every other country in Europe is loaded with imposts, to repair the consequences of her system of plunder.—The King's Speech raised the French funds.

Intelligence reached Paris on the 8th instant, communicating the melancholy event of the death of the Princess Charlotte. The Journals are unanimous in their expressions of sympathy and concern for a loss which may, in its final consequences, affect not the welfare of England alone, but the course of history, and the fate of Nations throughout the European world.—The Duke of Orleans, who had a dinner party for that day, immediately countermanded the invitations; and even on the French 'Change a gloom took place when it was known, and no business was transacted.

On the 16th inst. a funeral service was solemnized at the English Protestant Church, in the Rue St. Honore, in honour of the Princess Charlotte; and a sermon pronounced in testimony of her eminent virtues, and of the severe dispensation that has visited this country. An English clergyman preached the funeral sermon on the sorrowful occasion.

The French Court went into mourning on the 22d for the death of our lamented Princess Charlotte.

The Chambers met again on the 8th, but transacted little other business than mere matters of form. The Peers appointed a Committee to draw up an Address to the King, and adjourned till

the 11th to receive the Report. The Secretaries chosen for the Session are, the Viscount de Lamoignon, the Marquis Dessolle, Marshal the Duke de Feltre, and Marshal the Duke de Ragusa.

The Deputation from the Chamber of Peers presented their Address to the King on the 14th. The most remarkable passage in this Address is one which refers to the pecuniary demands upon France; upon which the Chamber says, "they have a firm confidence, that those Sovereigns (the Allies) will not sacrifice, to the calculations of a moment, noble interests more worthy of them and of your Majesty; more worthy even of that French Nation which, recovering all its virtues in the severe trial of misfortune, has never murmured, hitherto, at having been punished for too much glory." M. de Serre, the President, has made a long speech in the Chamber of Deputies, recommending alterations in the internal regulation of the Assembly, and in the direction of their proceedings. In the exposition of his plan, he alluded frequently to the practice of the British House of Commons, with which he appeared well acquainted.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th, Baron Pasquier submitted a new project of Law on the Liberty of the Press. This project breathes a spirit of liberality, as far as regards books and pamphlets, exceeding even that of the law of Great Britain; for while in this country the author, publisher, and printer, are all equally responsible for the contents of a work, and may be all at the same moment subject to a prosecution, by the project of the new French law this responsibility rests on the author only; and does not fall on the printer or publisher, excepting when the author is not known, or does not reside within the territory of France. The last article of the project, however, continues the journals and periodical works in their present state of *surveillance*; and it is proposed, to avoid the inconvenience of annual discussions, to continue the present law for their depression for three years from the 1st of January next. "The state of the kingdom," said M. Pasquier, "is without doubt much improved; but still it is not what it ought to be."

On the 18th inst. the French Chamber of Deputies went up with its address to the King. It differs little in expression, and not at all in sentiment, from the King's speech, or from the Address presented by the other Chamber. Every one of these state documents loudly com-

complaints of the rigorous treaties imposed upon France by the Allied Sovereigns—of the enormous sacrifices to which she has submitted in consequence—and of the exorbitant and oppressive demands to which she is daily subjected from some of the contracting parties; although of such a nature, and to such an extent, as could not have been foreseen at the time. An hope is intimated by the Chamber of Deputies that an "equitable limit" will be placed to their sacrifices; and that "the termination of the too oppressive charge of occupation will be hastened," in order that the country may at length be free, &c.—The King's Speech, and Address of the Peers, press the necessity of a more formidable French army; and while they declare in one sentence, that France is quite exhausted—that her sacrifices are intolerable—that her credit calls for nursing—and that a relaxation of the burdens entailed upon her by the Allied troops, is requisite "to enable her to taste the fruits of peace, and to reanimate her internal prosperity"—yet in the next line there comes a strong panegyric on the new plan of recruiting and augmenting the army, for which no sacrifices will be refused. The meaning of all this is plain enough—Louis' *Bonapartist* Ministry are very unwilling that France should pay for their former master's misdeeds, and think her now sufficiently recovered to justify a menacing tone towards the Allies, to induce them to withdraw the Army of Occupation.—Private letters report, that some violent language had been used by one of the Deputies, who proposed, that "the tocsin should be sounded, to repulse the insatiable Vulture of the North."

The Duke of Orleans, according to rumour, means to resume his residence at the Palais Royal, which has been fitted up for his Highness's reception.

A private letter from Paris states, that a work has just appeared there on "the Organisation of the armed Force of France;" and the general impression seems to be, that through the recall of half-pay officers to the service, and the extensive re-admission of veteran soldiers, the army bids fair to be soon placed on a more respectable and effective footing.

The conduct of the Duc d'Angoulême, on his tour, has given great satisfaction to the King and Ministers. The sums of money, with the augmentation of which he was invested, have been increased from 200,000 to 400,000 francs.

It is remarked, that although Russia ostensibly supports the French in their attempts to gain a compensation of

the sums claimed as indemnity by the Allies, Prussia, the protégé and supposed pupil of Russia, has taken the lead in peremptorily rejecting the propositions of the French Cabinet.

From Paris, it was reported, that the Government of France had acceded to an application on behalf of the Allied troops, to permit the importation of rum from England for their accommodation and use. [As soon as the information generally transpired, rum advanced from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per gallon. This measure is accounted for from the scarcity of brandy in France.]—This intelligence, we have reason to fear, will be found not correct.

NETHERLANDS.

A Property Tax, we find, is under discussion in the Second Chamber of the States General.

The associations which had prevailed in numerous cities in Flanders are proceeding in their measures for the encouragement of their native manufactures, according to the principles laid down, be they right or wrong, by those of Brussels, Ghent, and Tournay. "Throughout all these" (say the Brussels Oracle) "a spirit truly national is evinced to exclude the produce of foreign manufactories. This noble zeal must necessarily give activity to the industry of our own country, and will afford life to the most deserted situations, provided our Government shall in its wisdom adopt a Tariff similar to that to which the ingenious policy of England and France has resorted."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Russian squadron from the Baltic will, it is said, be joined, on its arrival at Cadiz, by some Spanish ships; for the purpose of immediately conveying 2,000 Spanish troops, with a large quantity of artillery, to South America.

The King of Spain has, at length, promulgated the much-vaunted act of amnesty. The exceptions in it are so comprehensive, that those who can derive any benefit from it will be few indeed. The patriots under sentence, or in a state of detention, are not among the objects of Ferdinand's clemency.

The young Queen of Spain not only suckles her infant, but performs all the most painful duties of a mother, with the most interesting care and tenderness. Thus she makes her happiness at private, her glory in public. On the 16th of October, the King's birthday, she appeared at the Court gala, holding her infant daughter in her arms. The child, having demanded by cries that nourishment which is supplied by nature, was instantly satisfied by the Royal mother with a degree of native sympathy which formed a touching

touching contrast to the pomp and splendour with which she was surrounded.

Our readers will recollect, that in the month of May last, a conspiracy against the Government and State was discovered at Lisbon, and that the principal traitors were promptly arrested and delivered over to justice. About the middle of last month they were brought to trial; when General Gomez Freire de Andrade (the leader of the conspiracy), and eleven of his accomplices in guilt, were sentenced to suffer death; and on Saturday, the 18th ult. their execution took place. Gomez Freire and seven others were hanged and burnt, and their ashes thrown into the Tagus; but the bodies of the remaining four (whose guilt was not so strikingly marked as that of their associates) were delivered to their friends for interment. One of the conspirators of high distinction (Baron Eben) had his sentence of death commuted to banishment. From the depositions on the trials, it appears, that the object of the conspirators was, to overthrow English influence, to put to death Marshal Beresford, and to set up a revolutionary Government.

ITALY.

The Pope has authorised the Court of Austria, for the future, to nominate the Bishops in the Venetian provinces, and in Ragusa. The Holy See has hitherto exercised the privilege in question throughout all Italy.

The municipal authorities of many towns in Greece have established, for the education of youth, *Lycæums* or *Gymnasiums* (schools), in which are taught the ancient Greek, Latin, and modern languages, rhetoric, mathematics, &c.—The Greek merchants settled at Leghorn formed a society last year for affording relief to destitute students of their country. Those of Vienna have formed a similar one this year, under the direction of M. Mavrageni, a relation of a hospodar of that name. The object in view is, to maintain in civilized Europe many young Greeks, destined to bear back and propagate in their native country the blessings of literature and civilization.

GERMANY.

A negotiation has, it is said, been recently set on foot between the British Government and that of Austria; through which there is some chance of our being repaid a part of the debt due to us from the Emperor; if not in money, at least in money's worth. As long back as 1802, an agreement was entered into with the Austrian Government for the purchase of a large quan-

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

tity of timber; but the breaking out of hostilities soon after, and the subsequent state of the Continent, prevented the contract between the two Powers from being carried into effect. The timber was, at that time, to have been delivered in part payment of the debt due to us; and we understand the Austrian Government has renewed its offer of payment in the same way. The timber is said to be of the first quality and growth; and the offer has been considered so far worth attention by our Government, that they have dispatched Mr. Smith, the Assistant Secretary to the Navy Board, to Trieste, accompanied by an experienced officer of Woolwich yard.

In the German papers we find an account of the celebration of the Anniversary of Leipsic, at the Wartburg near Eisenach; which is, in many respects, highly deserving of attention. The Students of the University of Jena invited the Students of the other German Universities to send Deputies to Eisenach, to join with them in this solemnity; and accordingly they were met on the afternoon of the 17th October, at the appointed place, by Deputies from nearly all the Universities. The Students and Professors assembled went in solemn procession on the 18th October to the Wartburg; when, after singing divine hymns, one of the Students advanced towards an altar, and delivered an harangue; in which, calling to their recollection the great day of Leipsic, on which the sun of German freedom rose, he observed, how little the result had answered the expectations which the people were entitled to form; and that no prince had yet performed the promise publicly made by him, excepting that Prince in whose territories they were then solemnizing the festival. An *auto da fé* afterwards took place, in which several obnoxious works, and, among others, various productions of Schmalz, the writer who first advocated the re-action of the Prussian Government, were committed to the flames. They burnt also several instruments and monuments of old German slavery; and, before they broke up, they pledged themselves to each other, in taking the Sacrament, that they would conscientiously endeavour to carry into execution the obligations into which they had entered.—Such a solemn expression of the discontent which the conduct of the different German Governments has excited, affords much matter for reflection.

As proofs of reform being wanted in Saxony, no one is allowed to sit in the Diet, that cannot produce a pedigree of eight

eight noble ancestors! The higher classes contribute little to Taxes, while feudal services are still required of the peasantry.

RUSSIA.

The population of St. Petersburg is 285,500 persons, military included. In 1764, the number was 130,000; and, in 1792, 225,000.

ASIA.

Intelligence of so late a date as the 11th June, from Bengal, announces, that all apprehensions of an immediate war in India have completely vanished. The seizure of the Peishwa has prevented him from doing any further mischief. Trimbukjee was expected to be brought in, in consequence of the reward offered; and Scindiah and Holkar, so far from taking part against us, have given the Marquis of Hastings assurances of support in crushing the Pindarees. Money can now be obtained in India at 6 per cent.; and the bills of the Company are at a premium.

The Bombay Papers recount a feat of extraordinary gallantry performed in the neighbourhood of Aurrinabad, by what is denominated the *reformed cavalry* of the Nizam, our *protégé* and ally. Captain Davies, at the head of 600 men of the above corps, charged a body of 2,000 horse, and completely defeated them; with the loss, according to authentic letters, of above four hundred men in killed and wounded. This action forms a sort of epoch in the military annals of the Native Powers, and displays the construction of a new engine of defence for the security of the British empire in India. There has hitherto been no instance, or hardly one, of native cavalry submitting to the restraints of discipline, except those who form part of the Company's regular establishment.—Mr. George Sydenham, Military Resident at Hyderabad, it is said, was the officer who suggested and carried into execution this plan of defence, by the organization of large bodies of native cavalry from among those of our allies on whom we could most steadily depend.

The Ceylon Gazette communicates a very shocking event which happened on the evening of the 11th of May last, near Colombo: a party of seven young gentlemen had been walking near the sea, when Mr. William Turvill May, of the Ordnance Civil Department, went into the water, and was soon followed by several others. Mr. May was an excellent swimmer, and struck out into deep water; when Lieut. Gray, who was aware of the danger from sharks, called

out to him not to go any farther: at that moment some of the party, who were standing high on the shore, saw him of a sudden struggle and sink. He was bit thrice by the ravenous animal; but his friends succeeded in getting him to shore, and he did not survive above two minutes. Mr. May was only 22 years of age.

Count Yermaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Persia, is commissioned to engage at Ispahan and Cabul a number of workmen, who are to set up a manufactory of shawls and carpets, at Casan, in Russia, on very advantageous terms. The importance of the object is inferred from the *fact*, that 80,000 shawls are annually exported from Bussorah, which cost on an average 1000 roubles; so that the gross yearly exportation of shawls from Bussorah is about 80,000,000 roubles. Certainly this is a branch of commerce worth some little pains to get a share in, from the people of the South of Asia; and if the wools of Thibet and the Persian silks are jointly so productive of profit to the shawl-makers, the Court of St. Petersburg displays a good eye to business, in starting against them for so rich a prize.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 15:—"Arrived this day the *Blucher*, Kerr, from Batavia and the *Mauritius*. She brings advice, that at the Isle of Lupperwaro, near Amboyna, the natives had risen and murdered the Dutch Resident and his family, together with the whole of the garrison. A detachment of about 200 men were sent from Amboyna, which the natives allowed to land; after which they murdered them all. An expedition was about to sail from that place under Admiral Buyokus."

AMERICA.

Some of the American Papers, recently received, speak of the expected cession of East Florida by the Court of Spain to the United States, as being likely to take place in the present year.

The Papers from Charleston give accounts of a violent and fatal sickness prevailing in the Southern parts of the United States.

The Halifax Papers to the 10th September state the melancholy fact, that the ship *Lantaro*, Captain Benjamin Mathews, bound from Greenock for Charleston, with a crew of 14 persons, including the captain, four cabin passengers, and twenty-nine men, women, and children, in the *stéerage*, foundered at sea on the 10th September. Of these twenty-seven perished.

TRIAL

TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE TRAITORS.

Trial and Execution of Jeremiah Brandreth, *alias* John Coke, otherwise the Nottingham Captain; William Turner; and Isaac Ludlam; for High Treason.

(Continued from p. 360.)

To enable the reader to collect the main facts that came out in evidence on the trial of Jeremiah Brandreth, it may be sufficient to select a few extracts from the opening speech of the Attorney General.

"The prisoner had joined with others in arranging a plan for the achievement of some public purpose, by means of hostile force. He was commonly designated by the title of 'the Nottingham Captain,' and had been appointed to lead, conduct, and command a division of the rebel army, which was expected to be formed. It was agreed to assemble in insurrection on Monday night of the 9th of June, in Nottingham Forest, and the prisoner went to Pentridge, in the county of Derby, on the Sunday preceding, to see the expected insurgents, who were to subvert the Government, and, to use their own language, to 'wipe all off.' The insurgents not only armed themselves, but collected pikes, guns, pistols, and every species of weapon that fell in their way. From Hunt'sbar they proceeded to Dobson's-croft. Brandreth, the prisoner, and George Weightman, who were the leaders, were preceded by a considerable body of their party. The inhabitants of the houses to which they paid their unwelcome visits were required to give their guns, and either to join their party themselves, or send a son, or a servant, to swell their numbers. They openly declared their intention to have a man or a gun from every house to which they went. They proceeded from Dobson's-croft to the house of Mr. Thomson. Not being joined by such numbers as they expected, they dispatched some of their followers to Pentridge, to gain intelligence of the state of preparation of their partizans, and to hasten their march. This party was headed by George Weightman. The others, under the command of the prisoner Brandreth, came to the house of Elijah Hall; they there took a gun, and insisted on the son of the owner joining them. Elijah Hall was compelled to go along with them, but he deserted them as soon as he could, and fled back to his own house. It was a fortunate circumstance for the justice of the country, and the cause of order, that this man was forced into their ranks, and compelled so long to attend their movements. This person accompanied, though reluctantly, the party of insurgents to the house of Mr. Walker. They, as usual, demanded a gun, which the owner was compelled

to yield. From thence they proceeded to the house of Samuel Hunt, who joined them, and was one of the prisoners whose name was in the indictment. Thence they went to the house of a person called Epworth, where an unfortunate event happened, which would appear in evidence, but which he had not brought as a charge against the prisoner on his present trial. At this house they, as usual, demanded arms, which the inhabitant refused; the resistance was fatal: as the insurgents could not force the door, Brandreth went round, and breaking a window, introduced himself into the room where the owner was. The Learned Counsel then mentioned the murder that was committed, with the saying of Brandreth, that he had shot one man already, and would any one that opposed him. From the house of Epworth they proceeded to that of Mr. Fletcher, and thence to Butterly Iron-works. Before they arrived at that place, there appeared great uncertainty in their movements, great doubts as to their proceedings, and despondency as to their success; they were not joined by the numbers they expected. On their way to Nottingham, at a place called Greenwich, the two parties which he had formerly mentioned formed a junction; but being still wavering in their resolution, from the want of previous success, they sent out scouts, of whom one was George Weightman, to learn if the others whom they expected were advancing from Nottingham; he took a horse out of the stable of a person at that place, and proceeded towards Nottingham on this mission; in the mean time the main body remained under the command of the prisoner at the bar, who was called their captain. The party were at this time completely organized; they had not only a leader in chief, but inferior officers to execute his commands, and to keep the insurgents in the ranks; these latter were to bring up the rear, to collect stragglers, and compel those who wished to leave them back into the ranks. The intended fugitives were told that they must proceed, and that to desert would endanger their lives: the command was threatening and peremptory. In this manner the party advanced to Langley-bridge. George Weightman, who had been sent to bring tidings of their expected adherents, here joined them; and whatever representation he gave to the prisoner, Brandreth endeavoured to encourage them, and said all was going on well; that the soldiers were starved and discontented, and that Nottingham was already taken. Many here relented and deserted, notwithstanding every effort employed to keep them together. They then proceeded

proceeded to Eastwood, though reduced in numbers. These proceedings took from Sunday till Tuesday morning. In the mean time notice had been given to the magistrates of the neighbourhood of Nottingham of the advance of such a body of insurgents. One of the magistrates rode out and found the party in a most miserable plight, dispersed or dispersing; he saw the remains of their recent progress, and of their terrified retreat; he saw arms of all kinds, guns, pikes, pistols, and other instruments left on the field, like the wrecks of a dispersed army. That the prisoner was there, that he was the leader and encourager of the insurrection, that he was what was called the Nottingham Captain, that he organized the party, that he formed the order of march, that he shewed the plans and maps by which he was guiding them on, there could be no doubt. Some of the witnesses might not be able to identify his person, because, by allowing his beard to grow, and appearing as he now did in Court, he had somewhat changed himself from what he was, and took every means of concealing his identity. This, however, could not avail, as sufficient evidence would be brought that he was the same person who was at the head of the party, and directed their motions."

The results of the TRIALS have been already given in pp. 358, 359.

Before we detail the circumstances that attended the last awful scenes of this distressing drama, we must mention a few particulars of the conduct of the prisoners.

Soon after his fate had been sealed by the verdict of a jury, Brandreth expressed himself satisfied that his trial was a fair one; that his counsel had exerted themselves to the utmost in his behalf, and that although death was an event difficult to view with indifference, yet he was prepared to meet it with resignation, and had no reason to impugn the justice by which he was condemned. Afterwards his manners and declarations assumed a different character. He no longer admitted the justice of his sentence, but, on the contrary, said that he had fallen a victim to the stratagems of a party faction—that he had been led on by the influence of Oliver, a spy, and others, to the fate which awaited him, and the real sinners had escaped. This unaccountable transition from conduct which might fairly be called rational, to that which was the very reverse, excited some suspicion as to the cause, and an investigation took place, which solved all doubts. It turned out that the cell in which Brandreth was placed was so situated as to admit of communication with the debtors confined in the prison, whose voices could not alone be heard, but who had an opportunity of pushing under the door any paper which they might consider

expedient. These persons were heard to call out, "Brandreth, die firm—assert, as the truth is, that Oliver was the cause of your conduct, and that but for his machinations you might yet be free." Brandreth listened to these suggestions, and acted accordingly.

The Rev. Mr. Pickering afterwards conversed with him on his observations respecting Oliver, and shewed him, by a comparison of dates, the impossibility of his having been at all influenced by him. Brandreth at last admitted this to be true, and declined any further conversation on the subject. On being pressed to disclose his motives for the course which he took, he said that was a matter between himself and his Maker, to whom he had already opened his heart. He wished that no question might be asked him which went to involve others. He was answerable for the crimes he had himself committed, and hoped he should die as became a Christian. With regard to the murder of Mrs. Hepworth's servant, that he did not seem to view in the light of a crime. He appeared to think himself rather in the state of a general officer, who has been assigned a certain duty, in the furtherance of which he must waive all minor considerations. This accounts for his expressions when upbraided with the act at the time by Thomas Turner. "It was my duty!" he said. Throughout, in fact, he seems to have had no consciousness of moral guilt, but viewed his offences entirely as political. His mind was at all times cool and collected; his answers to questions quick and apposite; the tones of his voice were deep and sonorous, but not unpleasing. He was evidently much hurt when viewed as a mere object of idle curiosity, and looked sternly in the faces of those who occasionally gazed upon him. The language of kindness always, however, softened the asperity of his eye. His pipe was his constant solace and companion, and when not engaged in prayer he engaged himself in writing on the blank pages of the list of witnesses who were subpoenaed on his trial, and with which he had been furnished. This led to a belief that he was writing the history of his life; but we have seen the book in question, which he has directed to be sent to his wife, together with other things. His writings consist of prayers of his own composition, written with great energy.

It had been said that Brandreth was a native of Ireland, and that at different periods of his life he got his bread as a drover, a whitesmith, a sailor, and a stocking maker. That he had filled the last three characters seems to be distinctly ascertained; but he was generally thought to be an Exeter man. In the very brief accounts which he has given of himself, he has said he was sent to school by his parents

rents when young, and might have received a good education, had he been disposed to profit by the opportunities afforded him for acquiring knowledge. He possessed a vigorous, but uncultivated mind.

Having thus given a sketch of Brandreth's conduct previous to the morning of execution, we now turn to William Turner and Isaac Ludlam. These men, like Brandreth, had heard the advice respecting Oliver, but both the one and the other denied any knowledge of him, saying, that "Old Tom Bacon" (one of the prisoners) "was the cause of their fall." Ludlam always took the lead in their prayers, and spoke with great vehemence. They had interviews in the course of the week with the members of their respective families. They were themselves firmer than might have been expected, but the agonizing feelings of their friends beggar all description.

The night of Thursday was passed by Ludlam and Turner in prayer and other devout exercises. They retired to bed, but did not sleep. Early in the morning they sung a psalm, and endeavoured to improve the little time that remained to them. At ten they were visited by the Rev. Mr. Pickering, who found them calm and resigned.

The Chaplain having finished his visit to these men, proceeded to Brandreth, whose demeanour we have already described. During his absence Ludlam prayed with Turner, and in so audible a voice, that many of his words could be heard in the passages of the prison.

The hour for proceeding to the Chapel having arrived, all the prisoners in the gaol, except the debtors, were sent thither. Turner and Ludlam were then brought down from their room to be conducted to the same place. Turner looked dreadfully agitated. Ludlam was more composed. On entering the yard, George Weightman came up and shook hands with Turner. He did the same by Ludlam, who followed a few paces behind. Weightman was much affected, but did not speak further than to utter a short sympathizing ejaculation. Turner and Ludlam then ascended the steps leading to the Chapel. Brandreth appeared the next moment walking up the yard with his usual indifference. He followed the others into the Chapel, where, after the service, the sacrament was administered. All the prisoners manifested proper feelings of self-humiliation, and on coming from the Chapel were dissolved in tears.

At ten o'clock in the morning, a detachment of dragoons had been marched to Nun's Green, the street in which the prison stands. The duty assigned to them was to keep the carriages from passing that way till after the execution.—During

the execution they were especially charged to keep at a distance, as the Civil power was considered fully equal to the important business of the day. The drop was enclosed by special constables, and in the rear of these the javelin-men, on horseback, took their station. Several constables were placed in different situations near the prison, for the purpose of checking any disorder that might arise, but not the smallest apprehension of an attempt at rescue was for a moment entertained.

The scaffold usually in use for executions in Derby had been erected in the early part of the morning, immediately close to a door about 10 feet from the ground, constructed on purpose for the passage of the condemned to death.

The Prisoners were expected to leave the Chapel at about a quarter before twelve. They, however, still remained there, when Mr. Simpson, the Under Sheriff, arrived to demand their bodies, which he did in the following terms, addressing himself to Mr. Eaton:—

"Jailer.—In the name of the High Sheriff for the county of Derby, as his Under Sheriff, I command you to bring forth upon the Scaffold, the bodies of Jeremiah Brandreth, William Turner, and Isaac Ludlam, the elder, that their several sentences of death, for the High Treasons of which they have been convicted, may be executed forthwith."

To this the usual answer of form was given. Mr. Simpson passed into the prison, and an intimation was given to the Chaplain that he waited.

To the door of the cell the sledge had previously been brought; it was turned the flat side upwards, and the horse was now attached to it. Brandreth came into the yard before the others, and immediately seated, or rather tumbled, himself on it, at the same time calling out, "you must hold my hand, or I shall fall off." He was held on each hand, and immediately dragged round the yard. As he passed, he nodded to the other prisoners in the road, and said, "God be with you all, and with me too!" He passed from the hurdle into the passage of the prison, where in a few minutes he was joined by Turner, who, on being asked how he felt himself, replied with some vivacity, "Why, I feel better than I could expect; I prayed for fortitude, and I hope I shall die content." He was then asked how he felt in his mind, whether he felt as if he should be happy. He answered, "he had prayed devoutly for forgiveness, and hoped for an answer, but he did not feel it within him." Brandreth took him by the hand, and they kissed each other. When they had thus embraced, Brandreth addressed his fellow-sufferers, while Ludlam was undergoing the first part of his sentence, that of being drawn on the hurdle: "Well," he

he said, "we shall now soon be above the sky, where there will be joy and glory for ever and ever in the presence of Jesus Christ." "Yes," Turner replied, with enthusiasm, "there will be no sorrow there, all will be joy and felicity." The Chaplain encouraged these hopes, and assisted them with other consoling reflections till Ludlam was brought to the door of the passage. On entering from the yard he passed Brandreth and Turner, and did not take any part in the conversation just described, and which still continued. Brandreth declared he was quite ready to die; he did not feel any dread of it at all. Ludlam having passed them, praying to himself, said,—“I suppose I may take a turn or two here, up and down the passage;” and to this no objection was made: but he had passed but once up, when they were summoned to the scaffold.

After a momentary pause, Mr. Pickering passed up the ladder with Brandreth, preceded by the executioner and his assistants.

On mounting the scaffold, Brandreth exclaimed, "God be with you all, and Lord Castlereagh too." When his head was passed through the cord, and the knot placed behind the left ear, the word was given for William Turner to be brought up; he ascended the ladder with a faltering step, and on reaching the platform, called out, with an air of wildness, "This is all Oliver and the Government; the Lord have mercy on my soul!" The halter was then placed about his neck, and he joined with the Minister in prayer.

The third sufferer, Isaac Ludlam, was now brought up the ladder; he prayed, as he passed up, and while the rope was being placed about his neck, raised his voice in humble supplication to Heaven, in the following terms:—"O Lord, forgive my sins, and receive my soul, and grant that I may meet all this great concourse of people in Heaven. Bless the King of this nation, bless the people, bless all the people, high and low, rich and poor, bound and free; yea, bless all, from the King upon his throne down to the meanest subject in the realm, and may this awful dispensation be made a blessing to thousands and tens of thousands. O Lord, receive my spirit." After a few moments, perceiving the Chaplain was reading, he stopped, and joined the others in their responses. When the Minister had ceased to read, the three culprits joined with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer; after which the Reverend Gentleman took his leave. The executioners put the caps on the heads of the unhappy men, and pulled them over their faces. Each of them exclaimed at this moment, "Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit!" They continued to call on their Creator and Redeemer for mercy; and Ludlam was once more giving ut-

terance to the last part of the prayer above inserted, when, at 25 minutes before one, the bolt was drawn, and they were launched into eternity. Brandreth was scarcely convulsed for a moment; Turner moved but little; Ludlam struggled for several minutes after his two fellow-sufferers were motionless.

The bodies hung for half an hour. The platform was now raised, and saw-dust strewed over it. The bench and block were then brought up, as were two axes, two sharp knives, and a basket to receive the head.

The body of Brandreth was then cut down, and laid on the bench. The cap was removed from the head; and the neck having been pressed close on the block, at 25 minutes after one the executioner struck the blow. The head was not at once detached from the body; the blow appeared feeble to the populace than it really was, and a groan of disapprobation and horror was the consequence. The assistant, however, with one of the knives, instantly completed what had not been accomplished by the axe. The head fell in the basket, and the hangman, seizing it by the hair, held up the ghastly countenance of the Nottingham Captain to the view of the multitude. He proceeded with it to the left, to the right, and to the front of the scaffold, bearing the trunkless ball in his hand, and exclaiming, at each place, "Behold the head of the traitor Jeremiah Brandreth." The head was then carefully deposited in a coffin, which immediately afterwards received the body. The lid was then placed on it, and the heads of Turner and Ludlam were taken off and exhibited in precisely the same manner.

At two o'clock the Prison caravan, in which the prisoners were conveyed to the Court-house to take their trials, during the late commission, was drawn up under the scaffold, and the coffins (on the lids of which were written with chalk, in large letters, the respective names of the sufferers) were lowered down and placed in it, the javelin-men forming a circle to keep off the crowd. The bodies were then, without being stripped, and, in fact, without any further ceremony, conveyed to St. Werburgh's Church, at the back of which one deep grave was dug, and the whole of the criminals deposited in it: Brandreth at the bottom, and Turner and Ludlam above him. The crowd was excessive, but no expression passed, from whence an improper feeling could be inferred. There was no burial service.

Nothing could exorcise the horror which the whole scene excited, and as this has been the first instance of the sort, of men being convicted of levying war against the King since 1745—so we hope it will be the last.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

"*Windsor Castle, Nov. 4.* His Majesty has passed the last month in a very tranquil manner, and continues to enjoy a firm state of health: his Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

We ought to have recorded in our last the election of Mr. Alderman Christopher Smith to the Civic Chair. A poll was demanded on the 29th of September, the day when the Livery assembled to return two persons to the Court of Aldermen, from whom to select one to fill that distinguished office. The poll continued open seven days, when Messrs. Aldermen Smith and Atkins were returned with a triumphant majority over the late Lord Mayor and Mr. Ald. Goodbehere: and the Court of Ald. returned Mr. Ald. Smith Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Sept. 23. As some workmen were digging for the foundation of a building, in the cellar of the old Dolphin Inn, *Cambridge*, about four feet from the surface they found the mouldered remains of a leather bag, out of which fell a parcel of gold rings, containing precious stones, in very ancient setting; also some old silver coins, and other articles of value, the whole of which will perhaps not be known. The workmen beginning to quarrel about the booty, news of the discovery reached the owner of the estate, who has recovered a part of the property. It consists of the following curious reliques, which have remained buried 550 years, about seventeen years before the foundation of the University:—1. A sapphire, rudely set in its natural form, in a ring of pure gold, weighing, with the stone, 2 dwts. 2 gr.—2. An amethyst ditto, weighing 2 dwts. 8 gr.—3. Ditto ditto, weighing 1 dwt. 19 gr.—4. Ruby ditto, weighing 25 gr.—5. Small gem, unknown, weighing with the ring, 21 gr.—6. Large brooch of pure gold, mounted in silver, the silver being completely mineralized; originally studded with rubies, one of which remains; the whole of curious workmanship; its weight equals 1oz. wanting only 23gr.—7. Small brilliant gold fleur de lis, broken from some trinket that has disappeared.—8. A piece of coral set in silver.—9. A collection of silver pennies of Henry the Third, struck in his fifty-first year; about which time they seem to have been buried.

Oct. 3. This morning the corning-house of the gunpowder works belonging to John Hall, esq. at *Ore*, near Faversham, containing about 12 barrels of powder, blew up with a dreadful explosion, which destroyed every part of the building. Three men, employed in it at the time, were literally blown to pieces.

Oct. 7. This night Thomas Hall, aged about 70 years, and Mary Grant, his housekeeper, of about the same age, who

had many years resided by themselves, in a very lonely cottage in *Theddlethorpe*, about 12 miles from Louth, were most inhumanly murdered by some diabolical monster or monsters in human shape, who entered by a breach made in the back wall of the house, for the bloody purpose. The bodies, particularly that of Hall, were dreadfully mangled, owing, as there is reason to believe, to the vigorous defence which he made. Money and notes were found scattered about, whence it is supposed that the murderers were disturbed before they had time to secure their plunder.

Oct. 11. The coal-owners of the rivers Tyne and Wear, the body of them most extensively benefited by Sir Humphrey Davy's safety-lamps for preventing explosions in coal-mines, have shewn their sense of the importance of the discovery to their interests, and those of humanity, by presenting Sir Humphrey with a handsome service of plate, of the value of nearly 2000*l.* The ceremony of the presentation of it took place this day, when a grand dinner was given to Sir Humphrey at Newcastle.

Nov. 5. A disturbance took place at *Brighton*, in consequence of a tumultuous crowd of persons having assembled to celebrate the anniversary of Gunpowder Treason. In order to prevent disturbance, the High Constable assembled his officers, who were stationed on the Steyne, where more than 200 persons had collected, having with them great quantities of fireworks, a pitch-barrel, and other combustible materials, intending to set them on fire. In consequence of an attempt on the part of the peace-officers to seize these materials, a general riot took place, and the officers were unable to disperse the mob, many of them being wounded with stones flung at them by persons in the crowd; and the house of one of those who were struck, William Williams, was attacked, his windows being broken. The constables, being unable to repress the disturbance, were obliged to call in the assistance of the military, and to apply to the magistrates. About half-past nine the magistrate read the Riot Act, and while reading it a stone was flung at him, and went close to his head; and another struck the High Constable. A short time after, the military, being stationed on the Steyne, were attacked with stones; and in advancing upon the mob, a man named Thomas Rowles was killed in the confusion by one of the soldiers named White. Under the circumstances of the case, a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the constable Williams and the soldier. The men have been admitted to bail, having given security for their appearance at the assizes.

The

The Bridge over the *Irwell*, communicating between Salford and Strangeways, is now completed. It is an elegantly neat structure, of cast iron, of one arch of 120 feet span, and may deservedly be considered as a proof of the decided superiority of cast-iron bridges, in the essential points of economy and facility of execution, the abutments and bridge having been completed in the short period of eight months; and with a slightness of scaffolding, and limited number of workmen, truly astonishing; as, after the completion of the abutments, not more than from six to ten men were employed to fix the scaffolding and complete the iron-work. The erection of this bridge was contracted for by the Coalbrook Dale Company.

The Corporation of *Norwich* have voted a piece of plate, value 25 guineas, to Dr. Rigby and his lady, as a memento of the birth at one time of their four children: the event is to be recorded in the City books, and inscribed with the names of the children on the plate. (See pp. 273. 478.)

Two trials which took place at the late Assizes for *Staffordshire*, have excited a more than ordinary sensation. The one was that of two soldiers, John Hall and Patrick Morrison, who, in a drunken frolick, took a shilling from a labourer named Read, who, at the instigation of George Roberts, keeper of the prison at *Wolverhampton*, founded upon this circumstance a charge of highway robbery. The men were convicted, and left for execution. The real facts of their case having, however, been made known to some benevolent characters at *Wolverhampton*, a respite, and subsequently a free pardon, was obtained for the soldiers. The conduct of Roberts is now under investigation by the magistrates of the county.

The second case was that of Abraham Thornton, of *Castle Bromwich*, who was tried for rape and murder, committed on the body of Mary Ashford, a young woman, whose fate has excited the deepest horror and sympathy. In spite of very strong circumstantial evidence, Thornton was acquitted; but the verdict was by no means satisfactory to the county; indeed, we may say, to the country at large; and in consequence the nearest of kin to the unfortunate girl obtained a writ of appeal, upon which Thornton was again taken into custody, to undergo another trial, which, by the antient law of England, the next heir of the murdered person is entitled to institute.—The plea of Thornton was received in the Court of King's Bench Nov. 17, where an immense crowd was attracted by the novelty and peculiar circumstances of the case. The record, stating that he was appealed for the murder, and containing an exact copy of the indictment, was read by Mr. Le Blanc, clerk in the

Crown-office, who concluded by saying, "Are you guilty, or not guilty, of the said murder whereof you stand so appealed?" Mr. Reader, one of the counsel for the prisoner, put into the prisoner's hand a paper from which he read, "Not guilty — and I am ready to defend the same with my body." Mr. Reader had likewise handed a pair of gloves to the prisoner, one of which he put on, and the other, in pursuance of the old form, he threw down for the appellant to take up. It was not taken up; and Mr. Reader moved that it should be kept in the custody of the Officer of the Court. Mr. Ashford, the appellant, was then formally called into Court; and Mr. Clarke, his counsel, said, "I must confess I am surprised that the charge against the prisoner should be put to issue in this way. The Trial by Battle is an obsolete practice which has long since been out of use; and it would appear to me extraordinary indeed, if the person who has murdered the sister, should, as the law exists in these enlightened times, be allowed to prove his innocence by killing the brother — or at least by an attempt to do so. It will be for the Court to determine, under all the circumstances, whether they will permit a battle to be waged in this case or not. The Court will, no doubt, look to the person of the appellant, and seeing that he is weak of body, few in years, and in other qualities by no means capable of combating in battle with the appellee, they will, perhaps, not permit the issue to be put upon personal contest." Mr. Reader suggested that the only course of proceeding which his learned friend could take was to put in a counter-plea; and Mr. Clarke, on the question being put to him by Lord Ellenborough, humbly moved, on the part of the appellant, that he might have time to plead. The request was acceded to, and Saturday, Nov. 22, appointed to put in the counterplea; on which day the parties appearing in Court, the counterplea was read, stating that Thornton ought not to be admitted to wage battle in this appeal, because there were, and still are, violent and strong presumptions and proofs, that he was and is guilty of the felony and murder so charged against him. [The circumstances of the case were then stated.] Mr. Reader, considering that the case could not come to issue in the present term, applied to the Court for time until the second day of next term; and added, that it might be necessary for him to have the record of the acquittal on the indictment, because a great part of what the Court had heard ("my learned friend," Mr. Reader observed, "says all")—he would not say all, but a great part, infinitely the greater, did undoubtedly appear at the trial.—Time was given as required.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 25. *The Father and his Children*; a Melo-Drama, from the French.

Nov. 5. *A Friend Indeed!* a Musical Entertainment, in two Acts, by Mr. C. Dibdin; the Music by Whitaker.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Oct. 29. *The Falls of Clyde*; a Melo-Drama. The Dialogue by Mr. Soane, jun. the Music by Mr. T. Cooke.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign Office, Oct. 14. Charles Mauners St. George, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Stockholm.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Oct. 20. Adm. Sir George Campbell, K. C. B. Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber, vice Charles Herbert, esq. deceased.

Foreign Office, Nov. 1. Alexander Ferrer, esq. Consul for the Ports of Rotterdam, Helvoet, Dordrecht, Schiedam, and the Brill.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The Right Rev. Dr. W. Bennet, Bp. of Cloyne, President of the Dublin Library, vice Right Hon. J. P. Curran, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Brereton, LL. B. Second Master of Bedford School, vice Abbot, dec.

Rev. C. Barker, M. A. Master of the Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Brocklebank, B. D. Teversham R. co. Cambridge, vice Slade, res.

Rev. Philip Abbott, Colne Perpetual Curacy, co. Lincoln.

Rev. C. Day, Barton St. Mary, and All Saints, Norfolk, Consolidated Rectories.

Rev. Martin Davy, Waterperry V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, jun. A. M. Hawkhurst R. Kent.

Rev. Simon Webber, B. A. Fonthill Bishop R. Wilts.

Rev. Matthew Hodge, M. A. Fillingham R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. George Shepherd, B. D. Preacher to the Honourable Society of Grays Inn.

Rev. William Jones, B. D. Scartho R. co. Lincoln.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Dromoland, the lady of Sir Edward O'Brien, bart. a dau.—14. At Monreith-house, Lady Maxwell, of Monreith, a dau.—16. At Lewes, the lady of Lieut.-col. Sir Hew Ross, K. C. B. a son.—18. At Brock-house, Essex, the wife of Maj. George Brock, a son.—21. The wife of Rev. John Russell, Head Master of the

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

Charter-house, a son.—At Brixton-hill, the wife of Lieut.-col. Mackenzie, a son.—At Chatteris, co. Cambridge, the wife of Rev. Dr. Chatfield, a son, being her 13th child.—At Valenciennes, the wife of Lieut.-col. Bull, C. B. Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.—22. The wife of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. M. P. a dau.—26. At Lisbon, the lady of Brig.-gen. Sir John Campbell, a dau.—27. The wife of B. Pead, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, a dau.—At Castle Craig, Lady Gibson Carmichael, of Skirling, a son.—28. At Wimbledon-house, the wife of Joseph Marryat, esq. M. P. a son.—The wife of Charles Gibson, esq. Myerscough-house, co. Lancaster, a son and heir.—29. At Ormiston-hall, the Countess of Hopetoun, a son.—30. At Merry Oak, Southampton, the wife of George Ede, esq. a son and heir.—At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Inglesfield, R. N. a son.—At Pakenham-hall, Ireland, the Countess of Longford, a son and heir.—31. In Berkeley-square, the wife of F. C. Cavendish, esq. a son and heir.

Lately. The wife of Rev. Dr. Smith, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, a son.—At Madrid, the wife of Hon. J. Meade, British Consul General, a dau.

Nov. 5. At Bath, the wife of Charles Eyston, esq. of Hendred, Berks, a son and heir.—At York, the wife of Capt. Leatham, King's Dragoon Guards, a son.—7. The wife of Alfred Wigan, esq. of Stamford-hill, a son.—At Ropley, Hants, Lady Isabella Douglas, wife of Rev. C. Douglas, a dau.—8. Lady Charles Bentinck, a son.—At Stevenson, the Lady of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, bart. a dau.—9. At Gawthorpe-hall, co. Lancaster, the wife of Robert Shuttleworth, esq. a dau.—10. At Cheveley, the Duchess of Rutland, a son.—11. At Toft-hall, Cheshire, the wife of Ralph Leycester, esq. jun. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Allahabad, Capt. J. Hunter, 29th reg. Native Infantry, to Louisa Maria, second dau. of the late T. Norris, esq. of Croom-hill, Greenwich.

Sept. 13. At Paris, at the British Ambassador's, Capt. Acton, Cavalry Lancers, son of Gen. Acton, to Charlotte, only dau. of Dr. Clugston, late of Bombay.

16. Lieut.-col. Wilson, of the Leeward Island Staff, to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of Philip Germaine, esq. of St. Kitt's.

29. William Lynch, esq. of Morden-hall, Surrey, to Margaret, second dau. of Lewis Innes, esq. of Balogie, co. Aberdeen.

30. At Florence, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, to the Prince of Carignan Savoy.

Oct. 1. Mr. H. Wakefield, of Hatton Garden, Surgeon, son of the late Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. to Harriet, dau. of the late Thomas Pomeroy, esq.

Lees

Lees Shaw, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, son of the late R. Shaw, esq. of Dublin, to Caroline Cecilia, eldest dau. of W. Chippindall, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Rev. J. Ingram, Rector of Greys, and Keeper of the Archives in Oxford University, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Dr. Taylor, of Keith, co. Bamff.

2. Philip Prince, esq. of His Majesty's Customs, to Mary, eldest daughter; and Thomas Trenham Irish, esq. surgeon, of Stamford-street, to Anne, dau. of Edward Cowling, esq. of Bedford-house, Streatham.

Rev. Frederick Leicester, Fellow of Christ Church College, Cambridge, to Margaret Maria, second dau. of J. Ferard, esq. of Highbury.

4. James Gordon Duff, esq. of Madeira, and of Brunswick-square, London, to Frances, second dau. of James Williamson, esq. of Tavistock-square.

J. Ede, esq. of Ridgeway-castle, Hants, to Catherine, youngest dau. of G. B. Wright, esq. of Polygon-house, Southampton.

6. At the Earl of Suffolk's, Charlton, Rev. Edward Ryder, to Miss Eliza Howard.

7. John Rasbeller, esq. of Farm-hall, co. Huntingdon, and of Croxton, Norfolk, to Mrs. Sherrard, relict of P. C. Sherrard, esq. of Upper Harley-street, and of Glatton, co. Huntingdon.

Capt. John Bastard, R. N. of Sharp-ham, Devon, M. P. to Frances, eldest dau. of the late B. Wade, esq. of New Grange, co. York.

Jonathan Andrew, esq. of Hendham-hall, co. Lancaster, to Hannah, only dau. of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Liverpool.

9. T. Warre, esq. of George-street, Hanover-square, to Louisa Sarah, eldest dau. of Sir R. George, bart. of Park-place.

John Sim, M. D. of Greville-street, Hatton Garden, to Ann Eliza, eldest dau. of James Clark, M. D. of Dominica.

13. Maj.-gen. Darling, Dep.-adj.-gen. to Eliza, second dau. of the late Lieut.-col. Dumaresq.

15. J. Clementson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster, to Eliza, third dau. of Sir T. Turton, bart. of Felcourt, Surrey.

Rev. Arthur Hyde, of Killarney, to Frances, eldest dau. of Sir H. Crofton, bart.

16. Lieut.-col. D'Arcy, Royal Artillery, to Lady Catherine Georgiana West, dau. of the late Earl Delawarr.

Edmund Antrobus, esq. nephew of Sir E. Antrobus, bart. to Anne, only dau. of Hon. Hugh Lindsay, of Plaistow-lodge.

Rear Adm. Sir Philip Charles Durham, K. C. B. to Ann Isabella, only child of Sir J. Henderson, bart. of Fordel, co. Fife.

18. Hon. Capt. J. A. Maude, K. N. to Miss Albina Broderick, second dau. of the Archbishop of Cashel.

19. Capt. Provo W. P. Wallis, R. N. to Juliana, second dau. of the late Archdeacon Massey.

21. Lord Selsey, to the Hon. Anna Maria Louisa Irby, youngest dau. of Lord Boston. Maj. James Simpson, of Iver-house, Bucks, late of the Madras Light Cavalry, to Miss Theodosia Graves, of Camberwell.

22. M. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Eliza, second dau. of L. Salomons, esq. of Bury-street.

At Paris, at the British Ambassador's, John Hine, esq. Captain in the East India Company's marine service, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Petrie, esq. formerly in the Company's Civil service, and one of the Supreme Council at Calcutta.

23. Ponsonby Sheppard, of Waterford, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Mary Susanna, dau. of Fiennes Trotman, esq. of Siston-court, co. Gloucester.

27. William Bayley, esq. of Bunbury, in Cheshire, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Harwood, of Stawley, in Somersetshire, the historian of Lichfield.

28. H. Metcalfe Wardle, esq. of Warrington, co. Oxford, to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Willis, of Bletchley, Bucks.

Rev. J. Coane, youngest son of C. Coane, esq. of Bath, to Elvira Elizabeth Sheldon, only dau. of the late Maj. Impey, 86th reg.

Eustace Wigzell, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Eliza, youngest dau. of Maj.-gen. Remington, Royal Artillery.

At Dresden, the Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, to the Princess Maria Anne Caroline of Saxony.

30. Charles Stock, esq. of Codham-hall, Essex, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of W. Rankin, esq. of Lyons, in the same county.

Lately—Rev. George Cookson, youngest son of Rev. Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Strother Ancrum, esq. of Canonbury-grove, Middlesex.

Lieut.-gen. Frederick Augustus Wetherall, of Castlebar-house, Ealing, to Mrs. Broad, widow of Maj. Broad, and second dau. of W. Mair, esq. of Kensington.

Frederick Murgatroyd, esq. of Christ's-hospital, London, to Elizabeth, second surviving dau. of Mrs. Harndon, of Northcockenden-hall, Essex.

Nov. 5. Jonathan Henry Key, esq. of Hampstead, and of Rockcliff-cottage, Hants, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lionel Lampet, esq. of Bridgnorth, Salop.

6. At St. George's Bloomsbury, Bonamy Dobree, esq. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Locke, esq.

At Plympton St. Mary, the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of St. Breoke and St. Ervan, to Katharine, eldest dau. of Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Plympton.

11. Mr. Walter Mason, youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Cox Mason, Lecturer of Bermondsey, to Miss Catharine Bureby, of Selborne, Hants, niece of the late Richard Bureby, esq. banker, of Portsmouth.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS, M. D.

William-Charles Wells, M. D. F. R. S. L. and E. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and one of the Physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, was born in Charlestown, South Carolina, in May 1757, and was the second son, but fourth child, of Robert and Mary Wells, both natives of Scotland, who settled in Carolina in 1753. His father, who had been originally a merchant, and afterwards carried on the businesses of a bookseller and bookbinder, and printer of a newspaper, with considerable success, appears to have been possessed of more than common talents and attainments, and his mother to have been generous and high-minded: and both of them were the objects of his esteem and gratitude, and tender filial affection, as long as he lived. Before he was eleven years old he was sent to Scotland to a considerable grammar school at Dumfries, then kept by a Mr. George Chapman, where he remained nearly two years and a half; and at the expiration of that time had finished the usual course of studies pursued there. In the autumn of 1770 he went to Edinburgh, and attended several of the lower classes of the University. At this time he was first acquainted with Mr. David Hume and Mr. William Miller, now better known by the title of Lord Glenlee, who afterwards became two of his most intimate friends; and to his intercourse with whom he was accustomed to attribute the most beneficial effects upon his character, and for whose good offices he entertained, in all circumstances, the most lively gratitude. He returned to Charlestown, in South Carolina, in 1771; and soon after his return was placed as an apprentice with Dr. Alexander Garden, at that time the chief practitioner of Physic there, and well known to Naturalists by his communications to the Royal Society. During three years of the time he was with him, he has said, that he studied so diligently, that, though quite unassisted, he acquired perhaps more knowledge than in any three subsequent years of his life. In 1775, soon after the commencement of the American war, he left Charlestown suddenly, and came to London. He had been called upon to sign a paper denominated "The Association," the object of which was to unite the people in a resistance to the claims of the British Government. He was a conscientious and zealous friend to those claims, and could not therefore sign the paper without a violation of principle; and this, neither the authority of his master, nor the remonstrances of his friends, could induce him to commit. In the beginning of the winter

of that year he went to Edinburgh, and commenced his medical studies, with the view of taking a degree. He was happy in the opportunity which this afforded him of cultivating his friendship with Mr. David Hume and Mr. Miller, with whom he had kept up a correspondence while he was in Carolina, and of gaining a third most intimate and constant friend, the present Dr. Robertson Barclay. He studied there three winters, and passed his preparatory trials in the summer of 1778, but did not then graduate. In the autumn he returned to London, and attended a course of Dr. William Hunter's lectures, took instructions in practical Anatomy, and became a surgeon's pupil at Bartholomew's Hospital. Early in 1779 he went to Holland as surgeon to a Scotch regiment in the service of the United Provinces. At first he passed his time agreeably; but, having received ill treatment from his commanding officer, he, with that spirit and decision which characterized him through life, resigned his commission, and on the day on which he received his dismissal from the service challenged the officer who had ill treated him, and who had now the meanness to attempt to punish him for military insubordination, after he had ceased to be subject to military authority; but avoided exposing his own person to the danger which would have arisen from accepting the challenge. Immediately afterwards, in the beginning of the year 1780, he went to Leyden, where he was principally employed in preparing an Inaugural Thesis, which was published at Edinburgh in the autumn of that year, when he took the degree of Doctor in Medicine: the subject of this Thesis was *Cold*. At this time the friendship between him and Dr. Lister commenced, which continued without interruption to his death. They had been introduced to one another by their common friend, the late Dr. James Currie, the author of "Medical Reports," and the biographer and editor of Burns. In the beginning of 1781 he went to Carolina, which was then in the possession of the King's troops, in order to arrange the affairs of his family, and was there at the same time an officer in a corps of volunteers; a printer, a bookseller, and a merchant, a trustee for some of his father's friends in England for the management of affairs of considerable importance in Carolina; and on one occasion exercised, at the instance of the Colonel Commandant of the militia, the office of Judge Advocate, in conducting a prosecution in a general court martial of militia officers. In this prosecution he succeeded, though opposed

opposed by two of the principal lawyers in Charlestown, and maintained his composure and self-possession in spite of every effort to load him with reproach, and to intimidate him. It would not be easy to mention an instance of greater vigour and variety of talent than the exercise, at the same time, of these numerous and different occupations displays. In December 1782, it having become necessary for the King's troops to evacuate Charlestown, he went to St. Augustine in East Florida. He here edited a weekly newspaper, which was the first that had ever been published in that country. On this occasion a circumstance occurred, which exhibited in a striking manner the activity and perseverance of his mind. He had brought from Charlestown a printing press, which had been taken to pieces in order to be transported more readily, and a pressman. He had had no doubt that the pressman could easily put the pieces together, but was now told that this was the business of a press-joiner, and that a pressman knew nothing about the matter. He found among some books he had brought with him one called a "Printer's Grammar," containing rude cuts of a printer's press; and by studying this book diligently for several days, he succeeded, with the help of a Negro carpenter, in putting the press into working order. He became captain of a corps of volunteers, and manager of a company of young officers, who had agreed to act plays for the benefit of the poorest of the loyal Refugees from Carolina and Georgia; and occasionally an actor himself. He had great success in Lusignan in Zara, and in Old Norval in Douglas; but did not succeed in Castalio in the Orphan; and failed, as might be expected by those who knew him, in Comedy. In 1784 he left St. Augustine, and came to London, and at that time became acquainted with Dr. Baillie, which acquaintance ripened into a most intimate, steady, and affectionate friendship. In the spring of 1785 he spent three months at Paris, and in the autumn of that year fixed himself in London as a physician. His father, who had resided in this country from the beginning of the American war, had, during it, been so successful in business as to realize about 20,000*l.*; but, from giving too great credit, his circumstances became embarrassed about this time. In consequence of this Dr. Wells, at his first outset as a physician in London, was obliged to borrow of one of his friends 130*l.* and to make subsequent loans of other friends, until his debts amounted to 600*l.* But these loans constituted the whole of his debts; and he never suffered a tradesman who called for money to go away without it. He scarcely took a fee for the first

few years of his being in London; and he had been ten years in it before his receipts from every source amounted to 250*l. per annum.* In the next five years he was enabled to pay off a part of his debt; and he had the satisfaction, before his death, of having discharged his whole debt, interest as well as principal; of having realized something that must be called a capital, though a very small one; and of being in the receipt of an income from his practice, which to a person of his moderate wants, and a bachelor, was abundant. It should be mentioned, that he never omitted to pay the income and property taxes with the most scrupulous exactness; and that during a part of the time in which his income was very confined, he allowed an annuity of 20*l.* to a relation in dependent circumstances.

In 1788 he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and was one of those Licentiates who in 1793 addressed a letter to the President and Fellows, claiming admission into the College, and founding their claim upon the charter by which the College was incorporated. Soon after the decision upon this claim in the Court of King's Bench, in the case of Dr. Stanger, he applied, in 1797, to the College for admission to an examination, in order that, if his fitness should be ascertained, he might be admitted a Fellow. This application was in strict conformity to a bye-law, by which, from the stress which was laid upon it by Lord Kenyon and the other Judges, and by Mr. Erskine, the leading Counsel for the College in Dr. Stanger's case, it was believed that the College would be governed. He was not admitted to an examination. This gave occasion to his very able Letter to Lord Kenyon. About four years ago he received a message from the President of the College, enquiring if he had any desire to become a Fellow, to which he answered that he had none.

In 1790 he was appointed one of the Physicians to the Finsbury Dispensary, and remained so until 1798. In 1793 he was admitted into the Royal Society of London. In 1798 he was elected Assistant Physician to St Thomas's Hospital; and in 1800 became one of the Physicians. In this last year, 1800, he was seized with a slight fit of apoplexy. This determined him to adopt a most abstemious mode of living; so that when he was at home, which was perhaps four or five days in the week, he lived upon milk and vegetable substances, and took a very small quantity of these: he had no subsequent attack of apoplexy. From the time, however, of his recovery from that ailment, his health was disordered in various ways, unconnected with his previous illness, and perhaps unconnected with one another.

another. In 1812 he commenced some experiments, with a view of throwing light upon the nature of Dew, a subject which had long engaged his attention. A breathlessness and palpitation of the heart, and swelled feet, took place while he was employed in making these experiments; so that for a time he was obliged to interrupt them. Immediately on this interruption he wrote out a short statement of the facts he had ascertained, and the opinions he had formed, respecting the production of dew, and deposited it with a friend, lest death should surprise him, and the produce of his ingenuity and labour should be lost. He returned to his pursuit with eagerness, while his health was still precarious. When his enquiries were completed, he set about writing his Essay with anxious assiduity, doubtful of his living to finish it; and fancying, as he has expressed it, that each page he wrote was so much gained from oblivion. The mind of every generous reader must sympathize with him in his anxiety while his work was going on, and in his satisfaction when it was completed; though it should not be believed, that his name would have been in danger of being forgotten, if it had not had this additional claim to remembrance. His Essay upon Dew was published in August 1814, and in that year he was admitted into the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1816 the President and Council of the Royal Society of London did him the honour of adjudging to him the gold and silver medals on Count Rumford's donation, for his Essay on Dew. It was impossible for him not to be highly gratified by this satisfactory testimony to the success of his anxious labours. From 1814 to the commencement of his last illness, his health in some respects improved—he was more active, had more strength, and higher spirits; but he remained extremely thin, and was constantly affected with an inability to lie upon the left side, and with swelled feet, and occasionally with palpitation of the heart, and breathlessness. In the beginning of the present year he observed that he frequently, as if by an involuntary act, made a deep and sudden inspiration; but no other new symptom of disorder was observed by him until the beginning of June. He was then several times affected at night with violent pains in his right side while he was lying upon that side, which went off when he turned upon his back. On the 10th or 12th he had one of these attacks. On the 14th he went on a visit for a few days to a friend in the country, and was as cheerful, and apparently as well as usual. On the next day he had no disposition to walk, but exerted himself remarkably to amuse a large company at dinner; in

the evening he was languid and drowsy, went to bed earlier, and slept longer than he was accustomed to do. On the next day he returned to town. He at that time laboured under an inflammatory affection of the chest, and it was feared that when this abated, an effusion of fluid into some part of the cavity of the chest might take place; but it was believed that, though his recovery might be slow, and not complete, he would ultimately recover, and enjoy life on terms on which it would have been a blessing. This continued to be the opinion of his medical friends, Dr. Baillie and Dr. Lister, till the 8th of August, when he was suddenly seized, while he was sitting up, with the sensation of a tremulous motion in the chest, which he referred to the heart, from which time his pulse intermitted. After this no expectation was entertained of his recovery. His life was continued until the evening of the 18th of September; and until very near its termination his mind was clear and active, and his spirits calm and cheerful.

The following is a list of his writings in a chronological order: In 1780 and 1781 he published several small political things without his name. In the latter part of the year 1780 he published an account of Mr. Henry Lawrens, some time President of the American Congress, in the form of a letter, under the signature of Marcus, to the printer of the Public Advertiser.

In 1781 he wrote a political paper of some importance, by the desire of the Commandant of the Garrison of Charlestown, the present Gen. Nesbitt Balfour, on the following occasion. Men of rank in the American service, after having been taken prisoners and sent to their homes under their military paroles, used to make no scruple to appear again in arms against the British Government. The object of this paper was to show, by an appeal to military usage, and the nature of the thing itself, that such conduct subjected them to the punishment of death. The Commandant directed the frequent publication of this paper in the public newspapers; and it is probable that it was owing to this warning that Gen. Balfour, and Lord Moira thought themselves justified in putting to death a Colonel Haynes, the propriety of which act was afterwards a subject of debate in the British Parliament.

In 1792, "An Essay upon single Vision with two Eyes."

In 1794, two letters, in reply to Dr. Darwin's remarks, in his "Zoonomia," upon what Dr. Wells had written in his "Essay upon Vision," on the apparent rotation of bodies, which takes place during the giddiness occasioned by turning ourselves quickly and frequently round. These are contained in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September and October.

In 1795, a Paper, upon the influence which incites the muscles to contract in Mr. Galvani's Experiments.

In 1797, "Experiments upon the Colour of the Blood." These two are published in the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1799, "A Letter to Lord Kenyon, relative to the Conduct of the Royal College of Physicians of London, posterior to the decision of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of Dr. Stanger."

In 1800, "Some Account of the Life of Mr. Anthony Lambert, formerly of Calcutta; and also, "Some Account of Mr. George Wilson, apothecary, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden."

In 1802, "A Biographical Sketch of Dr. George Fordyce."

In 1804, "A short Account of Mr. John Savage, formerly of Charlestown;" and in 1809, "Biographical Memoirs of Dr. David Pitcairn." The five preceding publications appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine.

In 1811, "Some Experiments and Observations on Vision." This was published in the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1813, "A Biographical Sketch of Dr. Andrew Marshal." This was published in the Gentleman's Magazine.

In 1814, "An Essay upon Dew."

In 1815, "An Answer to Remarks in the Quarterly Review upon the Essay on Dew." In the same year, "An Answer to Mr. Prevost's Queries respecting the Explanation of Mr. B. Prevost's Experiments on Dew."

In 1816, "A short Letter on the Condensation of Water upon Glass." These three last appeared in Dr. Thomson's "Annals of Philosophy."

Almost all his writings upon Medical subjects are contained in the second and third volumes of the "Transactions of a Society for the Promotion of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge."

The titles of these writings are,

1. "Observations on Erysipelas."
2. "An Instance of an entire want of Hair in the Human Body."
3. "Observations on the Dropsy which succeeds Scarlet Fever."
4. "A Case of Tetanus, with Observations on the Disease."
5. "A Case of Aneurism of the Aorta, communicating with the Pulmonary Artery."
6. "A Case of considerable Enlargement of the Cæcum and Colon."
7. "A Case of extensive Gangrene of the Cellular Membrane between the Muscles and Skin of the Neck and Chest."
8. "On Rheumatism of the Heart."
9. "On the presence of the Red Matter and Serum of the Blood in the Urine of Dropsy, which has not originated in Scarlet Fever."

10. "Observations on Palmonary Consumption and Intermittent Fever, chiefly as Diseases opposed to each other; with an attempt to arrange several other Diseases, according to the Alliance or Opposition which exists between them, and one or other of the two former."

Besides these, there is a case of Aphonia Spasmodica described by him, and communicated by Dr. Carmichael Smith, in the second volume of the "Medical Communications."

He left behind him many papers; but in the beginning of his illness he directed all which then existed, with one exception, to be destroyed. The paper which he excepted relates to the difference of colour and form between the White and Negro races of men, and will be published. His other papers might have been of great use in accomplishing the literary projects he had formed. One of these, which he had thought of at times for 40 years, was to show that there is a material difference in the manner in which we acquire our ideas of the primary and secondary qualities of matter. He was reading, with a view to publishing upon this subject, when he was attacked by his fatal illness. He had also an intention of composing several papers upon Vision, which he would have presented to the Royal Society, the chief of which would have treated of those phenomena of light which have been denominated by authors, coloured shadows, or ocular spectra. When this should have been done, he intended to have collected all his writings upon Vision into one volume, and to have inscribed it, as a tribute of gratitude, to the memory of Robert Wells, his father. It is not known that he had any other distinct literary projects; but there can be no doubt that his collections upon Medical subjects, which were very large and numerous, would have afforded, in his hands, the materials of many interesting and useful publications.

It would be difficult to delineate fully, and to appreciate exactly, the character of this eminent person. His literary productions have made him well known as a learned and skilful Physician, as an acute and inventive Philosopher, and as a perspicuous, vigorous, and elegant Writer; but those who knew him personally estimate him much more highly than those who are acquainted only with his writings. His powers of mind were strong, acute, comprehensive, and versatile. He was capable of the most close and long-continued attention, and of directing this attention at pleasure. His knowledge was profound, accurate, various, and ready for use. He was not so exact and minute a classical Scholar as English Public Schools and Universities produce, nor a deep

deep Mathematician; but he had read some of the Greek and most of the Latin Classics with great attention, wrote Latin easily and correctly, and had made himself master of the elementary books of the inferior branches of Mathematics. He was well acquainted with Natural Philosophy, and particularly, as his writings show, with Optics; and had learned, by reading, the facts of Modern Chemistry. He was an acute Metaphysician, and intimately versed in the theories of Morals and Politics. He knew with great minuteness History, ancient and modern, civil and literary; was practically as well as theoretically acquainted with Commerce, and had studied Political Economy with considerable attention. But his mind was remarkable, not so much for being stored with particular facts, as with general principles; and the readiness with which new observations were referred to and judged of by those principles, was a matter of surprise to those who heard him converse. He had studied Belles Lettres with great success. He was familiar with the best writers in the English language, and wrote it himself with great purity and with singular perspicuity; and, when the occasion called for it, with force and elegance. His taste was in an extraordinary degree correct; and it is probable that it owed its correctness, in a great measure, to the habit he was in, of exercising it upon every piece of composition which came before him. He seldom read any thing, even in manuscript, without noticing in the margin, not only the errors in fact and reasoning, but those in style.

He was highly interesting in conversation, not only from the information he conveyed, but from the vivacity and acuteness of his remarks; he was fond of making it an exercise of talent, a sort of intellectual fencing match, a trial of skill, a contest for mastery, as well as a means of promoting benevolence and knowledge.

In active life he was remarkable for promptness and decision, which on all great occasions were united with much prudence and caution. He was laboriously diligent; eager, and steady in his pursuits, and less satisfied with any present success, than cheered by it in his attempts to obtain greater. He was frugal, yet liberal; high-minded, and unwilling to be obliged, perhaps uneasy under obligation, but most grateful for kindness; resentful, yet placable; irascible, and indulging his feeling when it arose from trifling causes, but exercising the utmost self-command under very great provocation, if the occasion was important, and propriety required it; indignant at insolence and oppression, and regardless of all personal consequences in the expression of his indignation, but submissive to

the appointments of Heaven, and calm and cheerful under the sufferings which flowed from them: a sense of duty was the paramount feeling in his mind, to which hatred and love, fear and desire, gave way; and which danger and difficulty served only to make more active and vigorous.

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Rochester, Mrs. *Jemima Aug. 30.* Cox, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Hadley Cox, Archdeacon of Bedford, &c.

Sept. 12. At the Cape of Good Hope, Thomas Sheridan, esq. son of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by his first wife, the daughter of Mr. Linley; and the only child of that marriage. Thus in little more than a year have fallen three members of the same family, all well known to the world—the Orator, the Widow (see p. 475), and his Son. He was one of the pupils of the venerable Dr. Parr, from whose tuition he proceeded to Cambridge. For a short time he served in the army, and was with the Earl of Moira as his aide-de-camp in Scotland, when he formed an attachment to the lady he has now left, the daughter of a Scotch gentleman of the name of Calender. The situation held by Mr. Sheridan was that of Colonial Paymaster. Although the state of his health prevented him from sharing, in the usual way, the luxuries of the table, his convivial faculties were as popular at the Cape as those of his father were in England; and his house was frequented with parties from the Garrison and the Civil Department. He has left a widow and several children, two of whom are now at the Cape.

Sept. 15. At Twickenham, aged 58, Mrs. Rachel Pym.

At Oxford, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Howard, who had been confined to her bed by sickness and pains too affecting to be described, for 35 years. Her truly pious conversation was ever the subject of admiration, and the means of edification to her small circle of Christian friends. In 1810 she entirely lost her sight. Her patient and cheerful resignation under her accumulated afflictions, and her lively and unshaken hope of their happy issue, were still, to all who knew her, a convincing proof of what solid internal peace and consolation our Holy Religion affords to all who, like her, have cordially embraced its truths, and practised its precepts. The use of her mental faculties was spared to the last. She lived and died in the communion of the Established Church, sincerely attached to its doctrines and formularies.

At Londonderry, of fever, John Cunningham, esq.

At Arbreath, William Cruickshank, esq. late of Jamaica.

Sept. 16. Aged 38, Mary-Anne, wife of G. Hyde Wellaston, esq. of Chapham Common.

At Bayswater, in her 35th year, the wife of Mr. Alderman Ansley.

At Chesham, Herts, aged 21, Martha, eldest daughter of the late John March, esq. of Harley-street, and of Chapham, Surrey.

At his seat, Frampton Court, aged 60, Nathaniel Clifford, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant, for the county of Gloucester.

At Pappleswick, Netts, in his 71st year, James Robinson, esq.

Mrs. Dickinson, of Holme Common, near Howden, and sister of Rev. W. Ellis, of Doncaster.

Sept. 17. In Old Bond-street, in his 64th year, R. Adamson, esq. late of Oaksey, Wilts.

At Putney, in her 63d year, Miss Anne Brissac, daughter of the late George Brissac, esq. of Deal.

At Chatham, Elizabeth, the lady of Sir Robert Barlow, Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock-yard at that port.

At Ponton House, near Grantham, in her 67th year, Lady Kent, relict of Sir Charles Kent, bart. She was the daughter and coheir of Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of Wordsworth, co. York.

Sept. 18. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 43, Catherine, wife of Capt. Samuel Irwin Townsend, late of the 3d foot guards.

Suddenly, Lieut.-colonel Poole, of the Scotch Greys: derangement, in consequence of wounds received at Waterloo, was the cause of this melancholy event.

Aged 60, Thomas Nixon, esq. of Bill Mill Lodge, Weston-under-Penyard, co. Hereford, many years an active and impartial magistrate of that county.

At Cork, of the typhus fever, Henry Sheares Westropp, esq. of Dublin, and Richmond Villa, co. Limerick.

Sept. 19. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Jane, relict of the late Col. Conynghame, sister to Lady Vernon, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord, bart. of Whitefoord. It is remarkable that she died the very day twelve months after her husband, who also died the very day 17 years after he received the wound which ultimately caused his death, at the battle of Alkmaar in Holland, on the 19th of September, 1799.

Aged 63, Hannah, relict of Joseph Bladworth, esq. of Barking.

Mr. Snaylem, of Bath, formerly an eminent banker.

Aged 53, Mr. Robert Galland, of Hull, attorney at law.

At Carlisle, of an apoplectic fit, aged 42, Musgrave Lawthwaite, esq.

At Law, in his 83th year, died, and some vest of that parish.

Sept. 18. Aged 50, Mary-Anne, wife of G. Hyde Wellaston, esq. of Chapham Common.

At Leamery, co. Aberdeen, daughter of Alexander Bredner, esq.

At Kvikum, near Stuttgart, of apoplexy, Duke Louis of Württemberg, the King of Württemberg.

Sept. 21. At the apartments of Mrs. Kent, in St. James's Park, relict of the late Paganini banker, Old Bond-street.

In Baker-street, aged 80, Mr. Gardner.

At Lambeth-terrace, aged 50, Maria, third daughter of the late Francis Scott, esq.

At Stockhaven, in her 80th year, Mary Ross, widow of J. Young, esq. relict of the late Paganini banker.

At Gillardstown, co. Westmeath, seat of Mrs. Scully, of a fever, Kindelan, esq.

At St. Petersburg, Duke John Ignace, well known for the distinguished favour with which he was honoured by Louis XVI.

Sept. 22. In Fitzroy-street, Mr. ley, relict of Rev. William Croft, vicar of West Ham, Essex.

In Portman-street, Major-general Churchill.

Aged 80, Hugh Mackay, esq. Martin's-lane.

At Homerton, in her 60th year, widow of Nathaniel Green, esq. his Majesty's Consul at Nice.

At Brighton, in his 54th year, Mr. Crossley, 31 years member, 20 years president, of the Philosophical Society near Spital-square.

Near Hastings, in his 25th year, mas Wyon, jun. esq. chief engraver of Majesty's Mint.

At Killishee, co. Kildare, John Baron de Robeck. He possessed estates in Ireland, by his marriage the Baroness, daughter and sole heiress of the late Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick succeeded in his titles and property only son Henry.

At Huy, in the Low Countries, overwhelmed with infirmities, aged Louis Roux, an Ex-Conventional.

Sept. 23. Aged 54, Martha, Mr. John Bennett, farmer, of New Oxon; a most humane, pious, and amiable woman.

By a fright, after five hours Mrs. Thurman, widow, of Parton, awoke from sleep, and imagined the room was on fire; her alarm was lost, but she expired under the effect.

Somerset, aged 38, John-
esq. formerly a captain in
guards, and nephew of the
ott, esq. of Binfield, Berks.
Devonshire, aged 26, Eliza,
ghter of Alderman Morton,

ld, aged 62, Mr. George
rds of 40 years master of
at the Theatres Royal York,
Wakefield, and Doncaster.
Flintshire, at a very ad-
J. Mayor, esq. formerly of
Westminster.

At Kennington, aged 60,
esq. many years an Un-
loyd's Coffee House.

Green, in his 84th year,
sam, esq.

ton, John Hadden, esq. for-
colonel of the 11th regiment,
er-general to the forces in
nean.

father's, at Ripple Vale, in
0th year, F. W. P. French,
is Majesty's ship *Podargus*.
at Tottenham, the wife of
s, of Cophall-court.

Park, in her 8th year. Eli-
gest daughter of Sir Benja-
s, bart.

hal Harbour, Dublin, aged
land Darling, esq. who filled
ollector to the Grand Canal
wards of 28 years.

in his way to the South of
he recovery of his health,
nd, formerly of the Madras

en, Switzerland, Lord Mel-
son of the Earl of Minto.

In the Old Jewry, aged 26,
a, wife of Mr. G. N. Rankin,
ughter of Thomas Hartley,
ark.

ton-place, Surrey, aged 44,
David Gibbs, esq. formerly
of Grenada, in the West Indies.

ill, in her 18th year, Louisa,
r of John Hutchins, esq. of
reet.

, John Roper, esq.
er's house, Exeter, Adam,
Dr. Neale, physician.

, near Cork, Alderman Tho-

n Beaumont-street, aged 68,
sq. of Rydings, near Leeds.

y, Bucks, aged 85, Robert
formerly for many years an
Oxford.

In Fenchurch-street, in his
ohn Spencer, esq.

on-upon-Thames, aged 56,

year, Thomas Willson, esq.
dge, Herts.

[*Ag. November, 1817.*

Aged 66, Rev. Colby Bullock, of Ship-
dam, Norfolk.

At Cheltenham, in his 72d year, Tho-
mas Bidwell, esq. who during the last 25
years of his life had filled the office of
chief clerk in the department of Foreign
affairs, into which he entered 50 years
ago. All persons who were officially ac-
quainted with this gentleman will join in
the opinion, that he performed the duties
of this situation with a regularity, punc-
tuality, and precision, seldom equalled,
and never surpassed. Mr. Bidwell had
also held the situation of superintendent
of St. James's and Hyde Parks during
many years, having been appointed to it
by the present Duke of Grafton. It has
been under his active superintendence
that this part of the Crown domains has
received the improvements in planting,
&c. which will in due time essentially
contribute to the embellishment of the
Metropolis.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, the wife of Capt.
George Darby, late of Berners-street.

Sept. 29. Mr. Charles Scala, senior
member of the King's band.

In George-street, Mrs. Alves, relict of
Dr. Alves, of Shipland, co. Inverness.

At his sister's, Mrs. Blair, of Fulham,
aged 73, Thomas Johnson, esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Upward, late of
Great Russell-street.

At Hendon, in her 49th year, the relict
of the late Malcolm Ross, esq. of Red
Lion Square.

Aged 64, Mrs. Anna Taylor, of Ban-
stead, Surrey, only surviving daughter of
the late Rev. Henry Taylor, rector of
Crawley, and vicar of Portsmouth.

At Romney, in his 41st year, W. F.
Hill, esq. many years adjutant of the vo-
lunteers at Fawley, in the New Forest,
and formerly a lieutenant in the North
Gloucester militia.

At Bristol, aged 80, William Burton,
esq. only son of the late R. Burton, esq.
of Luffenham, co. Rutland.

Sept. 30. At Kennington, aged 66, Mrs.
Elizabeth Paley.

At Homerton, Mrs. Sarah Collins, wi-
dow of the late Capt. Collins, Royal Artill.

At Lodway, near Pill, aged 42, Mr.
James-George Coles, master of the Pill
Benevolent School, and some time since
of the Diocesan School, Bristol; leaving
seven children and a widow far advanced
in pregnancy, totally unprovided for.

Aged 64, Mrs. Anne Matthews, who
had lived many years housekeeper to the
present Duke of Norfolk, at Farnham St.
Genevieve, and filled a similar situation
in several other principal families. She
retired to rest in apparently good health,
but was found a corpse the next morning.

At Manchester, John Thorp, esq.

Oct.

At Arbroath, William Cruickshank, esq. late of Jamaica.

Sept. 16. Aged 38, Mary-Anne, wife of G. Hyde Wollaston, esq. of Clapham Common.

At Bayswater, in her 35th year, the wife of Mr. Alderman Ansley.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 21, Martha, eldest daughter of the late John March, esq. of Harley-street, and of Clapham, Surrey.

At his seat, Frampton Court, aged 60, Nathaniel Clifford, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant, for the county of Gloucester.

At Papplewick, Notts, in his 71st year, James Robinson, esq.

Mrs. Dickinson, of Holme Common, near Howden, and sister of Rev. W. Ellis, of Doncaster.

Sept. 17. In Old Bond-street, in his 64th year, R. Adamson, esq. late of Oaksey, Wilts.

At Putney, in her 63d year, Miss Anne Brisac, daughter of the late George Brisac, esq. of Deal.

At Chatham, Elizabeth, the lady of Sir Robert Barlow, Commissioner of his Majesty's Dock-yard at that port.

At Ponton House, near Grantham, in her 67th year, Lady Kent, relict of Sir Charles Kent, bart. She was the daughter and coheirress of Josiah Wordsworth, esq. of Wordsworth, co. York.

Sept. 18. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 43, Catherine, wife of Capt. Samuel Irwin Townsend, late of the 3d foot guards.

Suddenly, Lieut.-colonel Poole, of the Scotch Greys: derangement, in consequence of wounds received at Waterloo, was the cause of this melancholy event.

Aged 60, Thomas Nixon, esq. of Bill Mill Lodge, Weston-under-Penyard, co. Hereford, many years an active and impartial magistrate of that county.

At Cork, of the typhus fever, Henry Sheares Westropp, esq. of Dublin, and Richmond Villa, co. Limerick.

Sept. 19. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Jane, relict of the late Col. Conynghame, sister to Lady Vernon, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord, bart. of Whitefoord. It is remarkable that she died the very day twelve months after her husband, who also died the very day 17 years after he received the wound which ultimately caused his death, at the battle of Alkmaer in Holland, on the 19th of September, 1799.

Aged 63, Hannah, relict of Joseph Bladworth, esq. of Barking.

Mr. Snaylem, of Bath, formerly an eminent banker.

Aged 53, Mr. Robert Galland, of Hull, attorney at law.

At Carlisle, of an apoplectic fit, aged 42, Musgrave Lewthwaite, esq.

At Dunfermline, in his 85th year, Adam Low, esq. of Fordel, and sometime provost of that borough.

Sept. 20. At Heywood Hall, St. George's, Somerset, in his 82d year, Rev. Richard Wilkins, vicar of that parish, and rector of Weston in Gordano.

At Learney, co. Aberdeen, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Bredner, esq.

At Kirkoim, near Stutgard, aged 61, of apoplexy, Duke Louis of Wurtemberg, uncle to the King of Wurtemberg.

Sept. 21. At the apartments of her sister, Miss Keet, in St. James's Palace, Mary, relict of the late Paggen Hale, esq. banker, Old Bond-street.

In Baker-street, aged 80, Mrs. Anne Gardner.

At Lambeth-terrace, aged 22, Anna-Maria, third daughter of the late Robert-Francis Suft, esq.

At Stonehaven, in her 80th year, Mrs. Mary Ross, widow of J. Young, esq. sheriff substitute of Kincardineshire.

At Gillardstown, co. Westmeath, the seat of Mrs. Scully, of a fever, Francis Kindelan, esq.

At St. Petersburg, Duke Julius de Polignac, well known for the distinguished favour with which he was honoured by Louis XVI.

Sept. 22. In Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Cromptley, relict of Rev. William Cromptley, late vicar of West Ham, Essex.

In Portman-street, Major-gen. Horace Churchill.

Aged 80, Hugh Mackay, esq. of St. Martin's-lane.

At Homerton, in her 60th year, Elizabeth, widow of Nathaniel Green, esq. late his Majesty's Consul at Nice.

At Brighton, in his 54th year, Mr. John Crossley, 31 years member, and many years president, of the Philosophical Society near Spital-square.

Near Hastings, in his 25th year, Thomas Wyon, jun. esq. chief engraver of his Majesty's Mint.

At Killishee, co. Kildare, John-Henry, Baron de Robeck. He possessed large estates in Ireland, by his marriage with the Baroness, daughter and sole heirress of the late Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick. He is succeeded in his titles and property by his only son Henry.

At Huy, in the Low Countries, overwhelmed with infirmities, aged 64, M. Louis Roux, an Ex-Conventionalist.

Sept. 23. Aged 54, Martha, wife of Mr. John Bennett, farmer, of North Stoke, Oxon; a most humane, pious, and charitable woman.

By a fright, after five hours illness, Mrs. Thurman, widow, of Portsea. She awoke from sleep, and imagined her bedroom was on fire; her alarm was groundless, but she expired under the effects of it.

At

At Wells, Somerset, aged 38, John-Elliott Porch, esq. formerly a captain in the 1st foot guards, and nephew of the late O. E. Elliott, esq. of Binfield, Berks.

At Dawlish, Devonshire, aged 26, Eliza, youngest daughter of Alderman Morton, of Worcester.

At Wakefield, aged 62, Mr. George French, upwards of 40 years master of the orchestra at the Theatres Royal York, Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, and Doncaster.

At Overton, Flintshire, at a very advanced age, J. Mayor, esq. formerly of Palace-yard, Westminster.

Sept. 24. At Kennington, aged 60, Charles Hicks, esq. many years an Underwriter at Lloyd's Coffee House.

At Walham Green, in his 84th year, Thomas Lingham, esq.

At Paddington, John Hadden, esq. formerly Lieut.-colonel of the 11th regiment, and Paymaster-general to the forces in the Mediterranean.

At his grandfather's, at Ripple Vale, in Kent, in his 20th year, F. W. P. French, formerly of his Majesty's ship *Podargus*.

Sept. 25. At Tottenham, the wife of Mr. J. Barnes, of Cophall-court.

At Whitton Park, in her 8th year, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, bart.

At the Canal Harbour, Dublin, aged 80, Sisson-Putland Darling, esq. who filled the office of collector to the Grand Canal Company upwards of 28 years.

At Blois, on his way to the South of France, for the recovery of his health, Major Heitland, formerly of the Madras establishment.

At Interlaken, Switzerland, Lord Melgund, eldest son of the Earl of Minto.

Sept. 26. In the Old Jewry, aged 26, Susan-Barbara, wife of Mr. G. N. Rankin, and only daughter of Thomas Hartley, esq. of Southwark.

At Newington-place, Surrey, aged 44, Mary, wife of David Gibbs, esq. formerly of the Island of Grenada, in the West Indies.

At Maida-hill, in her 18th year, Louisa, only daughter of John Hutchins, esq. of St. James's-street.

At Ipswich, John Roper, esq.

At his father's house, Exeter, Adam, second son of Dr. Neale, physician.

At his seat, near Cork, Alderman Thomas Waggett.

Sept. 27. In Beaumont-street, aged 68, R. Walker, esq. of Rydings, near Leeds.

At Stewkley, Bucks, aged 85, Robert Ashfield, esq. formerly for many years an inhabitant of Oxford.

Sept. 28. In Fenchurch-street, in his 75th year, John Spencer, esq.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 56, Miss Cooper.

In his 76th year, Thomas Willson, esq. of Darkes Lodge, Herts.

GENT. MAG. November, 1817.

Aged 66, Rev. Colby Bullock, of Shipdam, Norfolk.

At Cheltenham, in his 72d year, Thomas Bidwell, esq. who during the last 25 years of his life had filled the office of chief clerk in the department of Foreign affairs, into which he entered 50 years ago. All persons who were officially acquainted with this gentleman will join in the opinion, that he performed the duties of this situation with a regularity, punctuality, and precision, seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Mr. Bidwell had also held the situation of superintendent of St. James's and Hyde Parks during many years, having been appointed to it by the present Duke of Grafton. It has been under his active superintendence that this part of the Crown domains has received the improvements in planting, &c. which will in due time essentially contribute to the embellishment of the Metropolis.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, the wife of Capt. George Darby, late of Berners-street.

Sept. 29. Mr. Charles Scals, senior member of the King's band.

In George-street, Mrs. Alves, relict of Dr. Alves, of Shipland, co. Inverness.

At his sister's, Mrs. Blair, of Fulham, aged 73, Thomas Johnson, esq.

At Brompton, Mrs. Upward, late of Great Russell-street.

At Hendon, in her 49th year, the relict of the late Malcolm Ross, esq. of Red Lion Square.

Aged 64, Mrs. Anna Taylor, of Bantstead, Surrey, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Henry Taylor, rector of Crawley, and vicar of Portsmouth.

At Romney, in his 41st year, W. F. Hill, esq. many years adjutant of the volunteers at Fawley, in the New Forest, and formerly a lieutenant in the North Gloucester militia.

At Bristol, aged 80, William Burton, esq. only son of the late R. Burton, esq. of Luffenham, co. Rutland.

Sept. 30. At Kennington, aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Paley.

At Homerton, Mrs. Sarah Collins, widow of the late Capt. Collins, Royal Artill.

At Lodway, near Pill, aged 42, Mr. James-George Coles, master of the Pill Benevolent School, and some time since of the Diocesan School, Bristol; leaving seven children and a widow far advanced in pregnancy, totally unprovided for.

Aged 64, Mrs. Anne Matthews, who had lived many years housekeeper to the present Duke of Norfolk, at Farnham St. Genevieve, and filled a similar situation in several other principal families. She retired to rest in apparently good health, but was found a corpse the next morning.

At Manchester, John Thorp, esq.

Oct.

Oct. 1. At Paddington-green, Charles William Talbot, esq. only son of Sir George Talbot, bart. of New Burlington-street, and of Mickleham, Surrey.

Oct. 2. At Peniston, aged 67, John Hardy, esq. formerly a surgeon, but who had retired from practice. He for many years appropriated a tenth of his income to acts of charity, and to the support of religious institutions; and he has often remarked to his children, by way of promoting a similar spirit of benevolence in them, that "the more he gave the more he got."—His classical studies in early life, and his extensive and profound research into the ecclesiastical polity of Europe at a more mature age, stamped a mind naturally formed for a love of independence, with an ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, of which, to the close of an active and useful life, he stood the undaunted champion and zealous advocate.

Oct. 3. At Brighton, Miss Margaret Barkly, sister of Mr. B. of Highbury-grove.

Oct. 4. Sincerely and universally regretted, aged 60, Thomas Marriott, esq. Deputy of Broad-street Ward, and nearly 30 years an active member of the Corporation of London. He was seized with an apoplectic fit while at supper at a friend's house.

Oct. 6. At Cope-hall, near Newbury, in his 96th year, Thomas Hicks, esq.

Oct. 7. At Vauxhall, aged 19, Henry, second son of Mr. Thomas Burne, of the house of Hazard, Burne, and Co. Royal Exchange.

Oct. 9. On Clapham-common, in his 77th year, A. F. Haldimand, esq.

William Harkness, esq. of Dublin, merchant, and a Director of Bank of Ireland.

Oct. 14. Mrs. Bent, wife of Mr. Bent, bookseller, of Paternoster-row.

In his 23d year, John Paul, esq. of Balliol College, Oxford, eldest son of John Paul Paul, esq. of High-grove, co. Glouc.

Oct. 15. At Stoke Newington, after a painful and lingering illness, beloved and respected by all who knew her, aged 43, Elizabeth, the affectionate wife of Mr. J. Maddox, and daughter of the Rev. R. Welton, Vicar of Sandridge, Herts.

At Melchburn, Bedfordshire, Rt. Hon. St. Andrew Lord St. John, Baron St. John of Bletso. He was born in August 1759, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created a Doctor of Civil Law in 1795. He was originally intended for the Bar, but, having obtained a seat in the House of Commons, he devoted himself to the career of politics. Lord St. John represented the county of Bedford in Parliament for twenty-five years previously to the death of his brother, whom he succeeded in the peerage in 1805. He was firmly and consistently attached to the political

opinions of the late Mr. Fox, with whom he passed much of his life in habits of the strictest friendship. And though he was a less constant attendant on Parliamentary duties since the death of Mr. Fox, the time which he no longer devoted to politics, he devoted to the more confined duties of the county in which he lived, and was for the last few years a most active, upright, and intelligent magistrate. Perhaps nobody will be more sincerely regretted in the sphere in which he moved than Lord St. John.—He married, in 1807, Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Rouse Hodgkinton, bart. by whom he has left a son and heir, born in 1811; and, we believe, other children.—His Lordship was the thirteenth Peer in succession of that name. The family were summoned to Parliament 1 Eliz.

At Croft Castle, Herefordshire, in his 63d year, Somerset Davies, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, and a magistrate, for the county of Hereford.

At the Vicarage-house, Nottingham, Rev. George Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, in that place, Rector of Uppingham, Rutland, and one of the Prebendaries of Southwell. His death was occasioned by a fall which he met with at Buxton about two months before.

At Lindridge, in his 72d year, the very Rev. Arthur Onslow, D. D. Dean of Worcester, Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, and Archdeacon of Berkshire.—He was the son of the celebrated Arthur Onslow, who filled the chair of the House of Commons upwards of 40 years. He was bred at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1771. He was afterwards made Canon of Christ Church, where he took the degree of B. D. 1780, and D. D. 1781. On the death of Dr. St. John, he was promoted to the deanery of Worcester, where he has distinguished himself by his attention to Cathedral duties and the comforts of the Clergy. Three Visitation Sermons, preached in 1805, 1807, and 1812, are all, we believe, that he has given to the publick through the medium of the press.

Oct. 16. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, suddenly, in his 58th year, John Barclay, esq. surgeon.

In his 43d year, William J. A. Lawe, esq. Surgeon to the Board of Ordnance, Harwich.

Oct. 18. At Lyme Regis, aged 17, James Symonds Preston, eldest son of Edmund Preston, esq. of Great Yarmouth.—This amiable youth was attacked, about ten days before his death, with a fever, from the effects of which he had been progressively recovering, and declared convalescent; but on the Friday he was seized with violent inflammation, the excruciating and continued pain occasioned by which soon impressed him with a full sense of his danger,

danger, and the near approach of his dissolution; and this trying and awful situation, accompanied with most acute bodily sufferings, he sustained with a pious resignation and fortitude, evincing in his last moments an humble contrition and fervent hope, becoming a Christian of reverential years.

Oct. 20. At Freshford-house, near Bath, in his 56th year, Thomas Joyce, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.

Oct. 21. In Windsor Cloisters, after a long illness, Rev. Francis Roper, A. M. Vicar of Sutton Courtney, Oxon, Minor Canon of St. George's Chapel, and one of the Conducts at Eton College.—At the express desire of her Majesty, Mr. Roper was regularly attended by the Royal Physicians, and was also supplied with every necessary from the Palace twice a-day. He has left a widow and ten children, the youngest of whom is only a week old.

Oct. 22. Aged 77, Mrs. Gilles, relict of the late Mr. Lewis G. of Long-acre.

Oct. 23. At Sutton-house, Chiswick, in his 31st year, Radclyffe Sidebottom, esq. Barrister-at-Law, one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

Oct. 25. At Islington, Mr. Samuel Syddall, many years a Solicitor in Aldersgate-street.

Oct. 26. Rev. G. Hutton, D. D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vicar of Sutterton, and Rector of Aderchurch cum Fosdike. After having performed a portion of the duty at both the above churches on that day, he was seized with a violent pain in the body at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, and expired about 8 o'clock, before medical assistance could be obtained.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Ralph Waters, eldest son of the late Mr. Ralph Waters.

Oct. 27. In his 75th year, Peter Esdaile, esq. of Great Gaines, Essex.

At Frogmore, after an illness of five years, Esther Jane, relict of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Mrs. Sheridan was the youngest daughter of the late very Reverend N. Ogle, D. D. of Kirkley, Northumberland, and Dean of Winchester.

Oct. 28. At Harpenden, Major-general Hadden, of the Royal Artillery. He began his public life in 1778 in Canada, during the war of the American Revolution, under General Burgoyne. He continued his services in America until captured at York Town in the year 1781. In 1793, being then a Captain in the Artillery, he was selected by the late Duke of Richmond, then Master-General of the Ordnance, for his Secretary. He afterwards served on the staff in this country, and in Portugal, where he was appointed Adjutant-General to the Army under the late

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stuart. On his return to England he became a second time Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance, and was finally appointed Surveyor-General of that Department.

Rev. B. Latham, A. M. Vicar of Dean Church, near Bolton.—He was that evening returning from his duty, and died suddenly on the road. He had uniformly discharged the conscientious duties of parish priest in a large and extensive parish for 41 years, enforcing his doctrine by his own exemplary conduct.

In his 86th year, Remegius Lennon, esq. who was once a distinguished member of the Irish Bar.

Of typhus fever, in his 63d year, Rev. Thomas Carpendale, Master of the Royal School at Armagh.

Lately, In Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, Anne, wife of Rev. John Rennie, vicar of Long Ichington, near Warwick.

In his 95th year, Mr. Abraham Clifford, late of Baldwin's-gardens, Holborn, many years the oldest inhabitant householder of that parish.

At Islington, Mr. Edward Hodson, printer, eldest son of the late Mr. F. Hodson, proprietor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

Bedfordshire—Mr. T. Cockman, one of the aldermen of Bedford.

Berks—At Wallingford, the widow of Mr. Alderman Burgess.

Buckinghamshire—At Farnley parsonage, in his 47th year, Rev. Thomas Powys, rector of that parish, leaving an afflicted widow (daughter of W. Palgrave, esq. of Coltishall, Norfolk) and 11 children, three of whom were born at one time, and are now six years of age.

Cambridgeshire—Rev. Thomas Heckford, M. A. vicar of Trumpington and Melbourn, and formerly of Trinity College, B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779.

At Haddenham, aged 68, Geo. Clay, esq. Mr. Wisbech, Rev. Henden Winder.

Rev. J. W. Rose, M. A. rector of Papworth Everard, and formerly fellow of Trinity College, B. A. 1771, M. A. 1774.

Cheshire—Mr. R. Dean, hatter, of Chester, father of a young man lately sentenced to death in Chester gaol. He was taken ill soon after the conviction of his son, since which not more than three weeks have elapsed; it may be therefore truly said that his dissolution was accelerated by intense agony and grief, and that he actually died of a broken heart.

Cornwall—At Truro, of a pulmonary consumption, aged 29, Mr. Nettleton, printer and proprietor of "The Royal Cornwall Gazette," son of Mr. Nettleton, of Plymouth, bookseller. To the advantages of a lively genius, he added the accomplishments of a liberal education, blended with the urbanity of a gentleman, and the humility of a Christian. His friends

friends will remember with pleasure the vivacity of his correspondence, and the elegance of those numerous wild flowers which he gathered at will in the bowers of Parnassus. The sprightly sallies of his conversation, in which he was peculiarly fitted to excel, will long be cherished in the memory of a large circle of acquaintance: his affable and unassuming manners are confessed by all with whom he had the slightest intercourse. He was exemplary in the discharge of the social duties; and his heart was never closed, nor his purse contracted, to the appeals of charity. In his political principles he was warmly attached to our venerable Constitution in Church and State.

At Chacewater, Mr. John Bond, well known throughout the mining districts of this county as a man of strong intellect and acute judgment, which he displayed in various essays in the Cornwall newspapers.

At Southill, Rev. J. N. Shuckburgh.

Derbyshire—Mr. A. Hoskins, eldest son of A. Hoskins, esq. of Newton Park.

At Stanton-by-Dale, aged 75, William Woodward, esq. the Stanton Bard, many years steward to the late Earl Stanhope, and author of a great variety of humorous poetical epistles.

At Ogston Hall, William Turbutt, esq.

Devonshire—Rev. W. Haswell, 41 years lecturer of Tynemouth.

At Plymouth, Dr. Gaskin, who for many years practised in that town as a physician.

At Sandford, aged 50, Rev. Philip Lane.

At Shaldon House, aged 54, Mrs. Elizabeth-Ley Moore, wife of John-Hartnoll Moore, esq.

At Stonehouse, Barbara, eldest daughter of Capt. Sandys.

Dorset—In his 19th year, W. H. Pugh, esq. eldest son of Rev. Hugh Pugh, rector of Hinton Martel.

At Weymouth, S. Weston, esq. alderman.

At Ibberton, Joseph D'Aubeny, esq. of Buckshaw House, Somerset.

Durham—At Barnard castle, at an advanced age, Dr. Harrison.

Essex—At Boxted Hall, aged 74, John Lay, esq.

At Saffron Walden, aged 92, Mr. Augustine Rolfe, late of Thundersly Hall.

Mr. Philip Freshfield, many years postmaster of Harwich, and one of the capital burgesses of that borough.

At Newport Pond, the wife of Rev. Mr. Bell, vicar of that parish.

Gloucestershire—At Gloucester, Mrs. Mills, relict of Thomas Mills, esq.

At Gloucester, in his 63d year, Daniel Willey, esq. a magistrate, a deputy-lieutenant, a coroner for the county, and twice mayor of the city.

At Cheltenham, William Mackintosh, esq. of Balne's Park, North Britain.

At the Radge, near Chipping Sodbury, in her 28th year, Charlotte, relict of John Bradshaw, esq. formerly of Bath.

At Woolstone, aged 69, Eleanor, widow of Admiral Kempthorne, of Helston, Cornwall.

At Westover House, near Bitton, Francis Riners, esq.

Hants—At Winchester, Mrs. Home, relict of the late Lieut.-col. Home, 25th reg.; and mother of Lady Boynton, wife of Rev. C. D. Barnard, rector of Bigby, Lincolnshire.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Fexton, master of the *Hyæna*, who was unfortunately killed whilst hoisting out the launch.

At Bugle Hall, Portsmouth, Mrs. Fleming, relict of John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park.

At Lymington, Mr. C. Curtis, a comedian of considerable provincial fame, and a relative of the Kemble family.

At Lymington, aged 25, Henry-Erasmus South, esq.

Thomas Pitt, esq. late clerk of the checks of the victualling department at Portsmouth.

At Romsey, the wife of Capt. Needham.

Herefordshire—At Hereford, the relict of Rev. J. Pitt.

Aged 27, Mr. G. Woodhouse, surgeon, of Leominster, second son of E. Woodhouse, esq. of that place,

Miss Woodcock, only daughter of Rev. Francis Woodcock, of Hereford.

Kent—At Canterbury, Margaret, widow of Rev. Thomas Johnson.

At Chatham, Mr. Edward Merritt, a drawing-master of considerable talent.

At the Oaks, Ospringe, aged 71, J. Toker, esq.

At Hythe, suddenly, E. Tournay, esq. solicitor.

At Barrow-hill, William Stringer, esq.

At Theobalds, Hawkhurst, in his 89th year, Mercer Durrant, esq.

Lancashire—At Lancaster, Mrs. Harrison, relict of Strehill Harrison, esq. of Cranage-hall, co. Chester.

At Manchester, in his 73d year, W. Mayor, esq.

At Manchester, aged 11 years, Eliza, eldest daughter of Rev. C. D. Wray, A. M.

Rev. Tho. Littlewood, 38 years minister of the Baptist congregation in Rochdale.

In his 23d year, Richard H. Drake, esq. only son of Rev. Thomas Drake, D. D. of Rochdale.

In his 62d year, Rev. T. Johnson, curate of Sephton, near Liverpool, which office he had filled 35 years.

Leicestershire—At Loughborough, aged 21, the wife of Joshua Marston, esq.

Campbell Morris, esq. of Loddington Park.

At Walton, Camilla-Matilda, eldest daughter of the late T. A. Watson, esq.

At Ashby Parva, aged 85, N. Day, esq. late of Willoughby Waterless.

Lincolnshire—At Lincoln, Jephtha Foster, esq. proctor.

At Stamford, the wife of Rev. Mr. Wright.

At Stamford, aged 52, Mrs. Leah Stewart, relict of Dr. Richard Stewart, late of Bourn.

Middlesex—At Ealing, James Le Chevalier, esq. late of the house of Maze and Le Chevalier, of London, merchants.

At Southall, aged 72, Anne, relict of the late William Hayes, esq. formerly of his Majesty's Household.

Norfolk—At Norwich, aged 63, Mr. John Nibham. Very few without the advantages of education will be found to have exceeded him in the theoretical as well as practical part of design-painting, sculpture, and engraving. A large family, and an insatiable thirst after knowledge, prevented his advancement in life, at least in the degree which his family and friends might have hoped for, from his universal knowledge and laborious life; but, for strict honesty and well-meaning, those who knew him the best will give him the most credit.

At Eaton-hall, aged 28, Jonathan Davey, esq.

At the Parsonage at Ryburgh, in her 13th year, Caroline Agnes, only daughter of Rev. Josiah Webb Flayell.

At Hockering, aged 82, Mrs. Howman, relict of Rev. Mr. Howman.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Egmore with Holkham, vicar of Docking, and perpetual curate of Belaulgh.

Randall Burroughes, esq. of Burfield-hall.

Northamptonshire—Aged 77, Rev. W. Master, 42 years rector of Paulersbury.

Of an apoplectic fit, aged 79, Rev. Humphrey Jones, 41 years vicar of Little Houghton-cum-Bradfield, and chaplain to the 3d regiment, or Old Buffs.

Northumberland—At Edlingham Castle, aged 32, Mrs. J. Bolton.

Notts—Jane-Frances, youngest daughter of the late Sir T. Parkyns, of Bunny-park.

Salop—At Shrewsbury, the wife of Rev. Owen Williams.

Francis Reynolds, esq. of Bagley.

At Whitchurch, John Clay, esq. a man of the most benevolent disposition and beneficent conduct.

Somersetshire—Alexander Grant, esq. an eminent surgeon of Bath.

At Bath, Mrs. Deane, who was a short time since the fortunate holder of a 20,000*l.* prize in the lottery.

Aged 27, John Poole, esq. solicitor, of Taunton.

At Chilcompton, the wife of Francis Pender, esq. Vice Admiral of the White.

At Blackdown-house, aged 28, George Pinney, esq. captain of the Crewkerne troop of the East Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Bruton, G. Prince, esq. banker and draper.

At Frome, Mr. James Ayres. He has left property to the amount of 70,000*l.* which he acquired by extreme parsimony and unceasing exertions to increase his wealth. He has left 20,000*l.* among his poor relations; and the remainder of his fortune goes to four residuary legatees, one of whom is a journeyman carpenter, and another a journeyman tailor. Mr. Ayres having signified his intention of bequeathing 100 guineas towards erecting the new church in Frome, his executors, much to their honour, have paid that sum, although no mention to that effect was made in the will.

Staffordshire—At Loxley-park, in her 13th year, Penelope, second daughter of Thomas S. Kennerley, esq.

Aged 64, Rev. Jehoiada Brewer, minister of the Union Meeting, Birmingham.

Tho. L. Flower, esq. of Pendeford-hall.

At Stafford, aged 55, Mr. Fisher, an ingenious architect.

Suffolk—Aged 65, Rev George Stoue, rector of Hopton.

At Needham-market, in his 58th year, Rev. W. C. Uvedale, lecturer of that parish, and rector of Wenhaston.

Rev E. Boggis, rector of Huntlesham.

Sarah, wife of Rev. W. Hurn, vicar of Debenham.

Surrey—At Walworth, Lady Turner, relict of Sir Bernard Turner, and sister of Admiral Swiney.

At Mitcham, Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Donll, of Greenwich.

At Shene, in her 68th year, Mrs. Corbetta Hall, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Hall, of Skelton Castle, co. York, and grand-daughter of the late Lord William Manners.

Warwickshire:—Webb, esq. master of the Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield, and father of Rev. Dr. Webb, master of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Coventry, John Arthur, esq. late Captain in the 38th foot.

At Henley in Arden, Richard Sumpter, esq. of Histon-hall, co. Cambridge.

Wills—At Highworth, aged 26, Mr. Price, surgeon, son of the late Rev. Rees Price, Burkaton, Salop.

Worcestershire—At Tenbury, Mrs. Holland, relict of Samuel Holland, esq.

At Evesham, aged 27, Emma, wife of Edward Savage, esq.

Yorkshire—Aged 30, Rev. Henry Sutcliffe, master of the Grammar School at Barnsley.

At Doncaster, the wife of Rev. T. Hicks. At York, Anne, relict of W. Percival, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor of Bath.

Rev.

Rev. John Taylor, minister of Hordbury, and a justice of peace for the West Riding.

Nov. 1. Aged 28, Mr. George Norton, junior, of Henley-upon-Thames, second son of Mr. George Norton, printer.

Nov. 2. At Ipswich, suddenly, Charles Graves, esq.—He was a skilful performer on the organ, and no mean proficient in optics, and the higher branches of philosophy; for the pursuit of which, he possessed an extensive and valuable apparatus.—His secluded life and eccentricity of manners, his talents for music, electricity, and mechanicks, the variety of his pursuits, and the strange habits he had formed, rendered him a general object of public attention: he had lately erected offices for sugar-baking. He was found dead in his bed.

Nov. 3. Aged 11 weeks and 3 days, John, the infant son of Dr. Rigby, of Norwich, being the first in the series of the late quadruple birth (see pp. 273, 464); and Nov. 5, aged 11 weeks and 5 days, Caroline Susan, the fourth in the series, and last surviving child; (Charles Henry, the second in the series, having died Oct. 12; and the third in the series, some days before him.)

Nov. 4. At Clifton, aged 49, the Dowager Lady Smith, second wife, and widow of Sir John Smith, bart. and daughter of the late Thomas Morland, of Lamberhurst, Kent, esq.—Her remains were interred in the family vault at Sydling, Dorset, on the 13th, the anniversary of her husband's death and his daughter's funeral. (See our vols LXXVII. p. 1085; and LXXXI. ii. p. 492.)

Nov. 12. In Piccadilly, of a lingering complaint, which had long resisted all medical skill, but was borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, in the 73d year of her age, Dame Mary Evelyn, widow of Sir Frederick Evelyn, of Wotton, co. Surrey, bart. daughter and only issue of William Turton of Staffordshire, esq.—As the relict of a descendant of the pious and learned John Evelyn, she took pride in preserving the memorials of that ancient and honourable family, of which she considered herself the representative; whilst her taste for botany gave additional charms to the residence and gardens of her venerable predecessor. Like him too, she lived not for herself: those who were favoured with her friendship will cheerfully bear testimony to the urbanity of her manners and general kindness; and the numerous poor who have so frequently experienced her bounty in the neighbourhood of Wotton, have great cause to deplore the loss of their kind benefactress.—Her remains were interred in the family vault at Wotton, for many generations the burial-place of the Evelyn family.

Nov. 13. After a severe illness of 14 months, which she bore with the utmost resignation and fortitude, Mrs. Mary Anne Lane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Asperne, Bookseller, Cornhill.

Nov. 22. After a short illness of 24 hours, in consequence of a paralytic attack, in his 44th year, Evan Phillips, esq. of Old Broad-street, of whom with truth it may be asserted, that in all the relations of life, and more particularly in that of a son and a brother, he has been equalled by few, and surpassed by none.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1817.
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	40	50	42	29, 45	fair
28	38	50	42	, 35	rain
29	40	47	38	, 37	cloudy
30	50	57	47	, 20	stormy
31	46	51	38	, 52	rain
N. 1	38	52	44	30, 30	fair
2	46	55	55	, 12	cloudy
3	54	54	50	, 07	cloudy
4	52	55	48	, 02	fair
5	49	57	50	29, 87	fair
6	54	58	52	, 78	fair
7	54	57	50	, 56	fair
8	53	55	50	, 40	stormy
9	52	52	49	, 69	fair
10	48	55	50	, 96	fair
11	50	54	50	, 64	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1817.
Nov.	°	°	°		
12	50	55	52	29, 79	fair
13	47	50	38	, 72	fair
14	53	55	55	, 42	rain
15	55	54	50	, 46	showery
16	50	55	52	, 94	fair
17	54	59	52	30, 20	cloudy
18	53	56	47	, 32	cloudy
19	40	50	40	, 40	fair
20	38	50	48	, 30	fair
21	45	50	47	29, 86	cloudy
22	42	46	45	30, 14	fair
23	45	47	46	, 01	cloudy
24	46	50	40	29, 72	cloudy
25	35	40	41	, 91	fair
26	40	52	46	30, 01	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 28, to Nov. 25, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60				
Males - 1366	2531	Males - 1084	2164		5 and 10	99	60 and 70	196			
Females - 1165		Females 1080			10 and 20	67	70 and 80	138			
Whereof have died under 2 years old		561			20 and 30	133	80 and 90	85			
					30 and 40	193	90 and 100	22			
					40 and 50	218	100	-			

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending November 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	88	9	43	0	47	6	30	8	48	3	Essex	70	9	36	6	38	6	29	5	49	0
Surrey	85	8	41	0	47	0	32	2	44	8	Kent	83	10	00	0	42	8	31	0	45	0
Hertford	77	4	46	0	48	8	32	2	45	9	Sussex	89	1	00	0	42	6	30	0	46	0
Bedford	79	11	44	0	44	0	29	2	51	2	Suffolk	82	6	29	0	46	2	29	4	38	8
Huntingdon	75	7	00	0	47	6	23	2	35	4	Camb.	72	8	00	0	41	7	19	6	37	0
Northamp.	75	4	00	0	41	2	25	10	47	0	Norfolk	76	2	37	11	40	9	24	4	41	8
Rutland	69	6	00	0	39	0	25	6	38	0	Lincoln	70	5	38	6	38	7	22	2	49	2
Leicester	77	4	45	0	44	4	28	8	45	0	York	68	1	45	11	42	4	22	9	55	8
Nottingham	74	0	45	0	43	6	28	4	49	4	Durham	72	10	00	0	42	0	29	6	00	0
Derby	66	9	00	0	49	6	27	2	55	2	Northum.	67	8	46	4	36	8	32	5	00	0
Stafford	70	11	00	0	44	4	27	5	56	9	Cumberl.	77	1	59	4	43	8	26	0	09	0
Salop	78	9	47	0	44	4	24	2	00	0	Westmor.	84	10	56	0	41	7	25	0	40	0
Hereford	75	9	54	0	43	10	26	9	46	5	Lancaster	82	5	00	0	40	0	28	1	47	0
Worcester	76	8	00	0	45	4	31	5	45	2	Chester	76	8	00	0	49	3	29	4	00	0
Warwick	69	1	00	0	43	4	34	0	50	10	Flint	70	11	00	0	46	0	25	4	00	0
Wilts	78	0	00	0	47	2	30	8	69	0	Denbigh	72	6	00	0	45	9	24	5	00	0
Berks	87	10	00	0	43	1	30	2	51	4	Anglesea	66	0	00	0	42	0	20	0	00	0
Oxford	79	0	00	0	40	6	35	0	56	0	Carnarvon	77	4	00	0	39	4	50	0	00	0
Bucks	80	0	00	0	39	3	32	4	44	0	Merioneth	81	3	00	0	41	5	22	2	00	0
Brecon	86	0	78	4	52	8	36	8	00	0	Cardigan	100	0	00	0	34	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	76	4	00	0	41	7	30	11	00	0	Pembroke	97	6	00	0	43	9	19	0	00	0
Radnor	83	8	00	0	39	5	29	5	00	0	Carmart.	108	8	00	0	46	4	18	5	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.										Glamorgan	93	0	00	0	49	2	24	0	00	0	
80 5¼ 9¼ 8¼ 27 3¼ 48 2										Gloucester	79	8	00	0	49	8	31	2	47	0	
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain.....										Somerset	89	4	00	0	45	0	25	2	43	0	
										Monm.	87	6	00	0	45	7	24	0	00	0	
										Devon	97	4	00	0	45	0	27	7	00	0	
										Cornwall	102	6	00	0	47	2	22	8	00	0	
										Dorset	83	1	00	0	43	11	25	5	64	0	
										Hants	87	0	00	0	45	6	26	9	52	0	
											79	7¼ 4¼ 4¼ 2¼ 0¼ 25 5¼ 5 9									

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 24, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 15, 32s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, November 19, 51s. 2½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 24 :

Kent Bags	25s.	0s.	to 30s.	0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	28s.	0s.	to 31s.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	24s.	10s.	to 28s.	0s.	Essex Ditto.....	28s.	0s.	to 32s.	0s.
Kent Pockets	29s.	0s.	to 35s.	0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	30s.	0s.	to 38s.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 12s. 6d.	Straw 1l. 19s. 9d.	Clover 5l. 2s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 3s. 0d.
Straw 1l. 19s. 9d.	Clover 6l. 10s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay 4l. 14s. 6d.	Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, November 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 24 :	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,460.
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves	160.
		Sheep and Lambs	14,340.
		Pigs	280.

COALS, Nov. 24: Newcastle 38s. 6d. to 47s. 0d. Sunderland 39s. 6d. to 43s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 1d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 1d.

SOAP, Yellow, 96s. Mottled 104s. Curd 103s. CANDLES, 11s. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Nov. 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Coventry Canal, 868*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* Half Year.—Birmingham, 780*l.* ex Half Year, Div. 18*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 253*l.* Div. 10*l.*—Grand Junction, 190*l.* 195*l.* with 3*l.* Div. Half Year.—Ellesmere, 59*l.* ex Div. 2*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 18*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 18*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—West-India Dock, 200*l.* 205*l.* Div. 10*l.* per Annum.—London Ditto, 70*l.* Div. 3*l.*—Sun Fire Ditto, 203*l.* Div. 8*l.* 10*s.*—Globe, 125*l.* 151*l.*—Imperial, 80*l.*—Albion, 42*l.*—Rock, 4*l.* 15*s.*—East London Water-Works, 66*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 55*l.*—Southwark Bridge Old Shares, 42*l.* for 85*l.* paid.—New Ditto, paid up, 50*l.*—Drury-Lane Renters' Shares, 171*l.*—Commercial-Road, 104*l.* 5*l.* per Cent.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1817.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. per Ct.	3 per Ct. Consols.	per Ct. Cons.	per Ct. Navy	Long Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	So. Sea Stock	3 per Ct. Silk Sea	India Boards.	E. Bills 2 <i>d.</i>	E. Bills 2 <i>d.</i>	E. Bills 3 <i>d.</i>
30	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	102 pr.	20 pr.	29 pr.	20 pr.
29	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	20 pr.	28 pr.	20 pr.
28	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	101 pr.	20 pr.	27 pr.	21 pr.
27	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
26	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
25	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
24	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
23	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
22	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
21	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
20	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
19	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
18	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
17	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
16	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
15	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
14	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
13	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
12	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
11	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
10	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
9	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
8	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
7	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
6	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
5	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
4	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
3	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
2	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
1	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.
30	Sunday	82 <i>½</i>	82 <i>½</i>	98 <i>½</i>	108 <i>½</i>	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 pr.	21 pr.	27 pr.	20 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank Buildings. London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



DECEMBER, 1817.
CONTAINING

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

Index Indicatorius--Minor Correspondence 482
Interesting Anecdotes of Princess Charlotte 483
Dr. Doddridge's Reflections on the Year 1749, 484
Memoir of the late Rev. Robert Latham, 486
Account of Mark Antony de Dominis, 486
Transubstantiation.—Oxford Degrees, 487
Portable Life-saving Provision for Africa, 488
Views of Quarendon Chapel, co. Buckingham 489
Compendium of County History: Leicester 489
Chronological Table of Events, on a new Plan 496
Falling of Easter.—Family of Shakspeare 504
The Exchequer-office in New Palace-yard 505
Portraits of Henry VII. and his Queen, 505
On the Etymology of the word Liverpool, 506
Life of Robert, Monk &c. of Knaresborough 508
Some Account of the Olympic Games, 510
Remarks during a Walk from Rometo Ostia 511
On the Author of "L'Art de Penser", 513
Observations on Revelation, chap. i. ver. 7. 515
On Disorders arising from Indigestion, &c. 516
Observations relative to the Cure of Insanity 517
Remarks on Remedies for Hydrophobia, 517
Foundling Hospital.—The late Dr. Disney 518
Mr. Owen's benevolent Plan, vindicated, 519
Col. R. Laurence.—Memoranda respecting 520

Review of New Publications.

Royal Visits to London and Oxford 1814, 521
Journal of the Shrievalty of R. Hoare, Esq. 521
Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History 522
Original Letters, edited by Miss Warner, 526
Stark's History and Antiq. of Gainsburgh 530
Forster on the Phenomena of Insanity, &c. 532
Emmanuel, a Poem.—Evening Hours, 534
Mandeville, a Tale; by Mr. W. Godwin, 534
Sermons on Funeral of Princess Charlotte 536
Britton's Guide to Norwich Cathedral, &c. 537
LITERARY and PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE 538
SELECT POETRY, for December 1817. 541—544
Historical Chronicle.
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences, 545
Country News 549.—Domestic Occurrences 551
Theatr. Register, Promotions, Preferences 553
Births and Marriages of eminent Persons. 554
Memoir of Earl Stanhope, 555
— Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. 556
— Rev. Thomas Cobb 557
— General Kosciusko, 558
— Charles Messier, the Astronomer 559
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 560
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 575
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks, 576

Embellished with Perspective Exterior and Interior Views of the dilapidated CHAPEL
at QUARENDON, in Buckinghamshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

Cornw.-Covent. 4
Cumb. 2—Doncast
Derb.—Dorchester
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouce.
Halifax—Hants 5
Hereford, Hull 5
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas
Leices. 2.—Leeds 5
Lichfield, Liver.
Maidst. Manch.
Newc. 3.—Notts.
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 1
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym.
Reading—Salisb
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc.
York 3, IRELAND 3
Scotland 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 5

The View of Lord Hill's Column at Shrewsbury, p.393, was engraved from a Drawing by our old and valued Correspondent Mr. D. PARKES of Shrewsbury. It is on a scale of half an inch to ten feet. This was by accident omitted to be stated on the Plate.

The Letter inclosed by H. was put into the Two-penny-post; and his other directions are complied with.

A Correspondent observes, that the new Church or Chapel built upon Charnwood Forest, in the county of Leicester, [engraved in vol. LXXXV. Part i. p.209.] was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln on Sunday, June 18, 1815, being the day and hour the battle of Waterloo was fought; and the said Church having no other appellation, except New Church, he suggests to all concerned, and the County at large, as a religious and lasting monument of the ever memorable Battle of Waterloo, that it henceforth be called, WATERLOO CHURCH, or LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

PHILURBANUS, having accidentally opened our XXXth volume at page 507 (being a portion for November 1760), was peculiarly attracted by "*Extracts from A Letter to an Honourable Brigadier General.*" Conceiving that the style of those extracts exactly corresponded with the nerve and point of the sarcastic Junius, he is strongly of opinion, that, if the Author of the Letter in question should be known, it will be no difficult task to set at rest the inquiry after the Author of the celebrated Letters under that signature.

WILHELM requests that some of our numerous Readers will obligingly acquaint him with the *date and size* of the latest edition of "*Thomson's Seasons*" published during the Author's life-time;—whether, after his decease, any edition was published with his posthumous corrections:—and *which* is now accounted the most accurate edition?—At the same time, he would feel thankful for similar information respecting "*Gay's Fables.*"

J. H. says, that, amusing himself a few days since with a curious Work, intitled, "*Outlandish Proverbs*," selected by Mr. G. H. London: Printed by T.P. for Humphrey Blunden, at the Castle in Cornhill, 1640;" he stumbled upon a Proverb, which is doubtless the origin of one of the most admired thoughts in "*The Sentimental Journey.*" The proverb is as follows,—"

867. "To a close shorne sheepe God gives wind by measure."

To the same collection he likewise traced most of the ingenious apophthegms usually attributed to the late Dr. Frank-

lin. "Far be from me the wish," he observes, "to detract from the original merits of these two eminent Writers: but I am desirous every man should have his own, and no more."

C. B. asks for information "Whether Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Treasurer of the Navy, and Lord of the Manor of Westcote in Gloucestershire in 1710, in right of his wife, the daughter of B. Baron, esq. was related to Lord Lyttelton (Westcote being the second title of that Peer), or to the Staffordshire Baronet of that name?—Benjamin Baron, esq. was buried in Westcote Church in 1693. I have heard an old relation mention two Miss Barons, ladies of considerable fortune, who resided some time at Eversden in Cambridgeshire; and a Dr. Samuel Baron, who resided some time at Lynn, and, I believe, died there in 1673.—Were these Barons of the same family with the Barons of Westcote, and of Therfield, Herts? and if they were, how were they related? Any information respecting the branches of the Baron family, and other corrections, will be acceptable.

CLERICUS SECUNDUS, who has been reading a little Work lately published, intitled, "*Plurality of Worlds, or Letters, Notes, and Memoranda, Philosophical and Critical, occasioned by A series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the Modern Astronomy*," by Thomas Chalmers, D. D." says, "The Author of this book has fallen into a mistake, no doubt very innocently, because a common one, and which I should be very happy to correct. He frequently quotes a similar Work, yet upon different principles, and attributes it to Archdeacon Nares, viz. 'An attempt to shew how far the Philosophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent, or not so, with the language of the Holy Scriptures,' 1801. 8vo.—I have often heard it attributed to the worthy Archdeacon; but it is a great mistake—it was written by Dr. Edward Nares, now Rector of Biddenden, Kent, Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Author of several other interesting and valuable Works. The production of Dr. Chalmers has excited no mean antagonist, who is very likely to make some impression on the public mind."

On the 31st of January next will be published our usual SUPPLEMENTAL NUMBER (completing the Volume for the Year 1817): which will contain a variety of interesting Articles from numerous intelligent Correspondents, and a beautiful View of Montacute Mount and Priory in Somersetshire.

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Dec. 4.*

I HAVE now been your occasional Correspondent upwards of thirty years: in an account of the Banian Tree, the Boy of Dundee, and some other subjects, which you have done me the favour to insert in your valuable Repository.

My last letter was dated either in July or August 1804, on being released, with my family, from our unjust captivity in Verdun; from which having been honourably liberated as a Member of the Royal Society, through the friendly interference of our valuable President Sir Joseph Banks, I thought it necessary to trouble you with that letter, to prevent my being mistaken for another gentleman of the same name, who had then made his escape from France.

On leaving Paris for England, I was intrusted with a confidential communication to the Dowager Countess of Elgin; which, in those days of suspicion, it was deemed imprudent to commit to paper: and soon after our arrival in London I accompanied my wife and daughter on a visit to her Ladyship, at a villa in Kent; where she resided with the Princess Charlotte, then in the ninth year of her age.

We had the honour of being introduced to her Royal Highness, who received us with that kind and amiable condescension, which at every future period marked her character. The Princess particularly addressed herself to my daughter, as nearest her own age; and was rather playfully conversing with her on some late event at Paris, when I accidentally used the word *Emperor*—upon which the Princess, addressing herself to me, “Did you say the Emperor, Sir?—what Emperor?—Here we know only of two Emperors, those of Germany and Russia.”—I replied, “The Emperor of France.”—“Emperor of France!” exclaimed her Royal Highness, with a dignified look and altered manner, “What, Buonaparte?—let me advise you never to call him

Emperor in this country, for it will not go down.” I expressed my concern at having offended her Royal Highness; particularly as I had just written a letter for the Gentleman's Magazine, in which I had more than once given him that appellation.—“I have nothing to do with your Letter,” replied our noble-minded British Princess; “but let me repeat my advice, never again to give the Usurper of France that title in England—for, I once more assure you, it will not go down.” I promised obedience to the Royal command: and, in two much later instances of kindness from our beloved and lamented Princess, I was happy to know I had not lost her favour.

Having occasionally mentioned this interesting anecdote among my friends in England, and thinking, at this melancholy period, when busy memory fondly clings to such departed excellence, that it may possibly be more publicly related; I find it most gratifying to my own feelings, to send it you immediately from myself, should you think it proper for insertion, as I am unexpectedly detained in a Country where our National loss is deeply lamented, and a generous sympathy with British feeling seems to pervade all ranks of French society.

Yours, &c. J. FORBES.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 9.*

AS all that concerns the life and character of the regretted Princess Charlotte is of peculiar interest, the following extract from the journal of the pious Bishop of London (Dr. Porteus*), who visited her in her earlier years, should be communicated to your Readers. E.

“Yesterday, the 6th of August 1801, I passed a very pleasant day at Shrewsbury House, near Shooter's Hill, the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The day was fine, the prospect extensive and beautiful, taking in a

* See our Review of the Bishop of Chester's Sermon, p. 536.

large reach of the Thames, which was covered with vessels of various sizes and descriptions. We saw a good deal of the young Princess. She is a most captivating and engaging child; and, considering the high station she may hereafter fill, a most interesting and important one. She repeated to me several of her hymns with great correctness and propriety; and on being told that when she went to South End, in Essex, (as she afterwards did, for the benefit of sea-bathing,) she would then be in my diocese, she fell down on her knees, and begged my blessing. I gave it to her with all my heart, and with my earnest secret prayers to God that she might adorn her illustrious station with every Christian grace, and that, if ever she became the Queen of this truly great and glorious Country, she might be the means of diffusing virtue, piety, and happiness, through every part of her Dominions!"

Reflections on the Close of the Year 1749. By Dr. DODDRIDGE.

LODGING at Maidwell* on Friday night, I took some time yesterday morning for a review of the past year; and I have this evening been looking over what I wrote at the beginning of it. Many thoughts are marked down on the beginning for reflection collected abroad; but I think it proper to insert some of them here, lest they be lost or mislaid, if I should desire to review them hereafter, and particularly at the close of the opening year, if that should happen: though I think of it with a deep sense of the uncertainty of such an event; and I hope, with an entire submission to God, wishing to live only for his glory.

I find the mercies of this year to have been many and great; particularly I am struck with the thoughts of that uninterrupted state of health, which God has given me; so that I think I have not been one Lord's day through the whole year entirely silent, and seldom prevented once from preaching, by any indisposition: and I have actually written some of my "Family Expositor" every day this year, having been urged to it by a solicitation to print much earlier than I intended. I have not only ended all the notes, but a few on the last chapter of the Revelation, and

have also transcribed, since the end of the vacation, the whole Epistle to the Romans, and the six first chapters of the first Epistle to the Corinthians. I have also this year composed and published a Thanksgiving Sermon on the Peace; and have transcribed and sent to the press, though after immense hinderances, which I thought would have defeated the purpose, my Letter to Heads of families on the important subject of Family-religion. I have also prepared, but not transcribed, a Letter to Count Zinzendorf, whose enormous errors and enthusiasm have filled the whole Protestant world with wonder and with horror. God has this year given me many choice and happy opportunities of speaking in his name, inasmuch, that I have found upon a review, that besides repetitions which have been thronged, I have preached a hundred and fifty times, and our auditory has been generally as full as it has been for some time, though I cannot say that many new families, or persons known to me, have been added. I bless God, that twenty-two persons have been admitted into communion, but as twenty-two have either died or removed, the number is the same; but blessed be God, if we do not decline. There is a comfortable prospect with regard to young persons in particular; and I think the Meeting on Lord's day mornings at the Vestry was never better attended: and I am told by young Mr. B. who probably knows as well as most, that there were never a greater number under serious impressions. It is new satisfaction to me to learn, that some Societies have been formed among the young people, who have sometimes been ready to form Societies of a very different kind; and that some who were despisers of the Gospel are now much attached to it. This I ascribe to the riches and freedom of divine grace, and to that be all the glory.

I have this year received increasing tokens of the acceptance of my works abroad. As the Translation of my "Rise and Progress" into French has met with great encouragement from the Prince and Princess of Orange, and most of the Dutch nobility and gentry, and from many in Switzerland and Germany, so the Providence of God has engaged that pious

* The seat of Lady Russel, in Northamptonshire.

pious and elegant writer, Mr. —, to go through the work, which would else have been undertaken in the hands of Mr. —; and the Abbot — has engaged Mr. —* to translate the "Family Expositor" into High Dutch. But as some opposition was made to it by the Lutheran Clergy, that gave an opportunity of translating the Sermons on Regeneration into that language, the moderation of which quieted much opposition. Two eminent German divines, one of Hanover, the other a son-in-law of the celebrated —, have undertaken the translation of the "Rise and Progress" into that language: and application has been made to me for my picture by several hands. This is but a little circumstance, but it is produced by others of much greater importance, in which I desire humbly to acknowledge the divine goodness. I think it is since the above year, that I received the Sermons on the Power and Grace of Christ in Low Dutch.

God has been pleased this year to make the largest accession of Students to my Academy that it has ever received in any one year, I think fifteen in number; —, —, Cutler, Bradford, Mercer, Brown, White, —, Blake, Gellibrand, More, Walker, Roquet, Beman, —, Murray, Rose. Three of these, Mr. Roquet, Beman, and —, come from Holland, from whence I hope there is a prospect of a further accession, which may, by the Divine blessing, be of considerable service. And two of them are remarkable on another account; Mr. Murray being like to rise to a seat in the House of Lords, as Earl of Dunmore, and Mr. Rose his tutor, an excellent man. I see much of the hand of Providence in this; and so much the more, as there have been several removes: notwithstanding which, my Academy is more numerous than it has been for a long time; I think upwards of 30 pupils, at present 33, besides Mr. Clark.

I bless God, I have been lately delivered from the extraordinary fear I had of losing my dear daughter Mary, who has been extremely ill, but is, I hope, in a way of reco-

very. I solemnly put her, and all my other comforts, for the continuance of which I would be humbly thankful, into the hands of my Father and my God; and particularly I commend the dear, but now much afflicted youths, Clayton and R. to his gracious care, protection, and favour.

God has been pleased to give me some steadiness in pursuing my schemes: but not equal to what I could wish, and I find many just causes of humiliation; especially my evening time has not been filled up, and my evening duties performed, as I could have desired; neither have I been so careful of late in talking and praying with my pupils and servants as I might and ought to have been.

I have it further to add, that whereas I did at the beginning of the last year make a solemn surrender of a tenth of my ordinary, and an eighth of my extraordinary income to the service of God, I find upon a review, that upwards of twenty guineas have been this way employed, whereas the income of my people and estate, presents included, has not been above 150*l.* more than by pupils, of which more than one tenth has been given in the education of four of my pupils, viz. Walker, B. Strange, Mercer, and White; so that I judge myself to have acquitted all due on that engagement; in which God has so blessed me, that I hereby renew it for the ensuing year. This account was taken (and it was the last written article of the old year) Dec. 31, 1749. Blessed be the name of the Lord!

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

THE following short memoir was inserted, a short time ago, in one of the Manchester papers. It is with a melancholy satisfaction and regret, that I send it for admission in your pages, having for 45 years intimately known, and therefore highly esteemed, the truly excellent subject of it, as well as the very worthy writer of the account, who were contemporaries in Brazen-Nose, and not many years my seniors there.

"On Wednesday night, Nov. 22, as he returned from baptizing a child, dropped down and suddenly expired, in the 72d year of his age, the Rev. Robert

* It is difficult to make out proper names, as written in the Doctor's extremely small short-hand.

bert Latham, M. A. late of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, Vicar of Dean [near Bolton-le-Moors], and one of the King's Preachers in this County. In the character of this venerable divine and affectionate Pastor many excellencies were concentered. He was a firm friend to the British Constitution, and an admired preacher in that primitive and apostolical Church, whose sound and scriptural doctrines he earnestly inculcated. To mildness of temper and cheerfulness of manners, he joined inoffensiveness of conduct, a good understanding, and an unshaken integrity, accompanied on every occasion by all the coolness of deliberation. A steady friend, he left nothing undone to serve those for whom he professed an attachment. He was pious without enthusiasm, and liberal without ostentation. His life, which was the transcript of his opinions, was, for the space of 41 years, spent in the laborious duties of a very extensive parish. The ignorant and the afflicted partook of his instruction, his charity, his consolation. Though dead, he will still live in the affectionate remembrance of his friends and parishioners. This last tribute of gratitude and respect is rendered by one who was well acquainted with his virtues, and many years honoured by his friendship."

A circumstance or two may be added. The Vicarage of Dean, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, was conferred on Mr. Latham, a native of Wigan, in the same county, through the kindness of the late Duke of Portland. Mr. L. who was above the usual age at his entrance in the University, was ordained to this benefice, and never officiated as a Curate, nor was ever married. During his whole incumbency of 41 years, he probably was, at no one time, absent an entire week from his parish. About a month before his decease, he passed two days with his much esteemed friend and neighbour, when, another visit requiring him, they mutually parted with unusual reluctance, as if they foreboded that they should meet no more in this world! May those who survive, be, in their day, equally prepared!

R. C.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 13.
MARK ANTONY DE DOMINIS, Archbishop of Spalato, of whom a Berkshire Correspondent (p. 312) wishes to learn some particulars, is mentioned by A. Wood and

other writers of the time, and, no doubt, is recorded with due honour by Mr. Chalmers in his Biogr. Dictionary. He came into England, Dec. 16, 1616, and returned to Italy in February, 1622-3. In 1619 the King appointed him Master of the Savoy, and also (before or after that) Dean of Windsor. Ath. Oxon. l. f. 181. 202. 211. Cosin, Bishop of Durham, in his History of Transubstantiation (one of the books, as Lealie observes, which our adversaries of the Church of Rome have never attempted to answer, i. 729), gives the following account of De Dominis.

This famous Archbishop, who was eminently conversant in Holy Scripture, and in the writings of the ancient fathers, by the advice of a man of most consummate prudence, P. Paolo of Venice, his intimate friend, left Italy*, where he could not be safe or unmolested, and fled for refuge to King James and the Church of England, as to a safe harbour and asylum; and to this Church he faithfully adhered in all the Articles of Religion. But being daily and bitterly assailed and calumniated by the puritanical party, he at length resolved to return to his friends in Italy. Before his departure, however, the King was pleased to ask him, by certain Bishops deputed for the purpose, what he would say of the Church of England, when he came to the Bishop and Court of Rome; whereupon, he took a pen and wrote with his own hand what is worth perusal, and here follows: "Ego profitebor coram ipso Papa, etiam cum discrimine Vitæ meæ, Ecclesiam Anglicanam esse veram et orthodoxam Ecclesiam Christi." And he was as good as his word. For, though he was received with the greatest kindness by Pope Gregory XV. who had been his schoolfellow, he never could be induced by the Jesuits and others that flocked about him, either to subscribe to the dogmas of the Trentine fathers, or to recall the ortho-

* Bishop Burnet relates, that he came over with Bishop Bedell, who assisted him in correcting his ten Books *De Rep. Eccles.* and that P. Paolo, expressing great tenderness and concern for Bedell, when he parted with him, said, that "both he and many others would have gone over with him, if it had been in their power." L. of Bedell, pp. 10. 17, 18.
 dox

dox books which he had published in England and in Germany, or to renounce the Church of England, in whose defence he steadily persevered to his last breath. Upon the death of Pope Gregory [which happened within a few months after the return of De Dominis] he was immediately laid hold on by the Jesuits and Inquisitors, and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where, being worn down by hard usage and hunger, he was seized with a fatal disease, and died in a few days, not without suspicion of being poisoned*. The day after, by the infamous sentence of the Inquisition, his body was publicly burnt at the stake, for no other reason, but because he would not abjure the faith of the Church of England, and subscribe to the [then] recent decrees of the Council of Trent.

These circumstances, says this incomparably learned Bishop of Durham, which are not perhaps known to many, I thought it proper to mention on this occasion, that I might the more clearly evince, that this most Reverend Prelate, deserving so well of the universal Church of Christ, is justly classed among the writers of the Church of England. He then proceeds to shew from his Books on Ecclesiastical Polity, published by Royal Authority when he was in England, what were his sentiments on the subject of the Eucharist. The passages alledged for this purpose need not here be produced; the substance of them is, that during a thousand years from the death of Christ, the holy Catholic Church believed and taught, that the body of Christ was *spiritually*, not *corporeally* or *carnally*, present in the Eucharist; the bread bringing with it, into the souls of the worthy communicants, the very body of Christ, without losing its own nature or substance as bread. See *Historia Transubstantiationis Papalis*, London, 1675, pp. 12—17.

I fear, Mr. Urban, I am trespassing on your patience; but, while the ad-

* Burnet says, positively, "he was poisoned," p. 20; and that his author "had this account of that matter from Master Bedell's own mouth." There is, however, at least one mistake in it; for "Gregory the XIVth," p. 18. (if it is not a mere error of the press) should be "Gregory the XVth."

vocates of Popery scruple not to avow and defend a doctrine so pregnant with impiety and absurdity, as that of transubstantiation, it cannot be unreasonable, when occasion, as at present, leads to it, to bring forward the testimony of a most learned archbishop of their own Church against this novel and portentous doctrine. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.

YOUR Correspondent "LL.D." p. 200, I apprehend, is misinformed respecting "the mode of conferring degrees in the University of Oxford." Before the Reformation the University conferred degrees both in Civil and Canon Law; an instance of each occurs in the first page of Wood's Fasti, under the year 1500. And sometimes (of which Archbishop Warham may be mentioned as an instance*) the same person was admitted, by distinct gradations, to be a Doctor in Civil and a Doctor in Canon Law; and so was properly styled "*Juris utriusque Doctor*," or "LL.D." But now, as the Preface to the Catalogue of Graduates, 1727, observes, "D.C.L." signifies Doctor in Civil Law, our statutes and present constitution having only degrees in Civil Law, although some men write themselves D.L.L. that is, Doctors of both Laws, viz. Canon and Civil. Perhaps the custom, which has long obtained, of designating the Law degree by the letters "LL.D." originated partly in the ambiguity of the initials "J.C.D." or "D.C.L." (which are applicable alike to a Doctor of Civil or Canon Law) but it is certainly improper, and ought either to be "L.D." that is, "Doctor of Law," or "D.C.L." Doctor of Civil Law, in which and which only, I make no doubt, your Correspondent, like all other Graduates in what is called the Law line, was admitted; and therefore never was in fact "LL.D." R. C.

Additional Observations on a PORTABLE LIFE-SAVING PROVISION for Travellers into Hot and Desert Countries.

Mr. URBAN,

Sutton Coldfield,
Dec 8.

BEING informed that persons who are partial to animal food, and who neglect attending to the differ-

* Jortin's Erasmus, l. p. 41. n.

ence between temperate and torrid climates, and who, moreover, suffer themselves to be misled by the sound of an epithet, have conceived that what is called Portable Soup would, in expeditions to the Interior of Africa, answer all the purposes of the *Vegetable Compound* which I have proposed, I am induced to request the insertion of the following additional observations on this subject in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

In its most simple state animal food uniformly excites more thirst than vegetable aliment; but when prepared for keeping, it requires the addition of salt, spice, or some other condiment*; substances which never fail to increase the desire for liquids. Now Portable Soup comes under this description; besides, it requires to be diluted with ten or twelve times its bulk of water before it is fit for use. *But the travelling party is supposed to be in a situation where water cannot be procured.* It is obvious, therefore, that no such preparation of animal food can be proper under these circumstances.

With more plausibility has it been objected, that persons cannot be duly nourished from day to day by any kind of food, animal or vegetable, *when taken only in very small quantities, the stomach all the time wanting the stimulus of distention.*

If the question were, can a person be better nourished and rendered more plump, by taking every minute a small quantity of food, leaving the stomach almost empty; or, by taking a full measure or ration of food at stated intervals, so as to give the stomach the benefit of distention? the answer would doubtless be in favour of the last-mentioned customary method of feeding. *But they who engage in expeditions of discovery to Africa, do not go there to be fed in the best manner; they do not expect to make full and regular meals every day in the burning sands of Zaara; but must think themselves well off if they can be half-nourished, if they can be provided with some sort of provision that shall save them from dying of hunger and thirst.*

But, replying more directly to the objection above stated, I would remark, that *by introducing into the*

stomach, repeatedly and uninterruptedly, small quantities of food, of a proper kind, and in a concentrated form, the functions of digestion and nutrition are maintained in a greater degree than is commonly supposed. It would seem that the want of distention is compensated by the frequency of ingestion. Were it not so, how could shipwrecked persons, reduced to the shortest allowance, subsist in the manner they frequently have done? In a late publication it is stated, that though previously in a half-starved condition, one day they had only a pint of camel's milk divided among four of them, being (it is remarked) just enough to wet their mouths*. What degree of gastric distention could there be in this instance? Yet the parties were kept alive by this scanty supply. Add to this what has been stated from Adamson in my former communication. Against such decisive facts a volume of reasoning avails nothing.

From the preceding considerations it follows:

1. *That persons engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, or other hot and desert regions, should be supplied with some vegetable provision, in a portable and concentrated form.*

2. *That with a view to counteract thirst, in situations where no water or drinkable liquid can be procured, this Vegetable Provision should be rendered acidulous.*

3. *That to prevent perspiration, and the exhaustion that would succeed to it, some wholesome vegetable astringent should be combined with this provision.*

Now the Alimentary Compound proposed and described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September last, possesses all the properties above stated. RICH. PEARSON, M. D.

*** In the postscript to my former Communication, for "water or any other portable liquid," read "water or any other potable liquid."

†† J. C. asks, What rank and precedence the Companions of the Order of the Bath are entitled to: it is said, they are to precede all other Esquires, but upon this subject there seems a doubt: Is there any order of the Sovereign as to the rank they ought to enjoy?

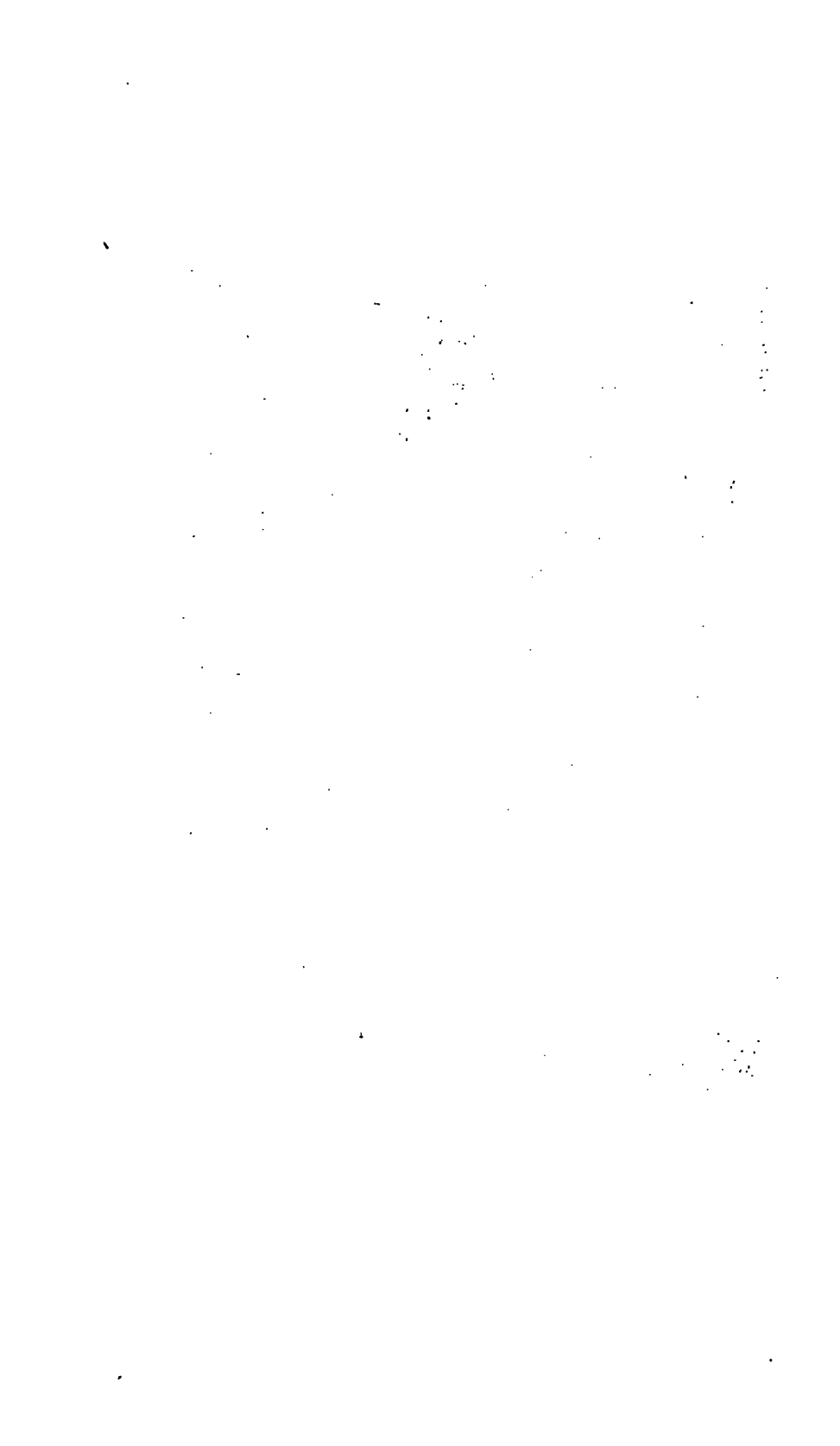
* With the exception of fish dried, without salt, in the sun.

* See Riley's Narrative of the loss of the American brig Commerce, on the Western Coast of Africa.





**Interior View of QUARENDON CHAPEL, Bucks.
looking East.**



Cont. Map. Dec. 1867. P. 1. n. 187.



S.E. VIEW of QUARENDON CHAPEL,
Buckinghamshire.

MR. URBAN,
SEVERAL Communications having lately appeared in your *Miscellany**, regarding the present deplorable condition, and descriptive of the interest connected with, Quarendon Chapel, near Aylesbury, Bucks, I presume that external and internal representations of this curious building (See *Plates I. and II.*), as it appeared in 1815, may not be unacceptable to some of your Readers, who derive pleasure and amusement from the study of these mouldering works of former ages. It will be unnecessary to enter into a particular description of the Chapel, or its handsome monuments; or, after what has been said, to offer any comments upon the neglect it has experienced, which is proving so fatal to every part of the building. It is now the common ingress to every passer by, from the Antiquary and man of feeling, to the rustic who whistles as he gazes around him within the once-hallowed inclosure, and thoughtlessly deprives the elegant memorials of those distinguished dead, whose ashes rest beneath, of the enrichments which the inclemency of the weather, so long suffered to intrude through various apertures, has left.

The construction of Quarendon Chapel throughout is indeed excellent; the masonry regular, and the windows and South door well finished; its plan is uniform, having a centre and side aisles, which are opened to each other through elegant pointed arches resting upon octagonal capi-

tals and columns. The roof is handsome, having at its main beams flat arches, which combine numerous mouldings, and stretch across between the windows, resting upon stone brackets, sculptured with human heads, grotesque animals, leaves, &c. the intermediate spaces are filled with purlings and rafters; but, though the whole is constructed of excellent and substantial Irish oak, the neglect of the external roof has dilapidated some portions of them towards the West end, which is rapidly increasing, and will ere long, unless some means of preservation are adopted, demolish the whole. The pews, pulpit, &c. have been wisely removed, and very little of the regular stone pavement remains.

A plain arch connects the body of the Chapel with the Chancel, the latter being very small, and nearly filled with the Monuments described by your Correspondent, p. 114; which gives it more the character of a Sepulchral Chapel, than the service part of the building. It is a remarkable instance of the preference which appears to have been always given by the founders and benefactors for these situations of interment; except a few instances in some larger edifices, but the greater number are otherwise; and the unadorned arched recess, to be seen in the Chancel walls of many old Churches, doubtless, once contained the plain uninscribed grave-stone, the ornamented cross, the statue of the founder, or the brass figure.

Yours, &c.

25.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North-east, Nottingham: North-west, Derby: East, Lincoln and Rutland: South-east, Northampton: South-west, Warwick.

Greatest length, 45; *greatest breadth*, 35; *circumference*, 150; *square* 816 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Lincoln. *Circuit*, Midland.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Coritani.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Ragæ or Ratæ, Leicester; Benonæ or Venonæ, High-cross. Vernometum, near Willoughby, or Burrow-hill.

Saxon Heptarchy, Mercia.

* See Part I. of this Volume, p. 504. Part II. pp. 106, 114.

Antiquities. Leicester, Jewry wall: Roman military and tessellated pavements: Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis: Chancel of St. Mary's Church: New-work Gate: Ulvescroft Priory: Ashby de la Zouch Castle: Bottesford, Hinckley, and Melton Mowbray Churches: Market Harborough Chapel: Monument of Lady Roesia de Verdon, foundress of Grace-dieu Nunnery, in Belton Church.

Leicester was an Episcopal See. The Abbots of St. Mary de Pratis were occasionally summoned to Parliament: in the Abbey were buried Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, its founder in 1143, who became one of the regular canons, and died here in 1167; and the great Cardinal Wolsey, who died here Nov. 29, 1530. In the College of St. Mary the Less, in the New-work, had sepulture, Henry Plantagenet, first Duke of Lancaster, who died of the plague in 1361; and Constance, daughter of Peter, King of Castile, and wife of John of Gaunt. In the monastery of Grey Friars was interred Richard III.

In Lutterworth Church are preserved the pulpit and part of the vestment of the great reformer, John Wickliffe, who was rector from 1374, and died there, Dec. 31, 1387. He was buried in the Church; but by order of the Council of Sienna, in 1428, his bones were taken up, burnt, and thrown into the river.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Anker, Avon, Blackbrook, Deane, Eye, Scalford, Sence, Snite, Soar, Swift, Trent, Willand, Wreke.

Inland Navigation. Ashby de la Zouch, Grand Union, Leicester, and Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire Union, Loughborough, Oakham Canals.—Soar River.

Lakes. Groby Pool. Gumley.

Eminences and Views. Bardon Hill, the highest in the County; Markfield Knoll; Beacon Hill; Old John, in Bradgate Park; Belvoir Castle; Bredon Church; Billesdon Coplow; Carlton Spinney; Mount Sorrel; Barrow Hill; Croft Hill.

Natural Curiosities. Barrow and Bredon Lime Quarries: Charnwood Forest: Vale of Belvoir: Burton Lazars, Dalby on the Wolds, Gumley, Neville Holt, Leicester, Moira-baths, and Sapcote medicinal waters.

Public Edifices. Leicester Infirmary, Gaols, Assembly Rooms, Charity Schools, Exchange, Appleby School.

Seats. Belvoir Castle, Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Allestree Hall, Colonel Crump.

Appleby Hall, Mrs. G. Moore.

Appleby House, Mrs. J. Moore.

Ayleston Hall, Rev. Mr. Beresford.

Baggrave Hall, E. A. Burnaby, esq.

Bardon Park Hall, Will. Hood, esq.

Barkby Hall, Mrs. Pochin.

Beaumanor Park Hall, W. Herrick, esq.

Belgrave, Mrs. Vann.

Belgrave, Samuel Oliver, esq.

Belgrave, L. L. Smith, esq.

Bosworth Park Hall, Mrs. Pochin.

Braunston Hall, Clement Winstanley, esq.

Brooksby Hall, Robert Clarke, esq.

Bradgate Park, Earl of Stamford, (house dilapidated.)

Buckminster, Sir Wm. Manners, bart.

Burley Hall, George Tate, esq.

Burstall Hall, John Mansfield, esq.

Burton Wolds, C. G. Mundy, esq.

Butt House, Capt. Blakiston.

Carlton Curlien, Sir J. H. Palmer, bart.

Claybrook Hall, Tho. Edw. Dicey, esq.

Cold Orton Hall, J. F. Turner, esq.

Cole Orton, Sir G. H. Beaumont, bart.

Coston, Edw. Thomas Phelps, esq.

Croxtun Park, Isabella, Duchess Dowager of Rutland.

Dalby, Little, Edward Hartopp, esq.

Dalby Wolds, Hon. Mrs. Bowater.

Danett's Hall, Dr. Alexander.

Dishley Hall, late Rt. Bakewell, esq.

Donington Park, Marq. of Hastings.

Donington, Mrs. Fisher.

Edmundthorpe Hall, C. Manners, esq.

Enderby Hall, C. Lorraine Smith, esq.

Gaddesby Hall, Mrs. Ayre.

Garendon Park, Samuel Philipps, esq.

Glen Magna, Robert Haymes, esq.

Goadby Park, late Edw. Manners, esq.

Gopsal Hall, Hon. R. W. P. Curzon.

Groby Pool, John Pares, esq.

Gumley Hall, Joseph Cradock, esq.

Harborough, Edmund Maior, esq.

Hinckley, Thomas Sansome, esq.

Holt, Cosmas Nevill, esq.

Humberston, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart.

Husband's Bosworth, G. F. Turville, esq.

Kirby Muxloe, Joshua Grundy, esq.

Kirkby Park, Sir R. Milbank Noel, bart.

Kirkby

Kirkby Lodge, Sir F. Burdett, bart.	Quorndon, S. J. Hyde, esq.
Knighton Lodge, Sir E. C. Hartopp, bt.	Ragby Hall, Mrs. Wilson.
Langley Priory, Rich. Chesslyn, esq.	Ratcliffe on Wreke, Earl Ferrers.
Langton Hall, Rev. James Ord.	Rolleston, Henry Green, esq.
Laund Abbey, J. Finch Simpson, esq.	Rotherby Hall, Rev. Mr. Burnaby.
Leesthorp Hall, late J. S. Brown, esq.	Rothley Temple, T. Babington, esq.
Leicester Frith, Wm. Oldham, esq.	Scraftoft Hall, Thomas Peach, esq.
Leicester, Sir William Walker.	Shenton Hall, Colonel Wollaston.
Lindley Hall, Hon. E. Capel.	Shepey, Edward Wilmot, esq.
Lockington Hall, Rev. Philip Story.	Skeffington Hall, late Sir W. C. F. Skeffington, bart.
Lodington Hall, Campbell Morris, esq.	Snaresdon Hall, George Moore, esq.
Lowesby Hall, Sir F. G. Fowke, bart.	Stanford Hall, Mrs. Olway.
Melton Mowbray, Ric. Norman, esq.	Stapleford, Earl of Harborough.
Misterton Hall, Richard Gough, esq.	Staunton Harold, Earl Ferrers.
Nether-Seile, Rev. Mr. Greisby.	Stewards Hay, Earl of Stamford.
Normanton Hall, George Pochin, esq.	Stockerston, Sir Charles Burton, bart.
Normanton-le-Heath, Val. Green, esq.	Stoughton Grange, G. A. L. Keck, esq.
Noseley Hall, Sir C. Hesilrige, bart.	Stretton Hall, Sir G. Robinson, bart.
Odstone Hall, Richard Astley, esq.	Swithland Hall, Hon. Butler Danvers.
Odstone Hill, Edward Green, esq.	Tempe, Miss F. H. Bakewell.
Orton on the Hill, S. Steele Perkins, esq.	Thedingworth, Sir Wm. Cave, bart.
Osbaston Park, J. C. Twistleton, esq.	Tooley Park, Thomas Boulbee, esq.
Over-Seile, Thomas Thorpe, esq.	Ulvescroft Priory, W. Parkin Bosville, esq.
Over-Seile, Mrs. Greasley.	Wanlip Hall, Sir C. Tho. Palmer, bart.
Over-Seile, John Kettle, esq.	Welham, Robert Kirk, esq.
Over Seile, Grange Wood End House, — Wright, esq.	Westcotes, Walter Ruding, esq.
Prestwood Hall, C. J. Packe, esq.	Whalton House, Mrs. Dawson.
Quenby Hall, W. Ashby Ashby, esq.	Willesley Hall, Edward Abney, esq.
Quorndon Hall, Edw. Farnham, esq.	Wistow, Sir Henry Halford, bart.
Quorndon, George Osbaldeston, esq.	
Quorndon, Thomas Gishorne, esq.	

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Leicester 2; total 4.

Produce. Cheese, the sort called Stilton, from having been first sold at an inn in that town in Huntingdonshire, was originally made at Rosevill, near Melton Mowbray, is still made there, and in several other villages. Sheep, cattle, horses, beans, wheat, barley, peas, oats. Limestone, the kind obtained from Barrow, forms an excellent cement in water, and was used in the building of Ramsgate pier. Coal. Slate.

Manufactures. Hosiery, worsted, cotton webbing.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 6; Parishes, 196; Market-towns, 10; Houses, 30,649.

Inhabitants. Males, 73,366; Females, 77,053; total, 150,419.

Families employed in Agriculture, 11,700; in trade, 17,027; in neither, 2,753; total, 31,480.

Baptisms. Males, 2,034; Females, 2,024; *Marriages, 1,206; Burials, Males, 1,366; Females, 1,370.*

Towns or Parishes containing not less than 1000 inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Leicester (capital)	4,683	23,146	Mount Sorrel	281	1,502
Hinckley	1,123	6,058	Burbach & Sketchley . .	221	1,348
Loughborough	1,140	5,400	Barrow-upon-Soar . . .	263	1,303
Ashby de la Zouch	647	3,141	Quorndon	272	1,281
Sheepshead	547	3,026	Syston	267	1,223
Donington Castle	493	2,308	Sileby	260	1,200
Melton Mowbray	422	2,145	Worthington & New- bold	237	1,113
Wigston Magna	388	1,901	Husband's Bosworth . .	157	1,024
Lutterworth	425	1,845	Hathern	212	1,098
Market Harborough . .	342	1,704	Wimeswold	209	1,002
Kegworth	313	1,550			
Earl-Shilton	310	1,533			
Total, Towns, 22; Houses, 1			3,212; Inhabitants, 65,851.		

HISTORY.

HISTORY.

- A.D. 1173, Leicester, the chief refuge of the adherents of the young King Henry in his unnatural rebellion against Henry II. taken and destroyed by Richard Lucy, Chief Justiciary.
- 1217, Mount Sorrel Castle garrisoned by Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, for Lewis the Dauphin, taken by the forces of Henry III. under Ranulph Blundeville, Earl of Chester, and razed to the ground.
- 1414, at Leicester, April 30, assembled the Parliament which granted a subsidy of 300,000 marks to Henry V. to assert his title to the throne of France, and ordained death to the maintainers of the doctrines of Wickliffe, and to the readers of the Scriptures in English.
- 1426, at Leicester, Feb. 18, assembled the Parliament, at which the Duke of Gloucester, and Beaufort, Bp. of Winchester, afterwards Cardinal, were ostensibly reconciled, and the young King, Henry VI. was knighted by his uncle the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France.
- 1485, in Sutton Field, near Bosworth, Aug. 22, was fought the last of 13 pitched battles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, when Richard III. after killing Sir William Brandon, and unhorsing Sir John Cheney, was slain, bravely fighting in the midst of his enemies, and the Earl of Richmond was crowned Henry VII. on the field. In this battle were slain of the Lancastrians about 100 men, and of the Yorkists about 1000, including John Duke of Norfolk, Walter Lord Ferrers, Sir Richard Radcliffe, Sir William Conyers, Sir Robert Brackenbury, the Lord Zouch, and Sir Jervas Clifton. Sir William Catesby was taken prisoner, and shortly afterwards executed at Leicester.
- 1644, in Sutton Field, on the spot where the great battle was fought, July 1, a skirmish, in which six Royalists were killed, and 40 taken prisoners, by Capt. Babington, at the head of a detachment of Lord Grey's forces.
- 1645, between Harborough and Leicester, Parliamentarians defeated, 100 slain, and 250 taken prisoners, by Sir Marmaduke Langdale.
- 1645, near Melton Mowbray, Feb. 25, Parliamentarians under Colonel Rossiter defeated, and 170 slain, by Sir Marmaduke Langdale.
- 1645, Leicester, under Colonel Thomas Grey, May 31, stormed by Charles I. and Prince Rupert, when about 300 Parliamentarians were slain, and 300 made prisoners.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Appleby, Sir Edmund, warrior at Cressy, Great Appleby (flor. temp. E. III.)
- Bainbridge, John, astronomer and physician, Ashby de la Zouch, 1582.
- Bakewell, Robert, cattle-breeder, Dishley, 1726.
- Baumont, Francis, judge, Grace Dieu, (died 1598.)
- BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, dramatic writer, friend and coadjutor of Fletcher, Grace-dieu, 1586
- Beaumont, John, first person honoured with title of Viscount, Beaumont-park, (temp. Hen. VI.)
- Beaumont, Sir John, poet, Grace Dieu, 1582.
- Belgrave, R. author of "Theological Determinations," Belgrave, (flor. 1220.)
- Belknap, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice to Edward III.
- Beveridge, William, Bp. of St. Asaph, Barrow-upon-Soar, 1637.
- Brinsley, John, nonconformist divine and author, Ashby de la Zouch, 1600.
- Brokesby, F. nonjuring divine, biographer of Dodwell, Stoke, (died 1718.)
- Broxholme, Noel, physician, Buckminster.
- Burdet, Thomas, executed by Edward IV. for an unguarded expression in 1477, Newton Burdet.
- Burton, Robert, "Democritus junior," author of "Anatomy of Melancholy," Lindley, 1576.
- Burton, William, historian of his native county, Lindley, 1576.
- Bury, Richard de, Bp. of Durham, Lord Chancellor, Willoughby Waterless, (died 1345.)
- Cateline, Sir Robert, Chief Justice to Elizabeth, Beby, (died 1574.)
- Cave, William, divine, author of "Historia Literaria," Pickwell, 1637.
- Chambers, Sabine, Jesuit, author of "Garden of the Virgin," (flor. temp. Eliz.)

Che-

- Cheselden, William, anatomist and lithotomist, Burrow on the Hill, 1688.
 Cleveland, John, loyal poet, Hinckley, 1613.
 COTES, ROGER, mathematician and astronomer, Burbach, 1682.
 Cranwell, Luke, nonconformist divine and author, Loughborough, (died 1693.)
 Culie, Bartholomew, author of "De Generatione et Corruptione," Ratcliffe Culey, (flor. temp. E. III.)
 Dawes, Richard, author of "Miscellanea Critica," Stapleton, 1708.
 Duport, John, one of the translators of the Bible, Shepeshed, (died 1617.)
 Erick the Forester, opposed William the Conqueror.
 Estlin, John Prior, Unitarian divine, Hinckley, 1747.
 Farmer, Dr. Richard, author on the Learning of Shakspeare, Leicester, 1735.
 Faunt, Arthur, Roman catholic divine, Poston, (died 1591.)
 Folville, William de, polemic divine, Ashby Folville, (died 1384.)
 Fortrey, William, founder of Norton and Gaulby Churches, Norton, 1697.
 FOX, GEORGE, founder of Quakerism, Fenny Drayton, 1624.
 GREY, LADY JANE, executed Feb. 12, 1554, Bradgate-park, 1537.
 Grey, Lady Katharine, Countess of Hertford, Bradgate-park (died in the Tower 1567.)
 Grey, Lady Mary, married Martin Kayes, esq. Bradgate-park, (died 1578.)
 HALL, J. Bp. of Norwich, "the Christian Seneca," Ashby de la Zouch, 1574.
 Harby, Geoffrey de, Confessor to Edward III. Provincial of Augustines, Harby, (flor. 1450.)
 Hardwick, John, led Richmond's army to Bosworth-field, Lindley, (died 1511.)
 Hastings, Sir Francis, author against Popery, (died 1600.)
 Hastings, H. Lord Loughborough, active royalist, Loughborough, (died 1666.)
 HASTINGS, WILLIAM, Lord Chamberlain to Edward IV. (executed 1483.)
 Hayne, Robert, divine, schoolmaster, and critic, Thrusington, 1581.
 Heathcote, Ralph, divine, Barrow upon Soar, 1721.
 Henley, John, "Orator Henley," Melton Mowbray, 1692.
 Herrick, Robert, Bp. of Chester, and Lichfield and Coventry, Stretton Magna, (died 1389.)
 Herrick, William, ambassador to the Porte, Leicester, 1557.
 Herrick, Robert, poet, born 1591.
 Howe, John, nonconformist divine and author, Loughborough, 1630.
 Hudson, Robert, founder of Hospital, Melton Mowbray, 1570.
 Jacob, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Burton Lazars, 1622.
 Jarvis, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Peatling, (died 1753.)
 Jennings, David, dissenting divine, Kibworth, 1691.
 Johnson, John, architect and benefactor, Leicester, (died 1814.)
 Kilby, Richard, divine, Ratcliffe on the Wreke, (died 1620.)
 Kirkby, John de, Bp. of Ely, Lord High Treasurer, Melton Mowbray, (died 1290.)
 Knighton, Henry de, historian, Knighton, (flor. temp. Edw. III.)
 Lambert, Daniel, weighed, at his death in 1809, 739 lbs. Leicester, 1770.
 Langton, Thomas, polemic divine, West Langton, (flor. 1400.)
 Langton, Walter de, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, High Treasurer, West Langton, (died 1321.)
 LATIMER, HUGH, Bp. of Worcester, martyr, Thurstaston, 1470.
 Leicester, Robert de, Franciscan, chronologer, Leicester, (died 1348.)
 Leicester, William de, divine, Leicester, (flor. 1210.)
 Leigh, Sir Edward, Hebrew lexicographer, Shawell, 1602.
 Lilly, William, astrologer, the Sydrophele of Butler, Diseworth, 1602.
 Lodge, Thomas, physician and poet, (died 1625.)
 Lubbenham, William de, philosopher and divine, Lubbenham, (died 1361.)
 Marshall, Thomas, Deap of Gloucester, Gothic and Saxon scholar, Barkby, about 1621.
 Martival, Robert de, Bp. of Salisbury, Noseley, (died 1315.)
 Mawbey, Sir Joseph, bart. distiller, politician, Raunstone, (died 1798.)
 Melton, William de, Abp. of York, Chancellor to Edward III. Melton Mowbray, (died 1340.)
 Moore, John, Bp. of Ely, book-collector, Market Harborough, 1646.
 Moore, Sir John, founder of Appleby school, Lord Mayor in 1681, Appleby. Ozell,

- Ozell, John, translator of Moliere, Corneille, Racine, &c. (died 1743.)
 Packe, Christopher, Lord Mayor of London, republican, Prestwold, (died 1682.)
 Papillon, David, author on Fortification, Papillon-hall in Lubbenham.
 Paul, William, divine, executed 1716, for adherence to the Stuarts, Little Ashby, 1679.
 Phillips, Ambrose, pastoral poet, 1671.
 Pulteney, Sir John, four times Lord Mayor of London, benefactor, Mister-ton (died 1349.)
 Pulteney, Dr. Richard, botanist and conchologist, Loughborough, 1730.
 Ratcliffe, Thomas, divine, Ratcliffe on the Wreke, (flor. 1360.)
 Ratcliffe, Thomas, Bp. of Dromore, Ratcliffe on the Wreke, (died about 1488.)
 Roby, Thomas, Gentleman Sewer to Queen Henrietta Maria, Castle Donington, 1598.
 Seaman, Lazarus, nonconformist divine and author, Leicester, (died 1675.)
 Seagrave, Gilbert, Bp. of London, Seagrave, (died 1317.)
 Sherard, William, Mæcenæ of Botany, Bushby, 1659.
 Simpson, John, dissenter, biblical critic, Leicester, 1746.
 Simpson, Thomas, mathematician, Market Bosworth, 1710.
 Skeffington, Thomas, Bp. of Bangor, Skeffington, (died 1533.)
 Skeffington, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Skeffington, (died 1534.)
 Smith, Henry, "Silver-tongued Smith," divine, Withcote, 1560.
 Smith, Robert, benefactor to his native town, Market Harborough, (died 1618.)
 Smith, Sir John, Judge, founder of Almshouses, Frolesworth, 1656.
 Staveley, Thomas, author of "History of Churches," East Langton, 1626.
 Stretton, Richard, nonconformist divine and author, Claybrook, 1632.
 Thirlby, Styan, critic, editor of Justin Martyr, Leicester, 1692.
 Thomson, John, mathematician, Witherby, 1721.
 Throsby, John, tourist of Leicestershire, Leicester, (died 1803.)
 Turpin, Richard, chronicler, Knapton, 1541.
 VILLIERS, GEORGE, first Duke of Buckingham, favourite of James I. and Charles I. Brooksby, 1592.
 Vines, Richard, preacher to the Parliament, Blazon, (died 1655.)
 Weston, Hugh, Dean of Westminster, benefactor, Burton Overy, (died 1558.)
 WHISTON, WILLIAM, divine and mathematician, Norton juxta Twycross, 1667.
 Witley, William, herald and antiquary, Nether Seile, (died 1618.)
 Woodford, William, opponent of Wickliffe, (died 1397.)
 Worthington, Hugh, eloquent dissenting divine, Leicester, 1752.
 Wroughton, Sir Nathan, Lord Keeper, Barwell, (died 1721.)
 Wyvile, Robert, Bp. of Salisbury, Staunton Wyvile, (died 1375.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

This County recalls to recollection some of the finest scenes and passages in Shakspeare: "King Lear," according to the fabulous Geoffrey of Monmouth, was the founder of Leicester, 844 years before Christ, and was buried there; the battle of Bosworth field, in "Richard III." and the exquisite description of the death of Cardinal Wolsey in "Henry VIII."

In Ashby de la Zouch Castle was confined, Mary Queen of Scots, under the custody of the Earl of Huntingdon.—In the Church is the family vault of the Earls of Huntingdon, in which are deposited the remains of Selina (relict of Theophilus, ninth Earl) the foundress of numerous Chapels for Calvinistic Methodists; she is said to have given 100,000*l.* to pious uses, and died in 1791, aged 84.

Aston Flamvile and Burbach rectories were enjoyed by the learned Dr. Dupont, Dean of Peterborough.

Beaumanor-park Hall was honoured with a royal visit by King Henry III.; and was for some years the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his third wife, Mary, Queen of France, daughter of King Henry VII.

Belvoir Castle partly destroyed by fire in 1816: loss estimated at 120,000*l.*

At Billesdon was educated the great Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham.

Blaby was the rectory of Edward Stokes, who, although deprived of his sight

sight when only nine years old, by the discharge of a pistol, supposed to have been unloaded, used frequently to hunt, and regularly performed the service of the Church, with the exception of the Lessons, which were read by another person. He died at the age of 93, having been incumbent 50 years.

Of Bosworth free school, Anthony Blackwall, author of an "Introduction to the Classics," was head master, and died there in 1730, and for a short time the great and good Dr. Samuel Johnson was his usher. The rectory was enjoyed by Dr. Taylor, of Ashbourn, for whom Johnson composed some sermons, which were published after Dr. Taylor's decease.

In Bottesford Church are beautiful monuments for eight Earls of Rutland, but there are no memorials for either of the four Dukes, or for the brave Marquis of Granby, all of whom were buried there.

Broughton Astley was the rectory of Dr. F. White, afterwards Bp. of Ely. Church Langton was the rectory and residence of William Hanway, whose plantations and oratorios are celebrated by Woty in his poem of "Charity;" by Lloyd in his "Church Langton;" and by an epigram in the "Oxford Sausage." He died here in 1778, aged 52.

In Claybrook Church are monuments for Cluer Dicey, esq. with a beautiful epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More; and for its rector, the Rev. Charles Jenner, with an inscription by the Margravine of Anspach.

In Cottesbach Church was buried, in 1727, its rector, the geographer, Dr. Edward Wells.

At Dishley, his native place, resided, and in 1795 died, Mr. Bakewell, famous for his improvements in the breed of sheep and cattle.

At Evington is the monument of the physician and botanist, James Sheppard (brother of William, born at Bushby) who died 1737, aged 72.

At Feuny Drayton resided the ancestors of the poet Drayton.

At Godeby, in 1743, was buried, aged 51, its rector, Francis Peck, the Stamford antiquary.

Gopsal-hall was built by Charles Jennens, esq. the friend of Handel, and commentator on Shakspeare, who also erected near to his house a temple with a splendid cenotaph, by Roubiliac, to the memory of Edward Holdsworth, the author of "Muscipula," and commentator on Virgil.

Kimcote was the rectory of Richard Jago, the poet; and Knipton of the painter, William Peters.

Lindley-hall was the residence of William Burton; and here, and at Falde, in Staffordshire, his History of Leicestershire was composed.

In Leicester free-school were educated its two learned natives, Thirlby and Farmer: the present head master is the Rev. Richard Davies, B. D. through whose most exemplary exertions, St. Margaret's Charity-school, and the National-school, were founded. The library of its native, the nonconformist Seaman, was the first in England that was sold by auction; it sold for 700*l*.—In St. Margaret's Church-yard is the handsome tomb of General Lord Rollo, who died in this town in 1665. In St. Mary's Church is the monument of its late vicar, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, author of "Scripture Characters."

In Norton Church, in 1783, was buried its founder, W. Fortrey, aged 86.

Noseley was the seat of Cromwell's friend, Sir Arthur Hesilrige, who died in 1660, and has a monument to his memory in the dilapidated Church.

Quorndon is much celebrated for its hunt, established by Hugo Meynell, esq. lately under the direction of T. Smith, esq. and now of G. Osbaldeston, esq.

Segrave was the rectory of Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," a book from which the literary thefts of Sterne were ably exposed by the late Dr. Ferriar of Manchester.

At Staunton Harold, Jan. 13, 1760, Laurence Earl Ferrers shot his steward, Mr. Johnson, for which crime his Lordship's own life became forfeited to the offended laws of his country, May 5.—In the Library at Staunton Harold are the Works of Confucius, in 16 volumes.

Thurcaston was the rectory and residence of Dr. Hugh Latimer, and also of Dr. Hurd, who composed the greater part of his works in this place. Both these Divines were afterwards bright ornaments of the See of Worcester.

At Whitwick remains the monument of "Giant Talbot." It measures 7 feet.

Byro.
"Epeque

"Epoque signifie s'arrêter—pour réfléchir et prévoir." BOSSUET.

MR. URBAN,

HISTORY may be defined, a tissue, formed from RECORDS, of all the *leading* events, discoveries, and actions of eminent men who have figured upon the stage of the world. But the very number, diversity, and magnitude of these occurrences, stand in the way of knowledge, unless they are resolved into groups, at somewhat regular intervals from each other. This is one, and by no means the *least*, fault in Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; upon which work I have not leisure, here, to say any more at present. These intervals form so many distinct terms or epochs: and enable us to conceive more distinctly, as well as to retain in our memory, the whole series. One principle or moral may be traced through the whole; thus giving a unity to the story of mankind: from which we may collect, as far as we are permitted to discover, and our limited faculties extend, by a sort of *analogy* at least, the ways of Providence.

In a tissue so extensive, so varied, and so crowded with figures, we must resort to some mechanical contrivance or other, in order to take into our view the successive PARTS; and then to re-unite them into one WHOLE. They seem, at first, infinite. So in surveying the firmament, the stars are, vulgarly speaking, innumerable: yet methods have been found out, not only to number them, but to shew that the sum of all those which are visible to the naked eye, do not exceed 3000. In a similar way we shall find, that the points of HISTORY may be brought to the easiest calculation. The Greeks, aware of the Chaldean astronomical observations, and jumbling together in their fabled superstition the hieroglyphics of Egypt—fancied the sky to be covered with so many living forms. Thus we have the twelve signs of the Zodiac, with various other figures (needless here to enumerate), but which still served to gather into masses not only the different constellations, but every star down to the sixth magnitude. These figures collected into orders the scattered objects of contemplation; and enabled succeeding astronomers more steadily to observe the movements

and indications of the CELESTIAL time-piece.

In truth, it is by some such arbitrary signs, called "words," that we are able to fix all the collections of our ideas; to give them a sort of identity, and an individual being. By the means of this contrivance we can manage our ideas in the process of thinking—and can mark down in writing the progressive steps of thought. By this grouping, together with the methods of *substitution* employed by algebraists, we can correctly sum, divide, or measure, even so subtle an object as thought: and thus we can obtain all the relations we are in quest of. All thinking is nothing more than an arithmetical or mathematical process: and language, whether oral or written, is but the diagram, or sign in specie, so to say, by which we note down and communicate our results to each other, as well as to posterity. And as in the revolutions of the heavenly bodies we remark certain conjunctions, nodes, and cycles, at stated periods; so it strikes me that the same may be done with historical events, both being alike directed by ONE PROVIDENCE.

Let us try, therefore, some method less figurative than that of the Greeks, and more after the manner of a graduated dial-plate, with regard to the objects which have successively appeared in our TERRESTRIAL time-piece—or HISTORY. Since I drew up the following tables, I accidentally saw at Allen's shop (in Dame-street) a Chronological Table, on the plan of concentric circles. The periods of the ancient Kingdoms and Empires, with the names of their Rulers, are given on the circumference of these circles: and designate with precision their successive, or contemporaneous, duration. The scheme is certainly new and ingenious.—As it is brought down no lower than the Christian æra, it is to be hoped the Author will extend it to the present day—a very remarkable epoch, surely, in History. And the following (or some such) tables might be added to it, by dividing the circumferences into correspondent degrees; and by drawing so many radii to these, equi-distant, at every interval of 150 years. Two multiples of this number make 300, and 900, years.

For it is very striking, though I do

do not pretend to have discovered the cause of it (nor do I say that it *can* be discovered; and I should be curious to hear any man attempt to prove that it *can not*)—but it is a remarkable fact, which any one may verify by opening his eyes on a chronological table—that these supposed radii will exactly touch all the leading occurrences, discoveries, and appearances of eminent men in history. As great names have more effect sometimes on the reader than arguments, or even facts themselves, we may here remind him that Plato was much struck with certain coincidences of numbers; and applied them to the harmony of the moral, as well as physical, Universe. His favourite number was *three*. Aristotle has added the multiple by *five*. We may observe too that, as at the age of 30 years a man is completely formed in all his faculties, instructed by experience, and disposed to be settled in his condition, as well as to become the head of a family,—that the term of a *GENERATION* may be taken as concluded at that age. In this way Nestor had attained the third generation. A man at the age of 30 re-producing his race forms human existence into a cycle of that period. In the history of our Saviour, his birth, and the age of 12 or 14, are particularized; but it is at the age of *thirty* that his Ministry begins. For, being united to our nature, he was to follow the analogy of it. Five times 30, complete 150 years; ten, 300; and thirty, 900 years: which number will, on inspection, be found to be the grand cycle in Chronology. From the beginning of the world there are about nine of these cycles previous to the Christian *Æra*: and two subsequent to it, at the year 1800. Let us try to verify this in the following tables, beginning with the modern part first. It must be remembered that the object proposed is rather to mark the *GENERAL* history of *MAN*, under the guidance

of Providence, so far as we are permitted to discover. Particular events, and seemingly accidental causes, are either regularly subservient to these—or by absurdly conflicting with them, only establish them so much the more emphatically. They give way; which brings things round to their place again: and this seems to explain the principle of counter-revolutions. In these tables too—either the *CAUSES*, or the full matured *EFFECT*, may be selected as points in the circumference to which our radii may be drawn*.

Besides the convenience of apprehending readily, and retaining the chief historical events—it should seem to be no bad recommendation of the following attempt, the *MORAL* which may be traced through them. The school of *HUME*, *ADAM SMITH*, and *MILLAR*, have erected a science which they affect to call the *Natural or Theoretic History of Man*. The object of this science is, to account for every phenomenon in the moral world, without resorting at all to *PROVIDENCE*. They link the course of things in the chain of *MATERIALISM*. Their great master, *HUME*, thinks he has shewn that there is no such thing as particular, or general, Providence. (This, by the way, is the Devil's moral; whose chief and most able advocate *HUME* was.) *BOSWELL*, on the other hand, aimed at making Chronology an argument, first, of the infallibility of the Pope! and, under his blessing, of the universal dominion of France. This is *his* moral. Nothing less was to be expected from a French Bishop, who wrote only to flatter Louis the Fourteenth. As if Providence had no idea of perfection beyond the Pope; and no other object of its care, forsooth, but the French Nation! Even the Jewish Nation were selected not for *themselves* only, but for mankind at large—for the history of Religion.—They were the depositaries of Revelation; they were the earliest and

* As the love of system, however, must give way to the interests of *TRUTH*, which should be a paramount consideration in all our inquiries, I do not mean to impose this *attempt at system*, upon any Reader. If he pleases, he may consider the definition here given of “a generation,” and the fancied multiples of any number, as a matter purely whimsical. Probably it is so: but if the leading historical events can be thus more readily classed for the purposes of observation, recollection, and action—no man of good sense will quarrel at the method, however simple and uncostly, of being benefited.

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

first

first Nation—our fathers—from whom we are all descended: and they are to be re-united again at the end of the World*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

Shewing that all the remarkable Events recorded in History concur at the distance of five, or ten, or thirty generations of men.

N. B. A generation is here fixed at thirty years; five of these make 150; ten, 300; and thirty a period, or cycle, of 900 years.

Christian Æra.

This the greatest of all epochs: and it is remarkable that Christianity appeared when virtue, religion, and liberty were at the lowest point of depression all over the civilized world. So that there was the most crying necessity for it.

Besides this great event itself—the Roman Empire was established firmly on the ruins of Pagan liberty and virtue. It had 150 years before passed the *solstitial* point of its course. The Temple of Janus shut. Age of the Classics concluded.

150.

Age of Marcus Antoninus: the singular instance of universal Monarchy in the hands of a philosophic Prince.

Christianity is so much diffused—that persecutions are stopped; and it is formally tolerated for the first time.

Ptolemy the Geographer and Astronomer flourished.

300.

Christianity, having acquired the ascendant, becomes the Religion of the STATE.

Rome necessarily, and unavoidably abandoned as a seat of Empire, for Constantinople, under Constantine the Great. Subdivision, and separation of its functions of sovereignty by two, or four, Emperors at a time.

450.

Extinction of the Roman Empire in the West.

Pope Leo the Great. Rejection for 800 years of images and pictures in Churches, as idolatrous.

The Saxons occupy Great Britain. Other Northern tribes settle in the various kingdoms of Europe.

Attila. Genseric.

Venice (the modern Egypt) founded.

600.

The Pope, becomes an independent Sovereign Prince. This ambition the embryo of the disease that was, one day, to be fatal to the Papal supremacy.

Mahomet founds the Saracen kingdom, and superstition.

The Latin language ceases to be a living tongue.

St. Augustin (the Monk) converts the Saxons in England to Christianity.

750.

The Saracens become highly civilized, learned, and refined. Their Empire split into three parts.

The Popes, not satisfied with spiritual power, acquire temporal dominions.

Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, founds the dynasty of France. His son Charlemagne has been falsely stiled the Great. But this is in the French way—Louis the 14th was stiled (by his subjects only) *Louis le Grand*. None of Charlemagne's acts lasted, any more than those of Buonaparte; much better entitled to the name of Great, until the battle of Waterloo—or, perhaps, the year 1803. But Pepin, who flourished in 750, was the real founder of the greatness of his family.

Images, &c. replaced in the Churches [See Bossuet's Apology.]

900.

The British Constitution formed under Alfred. An University established in England, and in the other States of Europe: which also forms its Constitutions about this time. This a most important æra, or grand cycle in Chronology.

1050.

The West of Europe at last settled, is completely relieved from that plague of emigration that had subsisted so long: and is infested with no more swarms from the Northern hive; with the exception, however, that William the Norman effects the last grand irruption and settlement in England. The Feudal system advanced to a grander and more regulated fabrick by the Normans.

* It is very fair for an Englishman or a Frenchman to note in a General Chronological Table any coincidence of great events, in the Records or History of his Country. Something of this kind will here be noticed, as in the History of our Laws and Records. It must be remembered, too, that we here attempt a mere unfinished outline. It may be filled up at every man's leisure. Precision as to a year or two is not affected: just as in a cluster of stars some straggling one may fall a little within, or without, the line. We cannot say ALL; and if we could, we OUGHT not. It is enough, if this attempt shall make the Reader mark, and think, and remember.

The Turks and Russians appear in the political horizon.

Separation of the civil from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. This a very important event in its consequences.

Musical Notes invented.

1200.

Time of the greatest haughtiness and pride of the Papal hierarchy. This was nothing more than the re-action of the Papal, against the Civil and Royal power—while these last were attempting to recover their long-lost rights during the dark ages.

The Inquisition established. This the last harbinger of the downfall of the Papal hierarchy.

Crusades. Gothic Architecture introduced or restored all over Europe. Age of Romance.

The Tartars under Zinghis Khan change the face of Asia.

Principal religious, military, and other orders instituted.

First appearance of commercial consequence both among Sovereign Princes, and the subordinate ranks of society. The Hanseatic League takes place shortly after.

The Third Estate acknowledged in Germany, France, and Spain.

The Magna Charta declares the law of the realm.

Astronomy and Geography introduced by the Saracens (and that colony of them the Moors in Spain) into Europe.

The English laws, language, and customs formally established in Ireland*.

1350.

Wickliffe at last finds the age pre-

pared to hear the encroachments of the Papal Hierarchy called in question: he was the precursor of the REFORMATION; retarded by accidental causes; as, the Wars in France—the Civil Wars of Lancaster and York, &c. &c.

TIMUR, or TAMERLANE, appears in the East.

Gold coined now for current use; this, with the use of bills of exchange, shew that Commerce had reached its full growth.

The Age of the most enlightened Chivalry.—Institution of the Order of "the Garter."

Edward III. revives, and permanently establishes, the Woollen Staple Manufacture of England.

Justices of the Peace, and Sheriffs, appointed by the Crown; these latter had been elective by the People, till now.

Pleadings, at last, are ordered to be in English—but the ROLLS are made up in Latin; before this time, both used to be in Norman French. But still, *prayers* remained in a language not understood by the People.

N.B. The accident of the Invention of Gunpowder (or revival of that invention rather—for it had occurred to our own Bacon, the Friar of that name, who however had locked up the secret) does not begin to have extensive or general effects till this period. In the same manner, though the Mariner's Compass was discovered at the beginning of this century, it did not produce great results till now—or rather five generations afterwards. The event, too, of the Swiss throwing off the Austrian yoke,

* In the history of our Law, general causes are not so easily assigned—on account of the particular accidental causes arising from the arbitrary interference of the Pope's party, as well as of our feudal Kings and Barons: encroaching upon each other reciprocally in the moments of strength and weakness—and irregularly retarding, scarcely ever accelerating, the progress of improvement. Yet in the result, things have mixed and settled most happily for Religion, Justice, and Liberty.

This accounts for the reign of Edward the First not coinciding with these chronological cycles. The reign of Edward the Third (1350) coincides with them exactly.

The separation of the great Barons from the less—that is, of the two Houses—Blackstone places in the reign of the Third Edward. This a most important revolution: it never occurred in Scotland. The separation of the *Aula Regis* into distinct Courts was much earlier. So the appointment of Circuits: and above all, the appointing the Court of Common Pleas to remain stationary at Westminster. Without these separations and that appointment, Law could never have thriven to be a science and an art, as it did rapidly from that moment, though it must have already made a great progress to render these measures necessary. Edward the First established a repository for RECORDS—few of which are more antient than the reign of his father: and these were collected by Edward. This of itself is a most important advancement in the history of our Law.

The Statute of Entails was an accidental cause interrupting the general course of improvement. Whereas accidental causes should merely mark, co-operate with, and reinforce general ones. This the true secret of legislation. But among the other institutions, that do *honour* to Edward's reign, are the forms of writs—the bringing of pleading to perfection—the invention of the action on the case; and the statute of mortmain.

while

which must, by the progress of things, have taken place about this time, was accelerated by accidental causes about 30 years before.

1500.

This the æra of several very important events, the result of preceding ones :—

AMERICA discovered, and a passage to the East round the Cape of Good Hope.

Venice, before this discovery, the entrepôt of Commerce to the Eastern and Western world; and, having flourished for 900 years, shrinks into an inconsiderable State from the rank of a great Empire. The same fate overtakes the other Italian Commonwealths.

Antient Learning revived in Italy; a few years after the final sacking of Constantinople by the Turks. All the fine arts flourish in Italy. The age of the Medicis—Michael Angelo Buonarroti, Raphael, &c. &c. Manners and politeness brought to the highest pitch of refinement, short of corruption—witness the Cortigiano di Castiglioni: which shews how little France could ever have invented, or improved upon, as to that art and science of a truly virtuous Court. Algebra brought into use in Europe.

Final Extinction of the Saracen Empire, after a duration of 900 years.

The Papal Hierarchy, after ruling for 900 years, is reduced to its temporal power only. But this is not without the most violent re-action—hence the martyrdoms of the 16th century.

Printing, which had been brought to perfection by *moveable* types about one generation before, begins now to put forth the fruits that were to be expected from it: and Luther leads the way to the Reformation.—N.B. The Seventh and Eighth Henrys would alike have been the accidental causes to retard or prevent this. But it was Charles the Fifth's policy to exasperate the latter Henry and the Pope against each other; though their visible interest was to remain in alliance against himself. Henry,

after resisting with great forbearance and temper, at length gives way to the full operation of general causes; and thus the Reformation takes place at length, to his great disinclination. The BIBLE is translated, for the use of all the Churches only*.

This too the æra of the greatest unity, spirit, and vigour of the European Monarchies. At this time appeared the two Henrys, Lewis the Eleventh, Ferdinand of Spain, Maximilian.

Maximilian divides Germany into 10 circles.

Erasmus flourished now; and Sir Thomas More, one of the greatest men perhaps that England, or any country, has to boast of.

Several other important occurrences at this time†.

1650.

Cromwell demonstrates the problem, that the united Kingdom is a mixed monarchy; and must abide by the institutions of Alfred, and no other.

During the turbulence of these times, and the eclipse of the constitutional religion and liberty, the minds of Milton, Locke, and Newton, were silently ripening. And Sir Orlando Bridgman plans the future enlightened fabric of our modern Equity.

Selden, Spelman, &c.—Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood. Sir William Petty.

Decided ascendancy of Protestantism in Europe.

The RECORDS ordered to be made up in English: This usage interrupted again from accidental causes; but 80 years after it was re-established, and things reverted to their natural order.

Pendulum Clocks invented.

1800.

Buonaparte having formed one neck to that hydra the French Revolution, thus prepares the way for a counter-revolution in favour of the old Monarchy: and hereupon, Europe resolving itself into one grand confederacy, and

* At the present Epoch (1800), the art of Printing is become rather retrograde; or we should not hear so much of STEREOTYPE editions. Surely the use and very principle of the invention of Printing, is to have the types *moveable*! By this contrivance, signs can be made as disposable as alphabetical characters, or the elements of language. It thus requires only twenty-four letters to express, successively, every human language and idea. This power of transformation, and quickness of substitution, brings signs (whether visible or audible) nearer up to the nature of articulation and thought. "Moveability" of types will be found to correspond to the ABSTRACT TERMS in a language. Without these terms, every word would be particular, and an individual; that is—we might as well have no words, communication, or language. STEREOTYPE was the mere infancy of the art. An obelisk with engraved hieroglyphics upon it—a wooden or copper plate—a medal—are stereotypes.

† Among others—in the improvement of our Law—The Statute of FINES, of USES, and of WILLS.—Introduction of the modern conveyancing.

(having

(having quelled the anarchy of France) settles the boundaries and peace of its nations on a solid and lasting basis.

Warning of some fundamental change in the Turkish dominion: though the scissors of the Fates seem providentially suspended for a while, until Europe confederated is ready to organize a well-directed Crusade against it.

Communications opened by Europe with CHINA: an infallible harbinger of an approaching revolution in that vast Empire.

The UNION of Great Britain and Ireland brings the UNITED KINGDOM to the highest pitch it has ever attained of power and glory. The Papal Power is under its special protection.

The Slave-trade abolished all over the world.

At a time when the price of books and of Education brings things round to the dearth of a manuscript age, a new system of Education is invented by Dr. Bell of Madras, whereby, at the least expense of money and time, the process of Pronouncing, Reading, and Writing, are simultaneously taught—and that through the agency of the scholars themselves. Arithmetic is taught in the same compendious method. Thus Education is brought home to the great body of the people. This, together with the Institution of SAVING BANKS, the greatest and most beneficial inventions since that of Printing.

The Steam-Engine, invented a few years before by an Englishman, effects a great revolution in Manufactures; and is applied even to Navigation, against Winds and Tide.

The UNITED KINGDOM thinks now chiefly of internal Improvement and Economy: re-enforcing its Religion, Industry, Good Morals: and reverting to the first principles of her matchless Institutions and Laws *

Trigonometrical Surveys, and Statistical Inquiries set on foot to know and strengthen its resources; and to meliorate the condition of the common people; especially in Ireland: while a sober, temperate reform, conducted by the State itself, is carried on through all the departments of public business.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS
PREVIOUS TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.
Before Christ 4050.

The Creation of the World: and of the first man and woman, of full age

and faculties; endued with a ready-formed articulate language.

3000. Enoch.

2400.

The Deluge: its memory preserved by tradition in all the languages of the East: from which it found its way into the mythology of the Greeks.

2250.

Tower of Babel. Mankind no longer use one language. JAPHET peoples the West: HAM, Egypt and Africa: SHAM, Judea and the East.

Nimrod rules: Nineveh built: and the Pyramids of Egypt.

2100.

As there were many new arts invented—so also many traditional ones were lost, in proportion as mankind wandered farther and farther from their original country. The knowledge of God, and the history of the Creation, preserved: but these lights became gradually weaker and weaker every generation.

1950.

Calling of Abraham.

1800.

Abraham's younger son, the favourite of God, is surnamed Israel; and is the father of the 12 tribes. Levi is the father of the ministers of the sacred mysteries: Judah of the race of Kings, and of the MESSIAH.

This epoch is the utmost verge of what is commonly called profane history; as distinguished from the inspired writings, on the one hand; and on the other, from the uncertain accounts given by Asiatics in their mystic and figurative manner.

N. B. Some Chronologers place here the building of Nineveh; and of the Pyramids.

At this time letters are invented in Egypt by Memnon. We are by no means to suppose from this that Egypt was in the beginning of her progress. On the contrary, this period of Egyptian history corresponds more to that of the year 1500 in modern Europe.

The first ship that appeared in Greece was that which at this time conveyed from Egypt Inachus the founder of Argos. [Bossuet makes Inachus the contemporary of Abraham.]

1650.

Joseph governs Egypt; he appears to have been a great statesman. Egypt already the granary of the surrounding countries. [Bossuet places Cecrops, Deucalion, Cadmus, and Helenus, here.]

* N. B. There can be no doubt that England will yet render herself as famous for frugality and punctuality in paying her debts, as she has now rendered herself eminent in every other walk of Glory. I will say, at any hazard of proving a false prophet, it is probable she will discharge faithfully the National Debt. We have now commenced the **ECONOMICAL ERA.**

1500.

MOSES, the inspired writer, Legislator, High Priest, General, and first judicial Magistrate of the Israelites.

Liberation of the Israelites.

This epoch, when the SACRED LAW became WRITTEN, is a very important one. The books of Moses are divided into five, or the Pentateuch. These continued by Joshua in five other books—viz. the book of Joshua, and the four books of Kings.

Joshua conquers, and divides the Holy Land.

Danaus sails to Greece from Egypt. Cadmus also carries civilization into Greece; and is the founder of Thebes. Sparta founded by Lacædæmon. Troy built by Scamander from Crete. Athens by Cecrops shortly after. [Bossuet places Cecrops and Cadmus five generations higher up.]

The Amphictyonic Assembly, or meeting of deputies from the different portions of Greece, established. The natural consequence of this was the institution of the Olympic Games shortly after.

1350.

Pelops the Phrygian, son of Tantalus, reigns over the Peloponnesus.

Mycene, the capital of Argolis, acquires the ascendancy in the Peloponnesus.

1200.

Samson. Semiramis.

This the heroic age of Greece. At this time appeared Hercules, Theseus, Orpheus, Jason, Castor, Pollux. It is remarkable that the scene of Grecian fable and tragedy is the country bordering on the Euxine sea: and particularly the Crimea: not Greece itself. No nation makes its own territory its classic ground. The scene of the wished-for golden age is always some remote land!

Extinction of Troy. This the first grand enterprise of the whole Greek nation acting in concert. The Argonautic expedition, which took place shortly before, was the harbinger of this event. If the Trojans had not been infatuated, they would never have suffered those adventurers, the Argonauts, to return in safety to Greece.

Carthage founded. Evander leads a colony of Arcadians into Italy.

1050.

Samuel. David. Saul.

The Athenians and Æolians found colonies in Asia Minor.

The Athenian Monarchy by the virtue of its King subsides without any struggle into a Republic: because that government was in the genius and nature of the ancient constitutions, and limited territories. None of the Greek and Roman States were more extensive than one of our largest counties. Therefore,

instances of this kind of virtue, or rather good sense following nature and general laws, occur ordinarily in Grecian and Roman story. [Bossuet places here the foundation of Carthage.]

900.

Sesostris. Hesiod.

Lycurgus and Homer flourish at the same time: and while the latter produces in Ionia the most perfect poem—the former gives Greece as perfect and unrivalled a model of ancient polity. Such a contrast illustrates strongly the different genius (to be remarked in all ages) of Europe and Asia.

750.

The Prophecies ENROLLED in the Temple, for preservation. This practice has been imitated in modern history, with regard to RECORDS, before the invention of Printing.

Sardanapalus—Fall of the Assyrian Empire.

Olympic Games revived. HERE ends the fabulous part of Profane History.

U. C. Foundation of the Roman Commonwealth—which we shall now take notice of as a concurrent Æra.

Corinth becomes a Republic; and founds, in Sicily, the Commercial State of Syracuse—the rival of Athens.

600 B. C.—150 U. C.

Nebuchadnezzar. Jerusalem sacked—Commencement of the Seventy Years' Captivity.—[N. B. The Jews observed the seventh year, as well as the seventh day. Seven is the number of the notes in Music—of the Planets, till the age of Herschel—and of the climacterical cycles in the human system.]

Ezekiel. Daniel.

The SEVEN SAGES of Greece.

Cyrus destroys the empire of the Medes; and establishes that of the Persians.

"Cyaxares"—the same as "Ahasuerus"—from *Ky*, "Lord," and "*asars*," [Bossuet.]

About this time, also, Solon reforms, at Athens, the indiscriminating and sanguinary Code of Draco.—This an age of great improvements. Pharaoh Necho attempts to form a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea: and commissions certain Phœnicians to sail along that Sea, on a Voyage round Africa.

Thales travels into Egypt—the ancient reservoir or fountain of the Arts and Sciences—in quest of knowledge. Upon his return, he gives a general idea of the Universe; and is the first that announces the existence of ONE SUPREME BEING to his Pagan Countrymen.

Anacreon, Alæxus, and Sappho, flourish at this time. From these Poets we may infer the extreme corruption of the Ionians (since the time of Homer)—and
of

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.

A PARAGRAPH which has lately appeared in the public papers intimates that the Exchequer-office in New Palace-yard, Westminster, is about to be pulled down, in order to make way for a *Grand Terrace* from Westminster-bridge to the Speaker's house.

The edifice in question, it is well known, was long the residence of Queen Elizabeth, of ever glorious memory, and of whom I have been given to understand it contains some memorials. Allow me, therefore, as a lover of our National Antiquities, to express some regret at its proposed destruction. The distance from the Bridge to the Speaker's house is but small, and the proposed terrace cannot on that account possess any grandeur or magnificence. I am therefore at a loss to imagine how the substitution of such a terrace for an ancient palace can be considered as ornamental, or, in any proper sense of the word, an improvement.—If the proposed plan is carried into effect, a choice memorial of the golden days of British independence will be obliterated for ever, and no *grand* design be accomplished thereby.

Yours, &c. G. O. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, Yarmouth, Nov. 6.

BY leave of their possessor, a Clergyman at Yarmouth, I am enabled to send you a description of, perhaps, two as valuable *authentic* portraits as any that exist of our more ancient Princes, of Henry VII. when young, and his Queen (Elizabeth of York). Excepting that the face of the King has been *very slightly*, though *anciently*, rubbed; and that of the Queen a *little dimmed by age*; they are in the most *surprising* state of preservation. As you, Mr. Urban, and your well-informed Readers and Collectors, know the extreme rarity of *genuine* pictures of these Princes (Walpole says, that one of this King when young was not known), it perhaps would oblige you and them to be favoured with sketches from these portraits, for the purpose of insertion in your valuable *Miscellany*. Should this be your wish, I think that I can obtain the Gentleman's permission to have them copied. A. Z.

P. S. They were in two thin but broad frames, most profusely bordered with roses, deeply cut, on each side of a cavetto.

The KING—Is in a rich gold brocade, flowered black, over a velvet black frock; over these are a dark-green robe, open at the sleeve, which is like a Master of Arts, but the slash is deeper and wider, furred at bottom, through which his left hand, covered with brocade, black velvet, and a considerable portion of the sleeve of his shirt, is holding a chaplet of Red and White roses—between the brocade and the green vest over his shoulders and over his right arm (in which he holds a naked sword) is a rich fur; and over all a magnificent crimson velvet robe, richly bordered with gold open work; his shirt rises above the brocade, and has a rich gold border up to the bottom of his throat: his stockings are of blue cloth; he has no shoes.—His hair is yellow and exuberant; on his head is a *red* velvet cap, tied up in front with a black ribband; a jewel is on the right side.

The QUEEN.—She, like the King, has a rich black velvet robe, and over it a gold *plain* brocade; a crimson velvet robe, without sleeves, with gold lace and lappels at the openings, falls over the whole figure in graceful folds; it is also bordered with gold open work; over all this is an ermine boddice with rich gold lace at the top and down the middle, fastened with a large square ruby, most richly set; the bottom of the boddice is what we now call *Fandyched*; under the brocade, down to the wrists, is a broad, rich piece of fur; in her right hand she holds a white hawk with golden bells (her father's favourite badge), the strings of which are twisted round her forefinger; her chemise rises to the bottom of the throat; her hair is yellow, exuberant, long, curled, and flowing; on her head, at the top, is a coronet of *red* roses; she is in the family way.—At her feet stands a portable organ with keys, such as you see in the pictures of Corregio and Domenichino.

The size of each picture 2 feet 14 high by 9½ inches wide.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, Oct. 8.

A SHORT time since, I observed a query offered as to the derivation of the term "*Liverpool*." If the following remarks should be found in the

Augustus shuts the temple of Janus—as the sign of Universal Peace—and our SAVIOUR comes into the world.

At this great epoch, a very fundamental revolution in ETHICS (Pagan virtue and liberty being now universally crushed under the Roman yoke) was effected by Christianity. For it is remarkable, that the AUTHOR of our RELIGION (besides exhibiting to our eyes the divine model in himself, this with a reference, too, to his great prototype in the DEITY:)—our Saviour, exhorts mankind to rely rather on prayer, than on finite strength alone—to rely on Providence giving origin to, and seconding our own faithful endeavours: not lightly to challenge temptation: nor to make enterprizes beyond our views, and powers, and essential wants: at the same time viewing one another rather with charity, humility, and mutual forbearance, than with that self-admiration, and Pagan pride, which did not authentically know the SUPREME BEING.

It is remarkable, too, that the Lord's Prayer is in the plural number: and supposes that we ever socially pray with, or for, *one another* as well as *for self*.

N. B. In availing myself of *Boswell's* book, I am aware how neces-

sary it will be to check *his* History of Religion with that of a Divine of the Church of England. Nor ought Bishop Burnet to be neglected. There seems internal evidence in Burnet's Histories of strong sense, candour, and honest intention. YORKICK.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

THE Almanacks for the ensuing year make Easter-day to be on the 22d of March. By the first Table in the Common Prayer Book for finding Easter, it ought to be on the following Sunday, March 29; but by the table for finding Easter till 1899, it ought to be as the Almanacks place it, March 22. Can you account for this variation? R.

* * Our Correspondent may be assured that the Almanacks are CORRECT, being perfectly in unison with the *Second Table*, recognized by Act of Parliament in 1752, and conformable to the usage of all Europe. The variation arises from a different mode of calculating the Astronomical and Ecclesiastical year, as will be more fully explained in our SUPPLEMENT. EDIT.

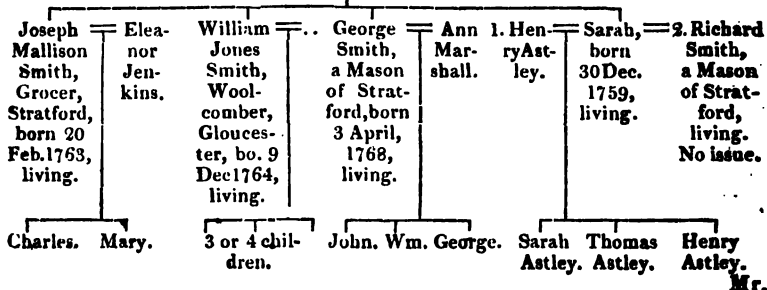
Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Nov. 5.*

IN sending you a supplementary pedigree of the descendants of Mary (daughter of George and Sarah Hart), whom I erroneously stated in your Magazine for September, 1816, p. 208, to have been buried July 30, 1794, allow me to correct and add to other parts of the pedigree. Erase the marriage of Sarah, the daughter of George Hart, to Joseph M'Laughlin; her first husband being.... Malison of Chelsea, and her second....

Mann, of Chiswick.—Joseph M'Laughlin, or Marle, married her *niece*, Sarah the daughter of her eldest brother Thomas, born, I suppose, after the death of her eldest sister of that name in 1768. It was Mary, one of her sisters, who was buried July 30, 1794, between 20 and 30 years of age. Jane, another sister, married John Iliffe, a soldier, by whom she has two daughters. These are equally descended from Shakspeare's sister, the only circumstance that renders these corrections valuable. R. B. WHEELER.

George Hart, (see LXXXVI. ii. p. 208.)—Sarah Mountford.

William Smith of Stratford, died 17 March 1774. Mary, baptized 13 January 1737-8, died 21 Dec. 1785.
8 children, 4 of whom died young.



Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.
A PARAGRAPH which has lately appeared in the public papers intimates that the Exchequer-office in New Palace-yard, Westminster, is about to be pulled down, in order to make way for a *Grand Terrace* from Westminster-bridge to the Speaker's house.

The edifice in question, it is well known, was long the residence of Queen Elizabeth, of ever glorious memory, and of whom I have been given to understand it contains some memorials. Allow me, therefore, as a lover of our National Antiquities, to express some regret at its proposed destruction. The distance from the Bridge to the Speaker's house is but small, and the proposed terrace cannot on that account possess any grandeur or magnificence. I am therefore at a loss to imagine how the substitution of such a terrace for an ancient palace can be considered as ornamental, or, in any proper sense of the word, an improvement.—If the proposed plan is carried into effect, a choice memorial of the golden days of British independence will be obliterated for ever, and no *grand* design be accomplished thereby.

Yours, &c. G. O. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, Yarmouth, Nov. 6.
BY leave of their possessor, a Clergyman at Yarmouth, I am enabled to send you a description of, perhaps, two as valuable *authentic* portraits as any that exist of our more ancient Princes, of Henry VII. when young, and his Queen (Elizabeth of York). Excepting that the face of the King has been very *slightly*, though *anciently*, rubbed; and that of the Queen a *little dimmed by age*; they are in the most *surprising* state of preservation. As you, Mr. Urban, and your well-informed Readers and Collectors, know the extreme rarity of *genuine* pictures of these Princes (Walpole says, that one of this King when *young* was not known), it perhaps would oblige you and them to be favoured with sketches from these portraits, for the purpose of insertion in your valuable Miscellany. Should this be your wish, I think that I can obtain the Gentleman's permission to have them copied. A. Z.

P. S. They were in two thin but broad frames, most profusely bordered with roses, deeply cut, on each side of a cavetto.

P. S. They were in two thin but broad frames, most profusely bordered with roses, deeply cut, on each side of a cavetto.

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

dered with roses, deeply cut, on each side of a cavetto.

The KING.—In a rich gold brocade, flowered black, over a velvet black frock; over these are a dark-green robe, open at the sleeve, which is like a Master of Arts, but the slash is deeper and wider, furred at bottom, through which his left hand, covered with brocade, black velvet, and a considerable portion of the sleeve of his shirt, is holding a chaplet of Red and White roses—between the brocade and the green vest over his shoulders and over his right arm (in which he holds a naked sword) is a rich fur; and over all a magnificent crimson velvet robe, richly bordered with gold open work; his shirt rises above the brocade, and has a rich gold border up to the bottom of his throat: his stockings are of blue cloth; he has no shoes.—His hair is yellow and exuberant; on his head is a *red* velvet cap, tied up in front with a black ribband; a jewel is on the right side.

The QUEEN.—She, like the King, has a rich black velvet robe, and over it a gold *plain* brocade; a crimson velvet robe, without sleeves, with gold lace and lappels at the openings, falls over the whole figure in graceful folds; it is also bordered with gold open work; over all this is an ermine boddice with rich gold lace at the top and down the middle, fastened with a large, square ruby, most richly set; the bottom of the boddice is what we now call *Vandycked*; under the brocade, down to the wrists, is a broad, rich piece of fur; in her right hand she holds a white hawk with golden bells (her father's favourite badge), the strings of which are twisted round her forefinger; her chemise rises to the bottom of the throat; her hair is yellow, exuberant, long, curled, and flowing; on her head, at the top, is a coronet of *red* roses; she is in the family way.—At her feet stands a portable organ with keys, such as you see in the pictures of Corregio and Domenichino.

The size of each picture 2 feet 14 high by 9½ inches wide.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, Oct. 8.
A SHORT time since, I observed a query offered as to the derivation of the term "Liverpool." If the following remarks should be found in the

the least acceptable to your numerous readers I shall feel happy, and think myself well repaid for the trouble of forwarding them.

It has been allowed by writers of the highest authority, that the distinctive appellations of towns and places carry with them great helps to general history. This seems undoubtedly true, and when we come to unravel the various epithets affixed by our ancestors of ruder times, in the majority of cases there is, at least, a probability of our time and labour being rewarded. In the instance before us, this inquiry appears to have been much neglected; and although a tolerable share of attention has been given to the town of Liverpool by most Authors, yet as to the origin and etymology of the name we remain in total darkness.

In the course of these observations it is my intention to consider the remarks of those writers who have offered any thing towards the object in view, and as it will be necessary to speak freely of the opinions of some, and to attempt the refutation entirely of those of others, it may be as well to premise, by way of apology, that what I have to say is delivered with the greatest humility, and consideration for the statements of all.

"An Essay towards the History of the Town of Leverpoole," by Doctor Enfield, published in 1774, is, as far as I am acquainted, the only late work that has issued from the press in which any attempt is made to explain the derivation and etymological quantity of the word.—The Doctor's first conjecture is, that the term may arise from a bird called "a Lever," which, he tells us, was understood formerly to frequent that part of the kingdom; but I can find none such, unless he means the Cormorant, sometimes to be met with in old dictionaries under the word Laver, or washer.

His second, though less inventive, is certainly not more ingenious or fortunate. "It might originate," says he, "from the appearance of the plant liverwort, which is abundant in these parts, and is a species of hepatica."—His last opinion, that it took its rise from the Lever family, I am sorry to observe, evinces no great depth of antiquarian research, and is as little founded on probability as

either of the foregoing, and certainly falls to the ground unsupported by the slightest proof, inasmuch as the existence of the name Liverpool may be traced prior to the Conquest, whereas that of the town itself is incontestably of a date subsequent to that period.

At the time Dr. Enfield wrote his book the place seems to have generally borne the name of Leverpoole.

The next work falling under my observation is the *Britannia* of Camden. In page 968, vol. II. speaking of the River Mersey, he says, "From Warrington the Mersey grows broader, and soon after contracts again, but at last opens into a wide mouth, very commodious for trade, and then runs into the sea, near Litherpoole, in Saxon Lireppole, commonly Lirpole, so called (as it is thought) from the water spread there like a fen."

To hazard any comment subversive of the opinion of a man of such established reputation as an Historian, as the learned Camden, will doubtless be thought presumptuous; still, however, it remains to do justice to the undertaking in which I have engaged, and as it is of the greatest consequence to reconcile contrary opinions, and to correct error, I shall proceed, with the reflection that the intention is good.

I think, then, it is clear from the quotation given, that Camden was ignorant of the derivation of the word Liverpool, and although he comes as near as any other Author to the original, yet it appears to be from chance merely; and all we can gather is that Lirepole was in his time the usual method of writing the word.—That his attempt at its etymon is founded on error, I apprehend is evident when he offers the Saxon Lirep, Liver, as forming one of the roots of its composition; and his conclusion, that the river was "spread there like a fen," it is plain could have reference only to the last syllable "pole;" and even this he gives through the medium of a common opinion, without pledging his own credit for the least responsibility.

Truth, therefore, will oblige me to refuse the admission of that which is erroneous, and to seek for evidence elsewhere.

Leland, in his 8th volume of the *Itine-*

Itinerarium, published by Thomas Hearne, Part i. No. 48, gives the following remarks:

"Lyrpöle, alias Liverpöole, a pavid Towne, bath but a chapel. Walton a iiii miles of nat far from the Se is paroch Chirch. The Kinge bath a Castelet there, and the Erle of Darbe bath a stone Howse there. Irisch Marchautes cum much thither as to a good haven. After that Mersey water cumming toward Rumcorne lisith amonge the commune people and to Lyrpöle."

"At Lyrpöle is smaule custume payid, that causith Marchautes to resorte."

"A v mile on the other side in Lancastreshire, is William Runco.....e Water."

"Good Marchandis at Lyrpöle, and moch Yrisch yarn that Manchester men do by ther."

It appears that in Leland's time Lyrpöle was a place of very inconsiderable note, compared with its present exalted rank in the enumeration of our most populous towns; and it is stated to "have but a Chapel," and as being parochial to Walton, a village four miles to the Northward.—The Castle of Liverpool, however, was then standing, and the property of the Crown. In the year 1360, t. r. E. III. I observe it belonged to Sir Thomas Latham.

Throughout the whole of Leland's works there are a great want of connexion and many errors, and the notes are given in a very crude and unintelligible form. He offers nothing as to the name of the place, and is content to put down merely what struck him during his passage through the country.

The last sentence of his text, "After that Mersey water cumming towards Rumcorne, lisith amonge the commune people and to Lyrpöle," admits of explanation, and, as I take it, bears this inference, that the river, after reaching Runcorn, loses the name of Mersey, and, continuing its course, takes that of Lyrpöle, in its way to the Irish Channel.

Holinshed, in his *Chronicles*, speaking of the Mersey, has these words: "Finallie our Merse going by Moulton, it fallith into Lirepole, or as it was called of old, Liuerpöle haven, when it is past Runcorne."

In this quotation it cannot but strike us that in speaking of Lirepole, Holinshed adverts to the expanse of water only, and in no wise refers

to the town itself; and the words "fallith into Lirepole," sufficiently warrant this conclusion, which is yet farther confirmed by the continuation, "or as it was called of old, Liuerpöle Haven."

From hence I infer that the whole extent of the Mersey from Runcorne to Knott's Hole, consisting, under a measurement at mid-channel, of about 10 miles, was antiently designated by the general term Lirepole, and that by a metastasis, in after-ages it must have been transferred to the town itself.

In the Harleian Miscellany there are three MSS. which have reference to Liverpool, but which afford nothing to our purpose farther than giving the name Liverpöole, as it was written at the time of their compilation; two of them are visitations of the county of Lancaster, by William Flower, Norroy, in 1567 and 1598. The third is a paper of notes, taken in the Church of Liverpöole by Randal Holme, Chester Herald, temp. Eliz. There is also a map of Lerpole and Lerpole Haven.—The town-seal is of some antiquity, and said by Entfield to be engraven Liverpöole.

The first charter was granted t. r. H. I. 1129. Another was added by King John, in 1203; and a third, constituting it a free borough and perpetual corporation, is dated 1227, t. r. H. III.

There is no mention made of Liverpool in the Survey by order of Will. I.; and the tract of that part of the county of Lancaster is given in the hundred of Derbe, and includes the whole lying between the Ribble and Mersey. This "Int. Ripa' et Mersham," as it is there stated, was conferred on Roger Pictavensis, one of the followers of William, at the dismemberment and division of the kingdom soon after the Conquest, as in Domesday Book is noted.

"Int. Ripa' et Mersham."

"Terra' infra scripta' tenuit Rogerus Pictavensis."

This Roger built a Castle on the present site of Liverpool, and I suppose that Castle to be the first erection towards the existing town, so remarkable for its immense population.

This, then, constitutes the whole of the evidence I have been able to collect from History; and I shall now proceed to the analysis of the name, and

and endeavour to account for it through the medium of its etymology.

The towns of England, with few exceptions, derive their appellations from a Saxon origin; and as the Saxons were for the most part exceedingly correct in their designations, it may be determined that they have affixed their names either from some prominent feature of the spot, or from the peculiarity of the place itself. There are, indeed, some towns which have received names from their owners, but they are comparatively few in number.

Taking this for a datum, it would be absurd then to imagine that the place I am writing of could bear any connexion with the word Liver, and it would be as difficult as absurd to attempt any reconciliation of the term, either as an auxiliary explanation, or as an original root; Camden's proposition, therefore, is totally inadequate to the end in view.

The first part of the name, in my humble opinion, is most certainly derived from the Saxon adjective *Lǣ*, *mitis*.

In the *Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum*, published by the learned Mr. Edward Lye, M.A. I find the declension of this word as follows, *Lǣ*, *Lǣða*, *Lǣde*, *tener*, *mollis*, *lenis*, &c. Now, in joining the adjective *Lǣde* with the Saxon substantive word *pol*, or more properly *pul*, *lacus*, we have *Lǣdeppul*, a still or quiet lake.

Nothing can be more beautiful or expressive than this simple term when applied to the harbour of Liverpool as it must have appeared during the Saxon æra, with its fenny banks, and quiet waters, as yet undisturbed by the busy hum of men; and nothing more completely proves this supposition to be well founded than the hint gathered before from Hollinshed, who applies the name exclusively in this sense.

The lake formed by the River Mersey was remarkable for its stillness and smooth appearance; and from this quality our Saxon ancestors, under the impression, doubtless, that the simple positive word *Lǣ*, did not sufficiently convey the full meaning and effect warranted by the appearance of the River at this part, had recourse to and finally adopted the comparative degree *Lǣpe*, or *Lǣp*.

In the *Etymologicum Anglicanum* of Franciscus Junius, I observe *Lǣde*, *flaccidus*, *lentus*, *quietus*, &c. and *Lǣp*, *iners*, *desidiosus*, &c.; and the celebrated work of Orosius*, I. 1, 5, 12, has *Lǣða*, *lenior*; quoting, for example, *Lǣpe anba*, *mollior rancor*, which affords me a direct equivalent to the composition of the word *Lǣdeppul*, *lacus mitior*.

In confirmation of this hypothesis, I shall cite a passage from Baxter, who in his *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, 8vo edition, 1719, p. 213, under the head, "*Segantiorum Portus*," in noticing an erratum, says, "*In Ptolomæi libris mendosè scribitur Σεγαντιον Λιμνη, pro Σεγαντιον, ut nos supra retulimus;*" and he adds this remarkable sentence, "*hodiernum verò loci nomen Litherpole est sive Pigra palus, estque Στομαδιον ad Ostium annis Mersey sive Tinnæ, in conventu Lancastrensi.*"

I conclude then, that *Litherpul* was the original epithet bestowed by the Anglo-Saxons, and it is from this we derive our word *Liverpool*; for as the substitution of the character *p* *th*, for *ð* *th*, was notorious amongst the Saxon writers, so as to make their use almost indiscriminate†, it will be no great stretch of probability to imagine that, in a transcription of the word *Lǣdeppul* for *Lǣppul*, by mistake taking the power of the third character, and writing for it the letter *v*, we see at once the formation and origin of our present corrupted name.

Yours, &c. WM. ROBT. WHATTON.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 7.

CONSIDERING the Gentleman's Magazine as the British Cabinet for the reception of communications relative to Antiquities and early Literature, I am induced to forward the inclosed account of an ancient Manuscript entitled "*De Vita et Confessione Sancti Roberti juxta Knaresburge.*" The Life of Robert, Monk and Hermit of Knaresborough, in Yorkshire.

The manuscript, from whence are extracted the following selections, is comprized in one hundred and twenty-

* The Work here alluded to is the Saxon version of the *Ormæsta* by King Alfred.

† See Hearne's Preface to the *Textus Roffensis*.

six pages, consisting of about twenty-six lines upon a page, legibly written in black and red characters on vellum, in the orthography and clerkship of the thirteenth century, bound in parchment and wood, with some remains of the brass ornaments in the boards. The first twenty-eight pages contains his life in Latin rhyme—the same in Latin prose, with some verses, on 42 pages—and concludes with his life in English verse on 56 pages.

The difficulty of transcribing, from the antiquity of the character, and the contractions it contains, may render the sense, from want of experience, in some degree imperfect; but sufficient is decyphered to ascertain its antiquity, curiosity, and value—and by a reference to ancient Glossaries or Saxon Dictionaries, the English part might be accurately copied.

In Speght's Life of Chaucer, I find "Thomas Chaucer (son of Geoffrey), Constable of Knaresborough Castle, and the Forest of Knaresborough, during life." From the style of the composition might not this be the production of Chaucer? which seems possible, by the following extract from the *Prologus* to the Poem:

"And howe he lyffed in yat cave
After the konnyng yat I have
Yat treuly whilk I to me toke
Enformed als I was by a boke
That was sentt me by a frere
Fray sayntt Robert to me here
After that boke sall I say
Wott I p-pose for to pray
To Cryst yat he wald sped my penne
Yare to say ylk men—Amen."

The probability of the Poet being with his son at Knaresborough, strengthens this conjecture.—Speght, in his edition of Chaucer, also observes, "John Gower, the lawyer and the poet, a Yorkshire man borne, was his familiar friend."

Camden, in his *Britannia*, in describing Knaresborough, observes, "Nor must St. Robert's Chapel be forgot, being a cell hewn out of an entire rock, part whereof is formed into an Altar, which yet remains, and three heads, which according to the past devotion of that day, might be designed for the Holy Trinity *.—The said Robert, founder of the order of Robertines, was the son of Flower,

twice Lord Mayor of York, where he was born, and forsaking his fair launde, betook himself to a solitary life among the rocks here, where he died about the year 1216."

This fact is confirmed by the MS. in the following opening of the history:

"When frendes fared well at a fest
And gleesmen gladdes yam with gest
Of harping som has lyst to here
And som of carping of tales sere
Of Arthure Ector and Achilles
Princes yat wer proude in presses
Of Kynges and Kempes of conqueours
Of Lords and Lads of paramour
Yat ar bott vaine and vanitie
Of slyke sall noght my carpyng be
Bott of a better he me haste
Ffarder and son and halygaste
Somtyme in Yorke bys lyfe to lede
Of a ryghtwys man I red
Docens flos I undestande
Men called hym when he was lynande
And bys wyff dame Onnwryte
She bare a barne yat was p-fyte
Robert I rede thei named hym ryght
For bath he was stalworth and wyght
With thre foes to feght ay freshe
The warlde ye fende and with bys fleshe
Yiz thre he felled with owten fayll
And broght them down in playn batayll
Than when the chyld myldest of mode
Gently spok and gang he was full goode
Of maners meke and of gud thews *
Shape and etchewand ay schrewes
Devoutt deboner and discret
A mylder man myght nay man mett."

The detail of his life then proceeds with his initiation into the different orders. His obtaining the possession of the lands in Knaresborough, is related as follows, viz.

"*Quomo ad capellam ste hylde devovit.*
Wyst on a tyme Robert gan hy
Unto a wydow yat wonned yare by
Dam he sayd to gyff me this day
Off thi almose I the pray
Than sayd yat wyff moody and myld
Ye chapell I graunte ye of saynt hylde
Wyth all the land yat lyes partyll
Yat the lyke thro ys my wyll
To the and thi poremene all ay
Agayn my gyft sall nay man say."

The Monks of those days are thus represented:

"Bott when yat Robert undyrstode
Vayn glory yat ay es noght gode
He purpat prevely for to passe
A way whar yat bys wonning † was

* The twelfth line in the following Extract seems allusive to this.

* Qualities.—Glossary to Chaucer.

† Dwelling.—Chaucer,

And carryed and come to ane abbey
 Off monkes that men called hedlay *
 And thei resaned sayntt Robertt fare
 Iff he had beyn a myghty mare
 An benyngly broght hym in
 Omeng yase monkes mare and mynne
 All approved hym all p-fytte
 And cled hym in a coule of whytt
 Nathing undyrneth he hade
 Bott a coule and yat was bade
 Mair to cov'ing of hys skynne
 Than for cald a way to wytnne
 Hys lyffe to tele men gaffe great lyght
 Als doys a sterne upon a nyght
 Off p-seconne oft he preched
 And full playnley he empeched
 Monkes unmeke in yare presence
 Yat sett them unto insolence
 On hym thei raise all in a routte
 And bade this byssed mane gay oute
 Att hym yay wey bath wrath and irke
 Both in clostir and in kyrke
 And sway dered hym wyth yaire dynne
 Off messy yatt he myght nocht mynne."

Through the whole there abounds much curious, and, in some instances, whimsical information—after relating of a man who left his land and greatness, wife and children, to reside with him as an hermit, he proceeds:

"Langir lyked hym nocht that lyffe
 For als a wreche went to hys wyffe
 Als a hounde yat kastes out of hys kytte
 And ay tanes and takest hys vomytte."

His contest with William Merceland, Constable of Knaresborough, when drunk—the appearance of fiends to him, and his subsequent repentance and gift of Grymbald Kirklunds, Castle, &c. is well told—the meeting also with his brother when Lord Mayor of York is interesting, and closes my examination of the first twenty pages of the English MS.; the Latin I have not examined.

An Account of the Olympic Games.

THE Olympic Games were so called from Olympia, a city near which they were celebrated in the plains of Elis. Some ascribe the first institution of them to Hercules, one of the Idæi Dactyli; and others to Pisus, of whom we have nothing left but the name. But Pelops being more famous in History, is rather thought to have instituted them in honour of Jupiter; and after him, Atreus, Her-

cules the son of Alcmena, Oxylus, and others, renewed them; but as yet they were of no settled date, being celebrated only upon some extraordinary occasions, and without any remarkable pomp and solemnity. The first from whom they became famous, was Iphitus, King of Elis, of the posterity of Hercules, who restored them by the advice of the Oracle. They were repeated every fifth year; and hence the revolution of four complete years, which was the interval between each solemnity, was called an Olympiad. But even after Iphitus, they seem not to have been continued regularly at first, because that which generally passes for the first Olympiad, in which Coræbus of Elis won the prize, was properly the twenty-eighth. However, it is from hence the vulgar era of the Olympiads takes date; and falls in with the second year of Æschylus, the twelfth perpetual archon of Athens, four hundred and eight years after the destruction of Troy, and in the 3228th year of the world. This epocha is placed by Varro as the boundary between the fabulous and historical times, and is so much celebrated for its certainty that some account the number of Olympiads among the chronological characters; they served as so many annals, by which the Grecians computed not only their own, but also the histories of other nations, but they were not presently acquainted with this way of computation; and as the use of it in chronology was only accidental, we must inquire into the more immediate design of these solemnities. As to the original of these, and the other principal games of Greece, they were instituted in honour of the gods and heroes; they were therefore termed sacred, and are to be considered as a part of Religion. But besides the spirit of religion, and the curiosity for public shews, there were other politic motives which engaged the exercise of them. It was thought convenient to re-assemble from time to time, and by these common sacrifices to re-unite, if possible, so many different States independent of each other, and less separated by the distance of their habitations than the diversity of their interests. So that one main end of these meetings was to debate and settle every thing relating to the public peace and reputation.

* Hedley, a Priory of Benedictine Monks, cell to the Monastery of Trinity, York, founded temp. Hen. I.—Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

tation. As to the sports themselves, they were agreeably to the lively genius of the people, who thought, with good reason, they could not in times of peace addict themselves to exercises more honourable or useful. For, besides that by this means they made their limbs strong, active, and supple, they also accustomed their thoughts to the desire of conquest. It was a kind of school or military apprenticeship, in which their courage found a constant employment; and the reason why the victory in these games was attended with such extraordinary applause, was that their minds might be quickened with great and noble prospects, when in this image of war, they arrived to a pitch of glory, approaching in some respects to that of the most famous conqueror. They thought this sort of triumph one of the greatest parts of happiness of which human nature was capable; upon which occasion, when *Diagoras* had seen his sons crowned in the Olympic Games, one of his friends made him this compliment: "Now, *Diagoras*, you may die satisfied; for you can't be a god." Not to describe all the exercises performed there, we may form a general notion of them from the accounts of our own *Jests and Tournaments*, which held a middle place between a diversion and a combat. But the Olympic Games were attended with a much greater pomp and variety, and not only all Greece, but other neighbouring nations, were in a manner drained to furnish out the appearance. When they were thus thoroughly established, they were continued, without intermission, so long as Greece enjoyed any degree of liberty, and even after that was lost; some bring them down to the 312th year of Christ, under the reign of Constantine the Great; and *Cedrenus* carries them about 80 years lower, making the 293d, the last Olympiad.

Remarks during a Walk from Rome to Ostia.

Atque adeo jam sarcinulas alligamus, festinatori, quantum itineris ratio permiserit. PLINY.

AT eight o'clock on Tuesday, the 2d of April (1816) we left Rome with our Friend ——— to walk to Ostia. The morning was delightful, the country breathing fragrance, and

we rejoiced to leave the City behind us. We soon arrived at the two roads mentioned by Pliny as leading to his villa, the Laurentian and Ostiense, but took the former, in order that we might visit the Church of the "Trei Fontani," which we had not yet seen. This spot is said to have been the scene of the decapitation of St. Paul; and, within the Church, three springs are still exhibited, which were miraculously produced at three particular spots on which rebounded the head of the Apostle. A ladle is suspended to each, out of which we drank a portion of the sacred water. Over the entrance of the Church is the following Inscription:

"S. Pauli Apostoli
Martyris locus
ubi tres Fontes
mirabiliter erupuerunt."

Besides these fountains the building contains little which is remarkable. In its neighbourhood are two other large Churches, and one cottage containing a poor family, who exhibit these wonders to the Forester. In one corner of the Church, encircled with iron railings of great strength, is a pillar of granite, on which the martyr suffered.

We now took a direction over the fields to the right, making for the road leading direct to Ostia. In our course, we met with various Ruins and Tumuli, which are thought to have served as burial-places for the early and persecuted Christians. The low grounds intervening were uncultivated and marshy, abounding in aquatic plants, and particularly a species of Iris, which we found exceedingly common all through this country. We were not long in getting to the Strada Maestra, when it was not uninteresting to remark that, after the lapse of ages, it still retained the same character of *arenosum*, which is applied to it by Pliny. We were on the very road which had so often been marked by his wheels, when, as he informs us, "peractis quæ agenda fuerint," he was on his way from the noise and bustle of the city to the quiet retreats of his Laurentian Villa. The road lay partly by the side of the Tiber, which here, on its approach to the sea, becomes a much more magnificent, as well as a much clearer ri-

ver. At certain seasons, the country to a great extent, and the roads, have been inundated, and a mark is still to be seen on the great Church of St. Paul's, indicating the incroachment of the river at a particular period.

We refreshed ourselves with a glass of wine at an osteria, rather more than half way towards Ostia, when it was evident that we were approaching a maritime district, from the vessels of different kinds, ships and feluccas, designed with considerable taste on the walls. This symptom of the prevalence of the Fine Arts is common all over Italy; and studies of this nature appear to form the delight of high and low, rich and poor. We had a specimen of the manner in which cattle are driven to Rome, as represented in the engravings of Pinnelli. The driver and his horse are accoutered very much after the Cossack fashion. The man is seated on a lofty saddle, armed with a long staff, spiked at the end, with which the drove are goaded on, much to the annoyance of all travellers, but particularly pedestrians.

Approaching Ostia the road is carried through an immense and horrid marsh, peopled by frogs and wild fowl in the greatest abundance, and the whole country is flat and dismal, dark and melancholy. We were much disappointed with the appearance of our osteria, particularly as we had been informed that it would probably turn out to be one of the best on our route. Every thing about it was filthy and squalid beyond imagination; neither did we meet with civility, or any thing like a desire to make the best of circumstances. After much difficulty, we were told that beds should be provided for us in the barracks: as for our host, he had none. We ordered some macaroni to be prepared, and, in the mean time, strolled out towards the embouchure of the Tiber, through the ruins of ancient Ostia. These are very extensive, and of a most melancholy appearance, because they are left altogether to themselves, and suffer no interference from modern edifices. We could easily trace out the site of the Amphitheatre, and the scattered columns in its neighbourhood were innumerable. We rested to take a sketch of the country, in the course of which employment we

suffered something from the cold. Fortunately certain ancient ornaments, which we conjectured might have been the pinnacles of temples, presented themselves, which we sacrilegiously arranged as nine-pins, and were speedily restored to life and animation by this most classical of games. The field forming our gymnasium, was filled with herds of buffaloes, which we were afterwards informed, I know not how truly, were kept entirely for the use of the Jews.

A good appetite at Ostia will scarcely be deemed a blessing, yet we procured some tolerable macaroni, and after resting ourselves for an hour, ascended a high tower in the neighbourhood of our hotel, which commands a view over the whole country.

We were amply rewarded for our trouble. The view was delightful and uninterrupted. Towards the North was the country through which we had marched, the view terminated by the mighty cupola of St. Peter's. In nearly an opposite direction lay expanded the mouth of the Tiber, and the sea. Nearer at hand was the Fiume Morté, now a marsh, but formerly making part of the bed of the river; and near it the Delta Island, formed by the divided streams of the Tiber. In an Easterly direction was the Hill of Albano, from which Juno contemplated the battle between Æneas and the Rutuli: we traced out the boundaries of the lake which we had passed in the morning, and round which Nisus and Euryalus made their circuit in their expedition through the Enemies camp, and on their way to search for Æneas, and the dominions of Evander. A wood of ilex still remains, which is probably the same mentioned by Virgil, in the shades of which the two Heroes met with their death. Altogether the Panorama was most classical, and consequently most interesting. It is not improbable that an account may be given of it by a fellow-traveller, which will be worthy of the ideas which it is so remarkably calculated to inspire. The sound of vespers proceeded from the neat church of the village below, while the sun was setting with all his glory in the West.

The scene was touching, and his heart
is stone,
That feels not at this sight, and feels at
nought.

We proceeded to take up our quarters at the Caserne, where we found, for our consolation, that our beds consisted of three filthy and vermin-eaten mattresses, with one equally squalid blanket to each. Sheets there were none, though at Ostia we had expected to find our best beds. At the other osterias on our route we thought it very problematical whether we should get any. I passed a miserable night, suffering intolerably from the innumerable tenants of my mattress, but much more from the tuneful noses of my two fellow-travellers. Towards morning I got half an hour's repose. We arose early, and the people of the house had the modesty to ask us 15 Pauls for our beds! Such an instance of abominable impudence, as well as rascality, would scarcely be met with in any other country than Italy. We gave them what we thought amply sufficient, rejoicing to escape from beneath their roof.

P. S. Our journey altogether took up five days. The events of the four last will be comprised in two other communications.

A LAURENTIAN.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 14.

THE many elementary treatises on the Art of Reasoning which succeeded the learning of the Schools at the restoration of Letters in the fifteenth century, induces me to trouble your Readers respecting the Author of a Work under the above title, which not only justly deserves to be better known, but which must not be considered as a mere repetition of that *verbosus clamor* which retarded the progress of real science, and, during five centuries at least, made a subtlety of language the instrument which unluckily led its professors to the possession of aught but that which they sought to acquire by its use,—the Art of Reasoning, and the knowledge of Truth.

The vague term of *L'Art de Penser*, under which title more than one Treatise on this subject has been published, has, I believe, been the cause of some confusion. So little indeed has the Work to which I allude been used, either in the Universities or in the Colleges of Great Britain, that, although arrogating to myself a very

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

moderate knowledge of metaphysics, I am ashamed to own that the Work was unknown to me till the Dissertation of Mr. Dugald Stewart, prefixed to the Supplemental Volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, apprized me of it. Mr. Stewart ascribes this Treatise to Anthony Arnauld, to whom has been usually attributed the credit of its composition; a name associated with the family of Port Royal, to which the world is indebted for the admirable philological treatises known by the name of the "Port Royal Grammars;" and of which institution, with its professors, we have so interesting, but somewhat enthusiastic account in the Works of Racine. It has, however, been claimed by others; and that any one but Arnauld was the author of it, I think, may reasonably be inferred from the circumstances under which the Work was confessedly composed.

The two Treatises under the common title of *L'Art de Penser*, if I am not mistaken in considering them as distinct works, which have occurred to me as the compositions of Frenchmen, are, the famous *Ars Cogitandi* of Gassendi, for a knowledge of which I am indebted to the conclusion of the *Compendium Artis Logicæ* of the excellent Aldrich, first printed in 1692, but not published till some sixteen years ago, when the University of Oxford adopted the present statute of examination for degrees, and of which this Compendium, professedly an abridgment of the *Organon* of Aristotle, usually forms a part. From the memoir of Gassendi, which Aldrich has affixed to his Work, it appears that this illustrious philosopher was born in 1592, and died in 1655, a period almost incompatible with the publication of the Work mentioned hereafter. "De Autore *Artis Cogitandi*," he proceeds, "nihil habeo dicere præter ea quæ interpretationi Latinæ sunt præfixa: conversum scilicet librum e Gallico tertium recognito, quem scripsisset Jansenista aliquis, qui nomen suum premebat, ut præluderet bello contra Protestantes ab iis postea indicto."

The second Treatise under this title, and to which I more immediately allude, is entitled "*La Logique, ou L'Art de Penser, contenant outre les regles communes plusieurs observations*"

tions nouvelles, propres a former le jugement. 6ieme ed. Amsterdam, 1685." That this is not to be confounded with, or considered as the original of, the *Ars Cogitandi* of Gassendi, is, I think, sufficiently evident from the known fact of the latter having imitated the philosophy and morals of Epicurus, as far as they were compatible with the government under which he lived, and the religion which he professed; a philosophy which our Author has in more than one place ridiculed, and which he has not hesitated to brand under the title of *des infamies honteuses et des maximes impies*, of which he expresses his surprize that the world should have been so long in discovering the poison. Indeed his philosophy, inconsistent in more than one place with that of Gassendi, is almost universally in unison with that of Descartes, from whose MSS. he has copiously borrowed. With whatever abhorrence, however, the gloomy mind of the solitary of Port Royal might regard the corpuscularian theories of Gassendi, I think it may nevertheless be reasonably inferred, from the circumstances which occasioned the Work, as well as from the Advertisement prefixed to the later editions, that certain opinions advanced in it had not been so cordially received as to escape the criticisms of the Ministers of a Religion at variance with freedom of conscience, and with the exercise of reason; and that, in compliance with such criticisms, different important additions had been made to the fifth edition. These additions, as the author himself states, were made with a view of rendering certain passages more clear, and of vindicating them from the attacks to which they had been subjected, whence, as he well observes, "on verra que la raison et la foi s'accordent parfaitement comme étant des ruisseaux de la meme source, et que l'on ne sauroit gueres s'eloigner de l'une, sans s'ecarter de l'autre;" a truth to which the Church of Rome has been unhappily blinded, and which all sects might adopt as the basis of a somewhat more liberal communion than has distinguished the Protestant Churches of Europe, since our abjuration from the creed of our forefathers. There is, indeed, in this Work a strength of

mind and freedom of thought at variance with enthusiasm, but consistent with reason and true religion, so pleasant a mixture of argument and railery, such an extensive knowledge of the human mind and of nature, that it surely can be no detriment to the presumed author to assert, that all or the chief of these qualifications are at variance with the dispositions, the tenets, and the mode of life, to which the inhabitants of Port Royal were the voluntary devotees: nor is an additional proof on this head wanting in the publication of the Work at Amsterdam, where the rigid censorship to which the French press was exposed, did not at that time extend; and in the many errors apparent in the edition of 1685, resulting from the author's absence, and the consequent negligence of the compositor and publisher.

Of the other claimants of this Work I know nothing; and Mr. Urban's Correspondents will perhaps be enabled to give the required information to whom the world is really indebted for the publication of *L'Art de Penser*, and whether I am incorrect in considering the Treatise to which allusion has been made, as the identical Treatise on which Mr. Stewart has bestowed his commendations, or whether it is to be considered as a distinct Treatise, differing in principle, but ushered into the world under a common title.

On the study of the sciences abstractedly, I may perhaps be allowed to make one quotation:

"La principale application qu'on en devoit avoir, seroit de former son jugement, et de le rendre aussi exact qu'il le peut être; et c'est a quoi devoit tendre la plus grande partie de nos études. Si l'on ne s'y applique dans ce dessein, on ne voit pas que l'étude de ces sciences speculatives, comme de la Geometrie, de l'Astronomie, et de la Physique, soit autre chose qu'un amusement assez vain, n'y quelles soient beaucoup plus estimables que l'ignorance de toutes ces choses, qui a au moins cet avantage qu'elle est moins penible, et qu'elle ne donne pas lieu a la sotte vanité que l'on tire souvent de ces connoissances steriles et infructueuses. Non seulement ces sciences ont des recains et des enfoncemens fort peu utiles, mais elles sont tout inutiles si on les considere en elles memes et pour elles memes. Les hommes ne sont pas nez pour employer leur

leur temps a mesurer des lignes, a examiner les rapports des angles, a considerer les divers mouvemens de la matiere. Leur esprit est trop grand, leur vie trop courte, leur temps trop precieux, pour l'occuper a de si petits objets : Mais ils sont obligés d'etre justes, equitables, judicieux, dans tous leurs discours, dans toutes leurs actions, et dans toutes les affaires qu'ils manient ; et c'est a quoi ils doivent particulierement s'exercer et se former."

Such are the sentiments contained in the text of *L'Art de Penser*; and leaving those bodies to make the application who are most interested in the subject, I remain,

Yours, &c.

M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 20.

I CANNOT discover, after a most attentive consideration of the text in Revelations (chap. I. v. 7), commented on by your Correspondent T. R. (p. 313.) what connexion it has with the *Destruction of Jerusalem*; and of course I am not surprized that neither the great Sir Isaac Newton, nor the learned Prelate of that name, should quote it as evidence that that book was written previous to the memorable and awful event just referred to.—Of the four propositions contained in the text in question, there is not one that does not refer most pointedly to another and more solemn event, I mean the Day of Judgment; and three of them, it is evident, cannot without a great deal of ingenious critical catering be made so to bend as to describe with any degree of aptness the calamitous dispersion of the Jews. The situation of this text in the book from which it is taken, moreover, does not at all help the proposed interpretation, because your Readers will observe, that it is altogether prefatory to the vision of John, which commences at the ninth verse thus, "I John, who also am your brother and companion in tribulation, and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ, was in the Isle that is called Patmos," &c.—It is then only by a reference to our Lord's own prediction of future events, as recorded in the 24th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, to one verse of which the text in question bears a close analogy, that we shall obtain light on this subject. In that chapter, the Saviour having (verses 1 & 2)

predicted the destruction of Jerusalem, is desired by his disciples (v. 3) to tell them *when* those things should be, and what should be the sign of his coming, "*and of the end of the world;*" in reply to which he proceeds in a very remarkable strain of prediction through almost the whole of the residue of the chapter; including in his sentences several distinct representations and illustrations of events which were to come, some of which it is impossible to confine to, or connect with, the destruction of Jerusalem: such particularly are those contained in the 29th, 30th, and 31st verses, of which the 30th verse is nearly parallel to the text in the book of Revelations now under discussion; and that which follows it, the 31st, I conceive marks beyond all controversy the event the Saviour had in his mind at the moment when he was speaking it.—It reads thus, "*and he shall send his angels with a great sound of trumpets, and he shall gather together his elect from the four winds from one end of Heaven to the other.*" I am aware of the difficulty which arises out of the 34th verse, as it stands in our version; but as it is impossible to apply the text last quoted, without great straining, to the destruction of Jerusalem, it results inevitably that some mode must be devised of applying the passages of this chapter so that they may refer to distinct events; and this, I think, may be done by supposing that, in compliance with the request of his disciples in verse 3, the Saviour had occasionally turned in his prophecy from the event which it was his immediate design to unfold to them, to another and more awful transaction, in which they all would have an equal interest, and of which the dreadful reckoning with the Jewish nation, as a political body, was but a type. By this mode of interpretation we shall at least be relieved from the necessity of involving the meaning of the passages in obscurity, and be satisfied with the plain and obvious import of the words.

The repetition of the sentence, "Behold, I come quickly," in the latter part of the book of Revelation, if we advert to the character of him with whom "a thousand years are but as a day, and one day as a thousand years," does not at all affect the

the question; and on the other hand, I conceive it would be utterly impossible for the most ingenious expositor to apply all the prophecies in that book to any series of events which have already taken place at a distance of nearly two thousand years.

I have submitted these brief observations to you, Mr. Urban, because it appears to me not desirable, without the most clear and incontestible proofs, to disturb the accepted interpretation of a text which thousands are accustomed from infancy, I had almost said, spontaneously, to refer to the Day of Judgment and final end of all things. T. F.

On Disorders arising from Indigestion and Plethora, continued from Part I. p. 420.

§ 5. *On the Signs of Digestive Disorders.*

IN former Letters in the Gentleman's Magazine I have given a popular view of the digestive functions, and have spoken of the quantity and quality of food. I proceed here to detail some of the phenomena which occur when these organs are disordered. This is a very important branch of our inquiry, as persons are very apt to imagine their digestive organs to be in a healthy state at the very time when active disorder is going on in them.

The signs of disorder in the stomach are as follows: 1. A white or furrowed appearance of the upper part of the tongue in the morning. 2. Uneasy feelings, about an hour after eating, in the stomach. 3. Sickness on motion after eating. 4. When the symptoms of uneasiness do not occur till several hours after taking food, we may conjecture that the defect of function is in the small intestines, as, if the disorder were in the stomach, the uneasiness would occur sooner after the meal. 5. Colic and pain in the intestines. Lastly, Defect of function in the digestive organs may exist and produce many diseases in distant parts, by what is called remote sympathy, without exhibiting any of the ostensible symptoms above enumerated. But medical persons, who pay attention to the state of the functions, may generally detect this disorder by observing the effect of alterative medicines on the various functions described in the

former papers as constituting the three principal processes which take place in digestion. These circumstances will be more clearly explained in the course of the following observations, wherein I shall endeavour to illustrate the principal symptoms of derangement which occur in various diseases connected with disorders of the digestive viscera.

§ 6. The doctrine which I shall endeavour to establish in these pages is, *That in all the train of Nervous Diseases, and in Insanity, there is a disordered condition of the digestive organs, and a particular determination of blood to the head, and that the remedies which this view of the subject naturally point out as the best, are alterative medicines and depletion.* I think I can also demonstrate that the manner in which people ordinarily live in England has a tendency to produce and to aggravate this class of diseases; a circumstance which may, in part, account for the increasing prevalence of Insanity in Great Britain. I shall speak of the different diseases under separate heads.

§ 7. *Of Insanity.*

It is almost unnecessary to advert to the very imperfect enumeration of symptoms which appear in many Works written expressly on this disorder; and much less so to the very little success of the treatment usually employed for its cure in our Asylums for the Insane. It is not my intention, however, to descant here on the frequent abuses of these institutions, but to advert to the symptoms which, from repeated observations, I have found constantly to accompany insanity, and to describe a mode of treatment which I have ascertained to be attended with peculiarly happy results, though it has not as yet become the general practice. Previous to the elucidation of this particular medical treatment, I think it, however, advisable to admonish my Readers of a common error into which people fall who follow the opposite course of practice, and who give tonics and strengthening medicines in mania, namely, that these medicines produce a temporary relief from the paroxysms of insanity, but eventually lead to a more violent recurrence of the symptoms. Hence patients are often returned from Lunatic Asylums as cured

cured by such treatment, who fall shortly afterwards into a worse state of derangement, and are sent back, as if for another attack, which has happened independently of the last, which was supposed to have been cured; whereas in reality the temporary cure not only postponed, but aggravated the subsequent return of symptoms.

In very numerous Cases of Insanity which I have examined, I have noticed the *disordered state of the bowels, the suppressed or vitiated secretion of the bile from the liver, and, above all, a great determination of blood to the head.* In many cases, the oppressed state of the brain from fullness of the vessels was manifested by the rising of the pulse after bleeding; and a sensation of lightness felt in the head almost immediately.

The effect of alterative medicines in Melancholy and Mania has been that of relieving the symptoms for the time, but they have generally returned, and the bowels have become disordered again, until by repeated bleedings, cupping, and cathartic medicines, the determination of blood to the head has been diminished, and the balance of vascular action restored. This is never effected at once; it often requires a repetition of blood-letting and other depletory measures for a long time*. Moreover, Insanity happens often in periodical paroxysms, and the lowering treatment is most necessary just before the occurrence of the monthly exacerbations. Drinking strong liquors about these periods, has the highest injurious consequences. The low and vegetable diet, so useful in restoring the tranquil action of the vessels, is more particularly to be enforced at those critical times.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Tilmanstone, Oct. 11.*
I AGREE with your intelligent Correspondent "*Humanitas*" that we, as friends of humanity, ought

* In these Letters I have introduced nothing but plain, popular, and practical observations. The Reader who wishes to pursue the subject further, and inquire into the manner in which periodical bleeding may cure insanity, may consult "*Observations on the Phenomena and Cure of Insanity.* By T. Forster, London, 1817."

to applaud the motive of "*A Farmer in Kent*," but I beg to add my testimony to that of "*Humanitas*," that the practice of *Worming Dogs* can by no means be considered as a preventive of that opprobrium of Medicine, the *Hydrophobia*. It is, as he has very properly termed it, a "*silly operation*." Repeated experiments have fully convinced me that it is a most absurd and palpable error to place even the smallest reliance on this practice, which consists in nothing more than the removal of the frænum from the dog's tongue.

Unfortunately, Dr. Mead's *Certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog*, recommended by "*T. L.*" page 17 of your Magazine for July, is in no wise entitled to better confidence.—Like "*A Farmer in Kent*," *T. L.* is entitled to our warmest thanks in having meant well; but I am sorry he should have told your Readers that "*the Recipe may at this season particularly be worth attending to.*" I should be truly sorry to find the safety of any of my fellow-creatures confided to its powers. Alas! there are too many proofs that the *certain remedy* of Dr. Mead, like numberless other *certain remedies* in this dreadful disease, is totally inert.

I trust I shall not offend your Correspondent, in thus attempting to undeceive him and your Readers; but truth and humanity call for it, and I hoped to have seen it done by some one better calculated than your humble servant.

For the prevention and cure of *Hydrophobia*, a great variety of nostrums have at different times been offered to the publick; but every experienced surgeon well knows, that, in the present state of our knowledge, the only certain preventive is a careful excision of the bitten part.

As the period at which absorption may take place, is uncertain, this ought to be had recourse to in the first instance; after which, a discharge should be kept up by dressing the wound with basilicon ointment, or spirit of turpentine. In order further to insure the safety of the patient, it is a rational practice to introduce mercury into the system, by rubbing into the inside of the thighs, and the parts contiguous to the wound, two drachms of strong mercurial ointment, at night; and a pill, containing

containing three grains of calomel, and one of opium, should be given twice a-day until salivation takes place. When these means have been duly attended to, the patient may consider himself safe.

Blood-letting, it is said, has cured the Hydrophobia; but it is by no means certain, that those instances in which it is stated to have been availing, were genuine cases of the disease; it is more probable that they were cases of inflammation of the œsophagus, or canal leading into the stomach, the symptoms of which resemble those of Hydrophobia, and would be likely to be cured by such a practice.

As doubts often arise, as to the certainty of a dog being mad, and as we are fully justified in killing an animal suspected to be so, it may not be unacceptable to your Readers to be informed, that the interior surface of the animal's stomach, when affected by Hydrophobia, appears marked all over by deep black-coloured spots. This I have witnessed, and would recommend it as a criterion worthy of attention. Dogs are not always incapable of swallowing water when labouring under this dreadful disease.

Dr. John Harris, F. R. S. author of the *Dictionary Technicum*, mentioned in the "Obituary of eminent Persons" in your last Number, p. 206, was also author of "A History of Kent," 2 vols. folio. W. WEEKES.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.

AMONG various melancholy instances of increasing depravity, every friend of humanity and virtue must be shocked to observe the numbers of young women who have recently been convicted of destroying their illegitimate offspring, thus frequently adding to the loss of character, the loss of two lives to the community.

The reflections occasioned by this complicated crime undoubtedly influenced Captain Coram to endow an Institution which might operate in its prevention; and it is therefore much to be lamented, that by the present perversion of the Hospital erected for Foundlings, the humane intentions of its Institutor should be done away; nor can we avoid imputing to this change an increase in the

number of wretched females, who, pressed at once by dread of shame and the prospect of their infant's wants, form the dreadful resolution of effectually preventing the latter evil, and, as they vainly hope, of shunning the former. Had they the opportunity offered to them of a safe asylum for their child, no such desperate resolution would probably take place. And I would therefore earnestly implore the Governors of this Charity to open it, as all other Hospitals with the name of "Foundling" are opened, to receive the hapless child of shame and poverty—yet, alas! innocent of all crime, and who may be trained to future virtue. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10.

THE surprise your Correspondent R. S. E. seems to express (p. 208) at my not having "attained absolute certainty" as to Dr. Disney's being the Editor of the *altered* edition of "The Great Importance, &c." might have been spared. It is possible that R. S. E. "from personal knowledge," and that "numbers" beside, "could have told me the fact five years ago," and that even the Doctor himself might not have "made a secret of it;" yet the circle in which he moved, and through which this knowledge extended, not reaching to me, my ignorance is perhaps rather excusable than "extraordinary." With regard to the initials J. D. attached to the first edition (the only one I have seen), they did not, to my mind, warrant a conclusion, much less did they amount to "a demonstration."

When I saw a memoir of Dr. Disney in your vol. LXXXVI. evidently written by a friend; and subsequently a copious list of his writings (see vol. LXXXVII. 189), in which there was no notice taken of this celebrated book; for certain reasons I deemed the subject worth an inquiry. My object has been fully answered; the truth is elicited; and your Readers are put in possession of a fact, with which I believe the generality of them were previously unacquainted, and which, on account of the discussion it excited in the year 1813, is by no means uninteresting (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXIII. i. 103, 327, 610). I cannot but think it singular, that, if the fact was a matter of such publicity as R. S. E. would represent, no mention

mention should have been made of it in the list of Dr. Disney's publications presented to the Readers of the Gentleman's Magazine; a record quite as durable, and more likely to be referred to, than a Funeral Sermon. It may be asked,—If the fact was notorious, how came the writer of that article not to know it?—or, if he knew it, why did he not mention it? I will not impute the omission to design, it *might* have been an accident; however originated, it being now rectified, I conclude with expressing my thanks to R. S. E. for the information he has communicated; and am, Yours, O—N R—D.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 18.

EQUALLY conscious with your Correspondent ECCLESIASTICUS of the manifold benefits that have been derived from our existing Institutions, I must beg leave to suggest, that with much good, no inconsiderable degree of evil is experienced in the present state of Society. If, then, good and evil flow from the same source, perhaps an analysis of that source would discover to us Truth mixed with Error; and however reluctant Ecclesiasticus may be to relinquish his prejudices, I do not despair that the progress of real knowledge and sound philosophy will enable mankind to renounce their erroneous opinions, and yet "hold fast that which is good."

It is universally admitted, that the sufferings, privations, and consequent vices of the poorer classes, were never exceeded; and this at a period when benevolent individuals and societies are eminently active in their endeavours to afford bodily relief, and promote moral and religious improvement. There cannot, therefore, be a stronger evidence of some radical defect that has remained hitherto undiscovered; but no sooner is a Plan brought forward, than every objector is prepared to pronounce its futility, without recommending any modification, or proposing any substitute. I would not, however, be considered as censuring those whose animadversions result from that patient inquiry which a subject of such vital importance to the happiness of mankind imperiously demands; but I deprecate the hasty decision and imperfect knowledge of Mr. Owen's

System that is displayed in the Letter of Ecclesiasticus. No impartial person can peruse the eloquent productions of that distinguished Philanthropist without being convinced that, whatever may be his own religious opinions, he betrays not the most distant design of foisting them upon the world. In the Address of Congratulation of the New Lanark, St. David's Lodge, upon his return to that village on the 25th of last month, reported in the first number of the "Mirror of Truth," we find the following sentence: "We declare ourselves the devoted friends of the principles of Christianity, in the faith and practice of which we, as well as our children, hope to live and die." In the reply he thus notices that part of the Address: "Knowing the importance of religious liberty and perfect freedom of opinion, I have ever been desirous to secure them to each of you equally. It is, and has been, the wish nearest my heart, to procure this natural birth-right of humanity for all my fellow-creatures.—Whatever, therefore, may be your faith and worship, they will remain sacred to you; and every facility will be continued, to enable you to perform the one, and to profess the other. I am only anxious that the genuine spirit of charity should pervade all your minds: you will then allow the same freedom of thought and expression to others which you claim for yourselves, however widely." Can we have a more unequivocal demonstration of *sincerity*? Here is an instance of a religious class of men trained up under his system, and over whom, by their expressions of veneration, gratitude, and attachment, he must have possessed an influence that would have enabled a man of far inferior abilities to impress upon their minds almost any sectarian notions: and what use has he made of that influence? He has united them in the bonds of affection, and left to them the uncontrolled exercise of their own judgments upon the great subject of Religion. Those who were apprehensive that individuals so left would forsake the paths of Christianity must be satisfied by this proof that a contrary effect will be produced; for the artless language and sentiments, both of the Address of the Inhabitants of New Lanark, and that

of St. David's Lodge, are dictated in the mild and beneficent spirit of our holy Religion.

I have no connexion whatever with Mr. Owen or his friends: repeated examinations of his Plan, and an acquaintance with his previous publications, have led me to a conviction of the truths he has unfolded. If it is imagined that a superficial perusal of a subject from its very nature abstruse and difficult will make it clearly understood, disappointment only can follow such expectations; yet this is the degree of attention Mr. Owen has in general met with. There are many, who, when they sit down to the investigation, meeting with some theories and detached parts, which, however excellent abstractly considered, have failed in former practice, give up the whole as visionary without allowing themselves time to observe that their antecedent failure might be traced to causes which in the new order of Society would cease to exist. Those who are honestly in search of Truth, but have doubts as to the practicability of the scheme, and the correctness of its principles, will not hesitate to take for their guides our most celebrated Philosophers. The chapter upon Prejudices in "Watts on the Mind," and that part of "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding" which relates to the association of ideas, with numerous passages in the first volume of "Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind," will be found to confirm the process of education recommended by Mr. Owen. From the fluctuating opinions that have prevailed regarding the constitution and operations of the Mind, some have been induced to question the practical utility of metaphysical pursuits. Such, however, is not the scepticism of a writer of the present age, who perhaps maintains the first rank in that department of Literature.

"Of the progress which may yet be made in the different branches of moral and political philosophy, we may form some idea, from what has already happened in physics, since the time that Lord Bacon united, in one useful direction, the labours of those who cultivate that science. At the period when he wrote, physics was certainly in a more hopeless state, than that of moral and political philosophy in the present age.

A perpetual succession of chimerical theories had, till then, amused the world; and the prevailing opinion was, that the case would continue to be the same for ever. Why then should we despair of the competency of the human faculties to establish solid and permanent systems upon other subjects, which are of still more serious importance?"

Yours, &c.

CHRISTIANUS.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 18.

FROM St. Ives's extracts from Richard Laurence's writings, I entertain no doubt that the Author and Colonel were one and the same person. The writer mentions (in 1682), that he had then been thirty-three years in Ireland, and speaks of having been in a military capacity. This date corresponds with the arrival in Ireland of the Colonel, viz. in 1649. There is a record in the Heralds' office, Dublin, of an officer who came to Ireland "in the regiment commanded by the *honourable* Colonel Richard Laurence." The title of "*Honourable*" appears to have been given during the Protectorate to military officers of rank, as it is now assumed by persons in America in public or official situations. Colonel Laurence is mentioned in Smith's History of Waterford, as being Governor of the city of Waterford. He is also mentioned in Leland's History of Ireland, vol. III. p. 449, as follows: "At the same time, Colonel Richard Laurence, another ingenious projector, was encouraged to promote the business of combing wool, and making frizes." This was after the Restoration, and during the Vice-royalty of the Duke of Ormond.

In the Prerogative-office, Dublin, the will of Richard Laurence, esq. of Dublin, dated 1694, is on record. I have not seen the particulars of this will, but am in possession of a memorandum of its existence.

In page 370, the Writer of Mr. Holman's biography strangely states that Mr. H. relinquished his share in the Dublin Theatre, in consequence of "the distracted state of the Country." Since the unfortunate events of the year 1798, I know of no *distractions* which could possibly affect Mr. Holman in his Theatrical career. G. H. W.

* Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind, vol. I. p. 269.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

64. *An Account of the Visit of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, and their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, to the University of Oxford, in June 1814. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1815. Large 4to, pp. 98.*
65. *An Account of the Visit of his Royal Highness The Prince Regent, with their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of All the Russias and the King of Prussia, to the Corporation of London, in June 1814. London, Large 4to, pp. 101.*
66. *An Account of the Entertainment given to Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, by the Corporation of London, in the Guildhall, on the 9th of July 1814. Large 4to, pp. 59.*

WE mention these splendid Volumes, not as the subjects of criticism, but as specimens of superior Typography; and as highly honourable to the hospitalities of the University of Oxford, and not less so to the munificence and grandeur of the first Corporation in the Universe.

The Right Hon. Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, presided over the Ceremonies and Festivities at Oxford; and the Right Hon. William Domville (afterwards created a Baronet), as Lord Mayor of London, over those at Guildhall, as exhibited in an inside view of that ancient Edifice, painted by Wm. Daniell, esq. and prefixed to the Volume.

The splendid and decisive achievements of the Duke of Wellington, General Count Platoff, Marshal Prince Blucher, and their brave associates in arms, will adorn the British annals to the latest period of time. And the visits of the illustrious Guests recorded in these Volumes will accompany the recollection of those heroic deeds, as a proud monument of National wealth and magnificence.

The Volumes are not to be purchased at any price; having been printed for distribution amongst the Heads of the University, and the Members of the Corporation of London. But they may be seen by the Curious, in the Libraries of the British Museum and Sion College, and in the Public Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge. They have also been presented to five Public Libraries in Scotland, and to two in Ireland.

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

67. *A Journal of the Shrievalty of Richard Hoare, Esq. in the Years 1740-41. Printed from a Manuscript in his own Hand-writing. Bath. Printed by Richard Cruttwell, A. D. 1815. 4to, pp. 106.*

THIS is another elegant production of an English press, and a very suitable companion to those we have last introduced. Of this curious Journal only Twenty-five copies have been printed, at the expence of a public-spirited individual, who is a Grandson of the worthy Sheriff.

That the Volume contains much interesting information, the Reader may judge from the following title, prefixed to it by the Author.

"A Journal of the Proceedings of my Shrievalty, in the execution of the Office of one of the Sheriffs of London, &c. from 28 September, 1740, to 29 September, 1741, during the Mayoralties of Sir John Salter, Humphry Parsons, and Daniel Lambert, Esquires; containing an Account of the Duty and Formalities of the Office, the Attendances on the Lord Mayors, and the Business of the Court of Aldermen during that Period. RICHARD HOARE."

The following brief sketch is also prefixed by the Editor:

"Family of Hoare.

"Richard Hoare, second son of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, in the county of Wilts, esq. by Jane, daughter of Sir William Benson, of Bromley, in Middlesex, knight, served the office of Sheriff for the City of London, in the years 1740-1. He was knighted 31 Oct. 1745, and elected Lord Mayor in the memorable years of the Rebellion 1745-6. He married, first, 24th April, 1732, Sarah, daughter of James Tolly, of the Charter-house, esq. who died 20th September, 1755, aged 27 years. By this marriage he left issue one son, named Richard*, born 7th March, 1735, who married Anne, youngest daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, esq. who died 5th May, 1759, leaving two sons, Henry-Richard, who died in infancy, and Richard-Colt, now living. The

* "Richard was created a baronet of Great Britain, 10th June, 1786, and died at Bath, 11th October, 1787. He was succeeded by the only son living, from this first marriage, Richard Colt, now residing at Stourhead."

afore-

aforesaid Richard married, secondly, 30th June, 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Rust, of Austin Friars*, esq. and had issue one son named Henry, who died 20th February, 1785, and was buried at East Teignmouth, in the county of Devon.

"The following monumental epitaph, in the parish church of St. Dunstan's in the West, records the memory of the aforesaid Sir Richard Hoare, knt. Lord Mayor, &c.

"To the memory of Sir Richard Hoare, knight, Alderman and Lord Mayor of this City in the memorable year 1745, in which alarming crisis he discharged the greatest trust reposed in him with honour and integrity, to the approbation of his Sovereign, and the universal satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He died 12th Oct. 1754, and lies in the same vault of this church, together with the remains of his first and second wives, Sarah, the daughter of James Tully, esq. of Charter House Square, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Rust, esq. of Crutched Friars. By each of them he left a son, now living, to pay this last tribute of gratitude and respect to an affectionate parent."

"There is a fine half-length portrait of the aforesaid Richard Hoare, in the collection of family pictures at Stourhead in Wiltshire, painted by A. Ramsay, and afterwards engraved by J. Faber. He is habited in the dress, and accompanied by the paraphernalia, of the Lord Mayor of the City of London."

68. *Illustrations of the Literary History, &c. (Concluded from p. 236.)*

WHOEVER has looked into the volumes of the "Literary Anecdotes" must acknowledge the obligations of the publick to the Editor of that work, for the ample stock of information which he has contributed, tending to the illustration of the character of Bishop Warburton and his contemporaries. To that stock we have now a very copious and important addition in the volume before us; and whatever effect this disclosure of private correspondence may produce on the reputation of that justly-celebrated Prelate, the careful perusal of it must be indispensably necessary to all who would form a right estimate of his talents and virtues; for an impartial and well-methodized Life of Warburton is still a desideratum. From Bp. Hurd much was expected; but he

has satisfied no party. Hurd was the friend of Warburton, and unfortunately became of an opinion rather too prevalent, that "friends should praise one another." To do this, we must often discard evidence, and adopt declamation.

The correspondence in this volume, of which Warburton is the *magna pars*, commences with a series of letters to Dr. Stukeley, the famous Antiquary. The first of these is dated as far back as 1722. By the whole we are enabled to trace the Bishop's singular opinions and personal singularities up to a very early period of life: and as he writes with perfect freedom, and without any suspicion of disclosure, perhaps indeed without any fear of it, much light is thrown upon those motives and prejudices which in a great measure guided his subsequent conduct; and much appears, at the same time, which is highly creditable to the ambition of a friendless youth. From his earliest years, and in his first efforts, we discover the profound scholar, and the bold thinker; and, what is yet of more importance to the dignity of the sacred profession, a zealous regard for the moral conduct and character of every candidate for holy orders. Of this we have a striking example in a letter dated 1732-3. He had heard that Dr. Stukeley had given a title to a Clergyman of loose manners. On this he remarks.

"I have no notion of a man's running to the tremendous altars of Jesus, reeking from the hot pollutions of a brothel, and covered over with all the stains of lewdness and impiety. We may write, and preach, and idly waste a midnight lamp, in defence of our sacred dispensation; but, while such become our coadjutors, and sit with us as watchmen on the rampart of Faith, we shall be an eternal derision to our adversaries, and the torrent of infidelity will still roll on."

Of the literary men introduced in the early part of this correspondence, some are treated with Warburton's usual severity, but none with less mercy than Francis Peck the Antiquary. Of his dislike to Peck, an instance is given in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 645; but the following is more in point:

"He (Mr. Peck) was brisk and alert as usual, and fruitful in new projects; and ready and willing to pour out his blessings

* Q. Crutched Friars? EDIT.

blessings upon a necessitous world. He pants after immortality; and was there in the humane fabrick neither head nor tail, he perhaps would bid fair for it; but, while a man has any brains to think, or any **** * * ****, his labours will, I am afraid, have much ado to escape the fire and the jakes. His genius seems to have been some time on the decline; his 'Miscellanea Curiosa' being evidently but the last droppings of his 'Annals,' where he was drained so low as to record Roger Cecil's will, by which he gives to *his loving wife 20 kye and a bull, and to his daughter Mary two compleat feather-beds*. But it is now manifestly on the droop, and yet will fall harmoniously, like the swan; for he is at present busy upon a Collection of all our Antient English Ballads; which, I understand, he intends to give with notes and emendations. With all this he thinks he is serving the world. May it always thus be served! its neglect of merit, its ingratitude, and universal corruption, deserving no other devotees."

All these letters contain critical remarks, generally joined with his opinions of men as well as things. But the affection with which he addresses Dr. Stukeley is somewhat reduced in our opinion, by the character he gives of him, pp. 59-60, in a letter to Bp. Hurd, and first published in that Prelate's Correspondence. There are few things more to be lamented, or more disgraceful to the literary character, than insincerity of intercourse. We do not, however, perceive *very* much of this in Warburton, certainly nothing comparable to the duplicity of Horace Walpole and Cole.

These letters to Stukeley are followed by a series from Warburton to Peter Des Maizeaux, Dr. Birch, &c.; in all of which we find bold criticisms; and opinions, where unfavourable, generally coarse. Yet *personally* we see much to admire in Warburton; every where a laudable thirst for knowledge, and continual study and assiduity.

The following letter, which we shall give entire, is a fair specimen of his sentiments and manner in 1737:

To the Rev. Mr. THOMAS BIRCH.

"Nov. 24, 1737.

"Dear Sir, In compliance to your request, I shall throw together a few scattered remarks, as they come into my head, without any manner of order, concerning Milton's character, and his writings.

"Toland was a poor creature in all respects, and never manifested his malignity and folly more than in the Life of Milton.

"There is one egregious instance of it you will do well to avoid. He represents Milton's moral character, as a member of society, to be excellent, which was certainly the most corrupt of any man's of that age. I do not say so on account of his either being a Presbyterian, an Independent, a Republican, for the Government of One (for many honest men were in every one of these ways); but because he was all these in their turn, as they came uppermost, without (by any thing that appears to the contrary) a struggle or a blush. Imagine to yourself a thorough time-server, and you could not put him upon any task more completely conformable to that character than what Milton voluntarily underwent. For a Life-writer then to disguise this, is, in my opinion, a horrid violation of truth. It is true, he was steady in one thing, namely, in his aversion to the Court and Royal Family; but I suspect it was because he was not received amongst the Wits there favourably: he who was so far superior to them all. I take this to have been owing to the stiffness of his style and manner, so contrary to that of the Court-wits, who were enervating themselves on the model of France very fast; for, you know, softness, easiness, and disengagedness, was the character of the Court-writers of that time.

"The virulence of his pen against his adversaries is certainly another blemish to that great man; which, in 'An Apology for the People of England,' was abominable, as violating and degrading the character he sustained.

"His English prose style has in it something very singular and original. It has grandeur, and force, and fire; but is quite unnatural, the idiom and turn of the period being Latin. It is best suited to his 'English History'; his air of antique giving a good grace to it. It wrote with great simplicity, contrary to his custom in his prose works; and is the better for it. But he sometimes rises to a surprising grandeur in the sentiment and expression, as at the conclusion of the Second Book: 'Henceforth we are to steer,' &c. I never saw any thing equal to this, but the conclusion of Sir Walter Raleigh's 'History of the World.'

"He is the Author of three perfect pieces of Poetry. His 'Paradise Lost,' 'Samson Agonistes,' and 'Masque at Ludlow Castle.' The two dramatic pieces separately possess the united excellencies

cellencies of this famous Epic Poem ; there being in the last all the majesty of sentiment that ennobles the Tragedy, and all the sweetness of description that charms in the Masque. Indeed the Tragedy (as in imitation of the Antients) has, as it were, a gloominess intermixed with the sublime (the subject not very different, the fall of two Heroes by a Woman), which shines more serenely in his 'Paradise Lost:' as there is in the 'Masque' (in which he only copied Shakespeare) a brighter vein of Poetry, intermixed with a softness of description, than is to be found in the charming scenes of Eden.

"The 'Paradise Regained' is a charming Poem; surely nothing inferior in the poetry and sentiment to the 'Paradise Lost;' but, considered as a just composition in the Epic way, infinitely inferior; and indeed no more an Epic Poem than his 'Mansus.'

"It is said that it appeared by a Manuscript in Trinity College, Cambridge, now lost or mislaid, that he intended an Opera of the 'Paradise Lost.' Voltaire, on the credit of this circumstance, amongst a heap of impertinences*, pretends boldly that he took the hint from a Comedy he saw at Florence, called 'Adamo;' and others imagine too he conceived the idea in Italy. Now I will give you good proof that all this is a vision. In one of his political pamphlets, wrote early by him, I forget which, he tells the world he had conceived a notion of an Epic Poem on the story of Adam or Arthur. What then, you will say, must we do with the circumstance of the Trinity College MS.? I believe I can explain that matter. When the Parliament got uppermost, they suppressed all playhouses; on which Sir John Denham (I think) and others contrived to get *Operas* performed. This took with the people, and was much in their taste; and religious ones being the favourites of that sanctified people, was, I believe, what inclined Milton, at that time (and neither before nor after) to make an Opera of it. This, I fancy, being the case, I would have you consider whether the plan of the Tragedy which you talk of in the MS. was not indeed the plan of an Opera.

"Toland† makes Milton contract an intimacy with his Excellency Spanheim in the year 1640, Spanheim being then but 11 years old; and for proof refers to a letter wrote to him in 1654. If, therefore, Toland had any authority for a friendship contracted with a Spanheim

at that time, it must have been Frederick Ezechiel, pastor of Geneva; and by the letter wrote to the son it appears he had some knowledge of the father. Hear how this wretch talks of Usher and Salmasius. Of the former*: 'Now Usher's chief talent lying in much reading, and being a great Editor and admirer of old writings.' His chief talent was the truest judgment and most profound knowledge of Antiquity. Of the latter: 'this man had got a great name,' &c. p. 30, as if he was not in reality the greatest critic of his time, and as much superior to Milton in that way, as Milton was to him in the subject they engaged in.

"I once saw the first edition of the Masque at Ludlow Castle, without Milton's name to it, and found that it was dedicated by Lawes the great Musician who made the musick for it: from whence I concluded that Lawes only employed Milton, and paid him for it, and took the benefit of the Dedication. This shews his small acquaintance, or ill reception at Court. What is very odd is, the silence of his contemporary Poets on his character. I mean before the Restoration. I observed Anthony à Wood knew of Milton's and Denham's reciprocal services, which that silly creature the compound R† makes such a bustle about as a discovery of his own.

"The 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' are certainly master-pieces in their kind. You will see in *Theobald's* heap of disjointed stuff, which he calls a *Preface to Shakespeare*, an observation upon those Poems, which I made to him, and which he did not understand, and so has made it a good deal obscure by contracting my note; for you must understand, that almost all that Preface (except what relates to Shakespeare's Life, and the foolish Greek conjectures at the end) was made up of notes I sent him on particular passages, and which he has there stitched together without head or tail.

"Of all his English Prose Tracts, those on *Divorce* are the best reasoned. In his controversy on the *Times* he is a horrid sophister; but what was fanaticism and cant in the rest of his party

* Life, p. 12.

† "This alludes to 'Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost; by J. Richardson, Father and Son.' This publication, amongst a variety of witticisms occasioned by an unlucky expression of the father, in apologizing for the performance, 'that he had looked into the Classics through his Son,' drew from the pencil of Hogarth a satirical print, intitled, 'The Compound Richardson.'" shews

* Essay on Epic Poetry, p. 102.

† Page 10 of his Life.

shews itself in him in a prodigious spirit of poetical enthusiasm; and he frequently breaks out into strains as sublime, or if possible more so, than any in his higher Poetry.

"His 'Apology for the Liberty of the Press' is in all respects a master-piece."

"The 'Plan of Education, to Hartlib,' is a very noble one."

"You see how willing I am to serve you, while I can prevail with myself to write this loose disjointed stuff to you. I would have you consider it only as hints, that are entirely at your service to make what use you please of."

"I shall endeavour to give you what satisfaction I can, in anything you want to be satisfied in, on the subject of Milton; and am extremely glad you intend to write his Life. Almost all the Lifewriters we have had, before Toland and Des Maizeaux, are indeed strange insipid creatures; and yet I had rather read the worst of them, than be obliged to go through with this of Milton's, or the other's Life of Boileau, where there is such a dull heavy succession of long quotations of uninteresting passages, that it makes their method quite nauseous. But the verbose, tasteless Frenchman seems to lay it down as a principle, that every Life must be a Book; and, what is worse, it proves a Book without a Life; for what do we know of Boileau after all his tedious stuff? You are the only one (and I speak it without a compliment) that, by the vigour of your style and sentiments, and the real importance of your materials, have the art (which one would imagine no one could have missed) of adding *agrémens* to the most agreeable subject in the world, which is, Literary History."

"The cause Shaftesbury's friends give for the ill treatment of his divine master cannot be the true. Every body knows Locke's and the Chancellor's habitudes in Holland. It is possible the papers might incommode a timorous man, but in such cases it is certain he would have sent them thither to some common friend. I am, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

"W. WARBURTON."

"P. S. You will guess, by the dirtiness of the paper, this letter has been wrote some time, which is indeed true. But my business at my other living * called me from home, and I am but just returned."

Warburton had a sincere regard for Birch, and communicates his literary

* "Q. Frisby in Lincolnshire, or Greisleigh, in Nottinghamshire?"

schemes with great freedom. Mr. Nichols regrets, and so do we, that Birch's answers cannot be found, as they must have contained many curious particulars of literary history.

Of Warburton's playfulness, the following is no bad specimen:

"I was told, for I can see but few Newspapers, that your Society for the Encouragement of Learning had given their fund to the new Hospital for Bastards*. If this be true, and that this branch of Natural Philosophy is to be encouraged at the expence of all the other Arts and Sciences, I could wish your Royal Society would follow their example, and send a proper detachment of their Antient Members, to stock that noble foundation with able Nurses; the want of which in parishes has, it seems, defeated the sufficient provision the Law has made for Foundlings, and afforded one of the most plausible arguments for this erection."

His other correspondents were Dr. Nath. Forster, Jortin, Theobald, and Thirlby, in which we have some information respecting their contemporaries, and much learned criticism, particularly relating to the "Julian."—Concerning Whiston's Memoirs, Warburton asks,

"Have you seen Whiston's Memoirs? or did you ever see any thing equal to the folly, the madness, and the ingratitude, of the composition, the doctrine, and the scandal?—That poor publican, Mrs. Pilkington†, will find favour in the eyes of the candid before this outrageous Pharisee. She abuses only those who would not relieve her wants; he only those who did,—and, from Dr. Rundle, who invited him to eat cheesecake, to Dr. Hare and Dr. Cannon, without whose generous defence of it he would have had nothing to eat at all, he lays them on without mercy, and, in some instances, I can say, without truth—though I could forgive a great deal for his ingenuity, in telling us that Whitby called him a madman, and that Sir Isaac Newton, rather than have him in the Royal Society, would throw up the Presidency. To complete this, which, in my opinion, has completed the disgrace that Learning and Religion have fallen into in this blessed age, he has given us his

* "The Foundling Hospital, then in its infant state."

† "Mrs. Letitia Pilkington, wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington. She published 'Memoirs' of her own Life in 1749."

Latin

Latin Dissertation on the Fall, that drops down as ab-*

The letters of Theobald, Thirlby, and Warburton, which are extremely numerous, relate chiefly to Shakspeare, and contain the *primitiæ* of the labours of Theobald and Warburton on that Author. What is valuable is retained in their respective Editions; but their *first thoughts* here are curiously illustrative of the rise and progress of critical conjecture.

This correspondence is followed by what may be deemed a Supplement to the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," namely, the lives of Dr. Lettson, with extracts of his letters to the Editor; of James Neild, and of Theobald, with an Essay on the Origin and Progress of the "Dunciad;" Letters to Dr. Stukeley, chiefly on subjects of Roman antiquity; and a collection of miscellaneous letters, with some curious communications from Dr. David Hartley, respecting the influence of Sir Isaac Newton's works on the infidelity of the age.

The following may be thought a pleasing specimen:

"*Prince's-street, Jan. 1, 1735-6.*

"Dear Doctor (Stukeley), I am extremely obliged by your honest and friendly Letter. Christianity is indeed the *goodly pearl of great price*. I am truly satisfied; and I hope I shall always use my best endeavours to convince others of its truth and excellence. If I expressed myself so as to shew any doubts, I am sorry for it; for I have really none. But this I see, that, if the Friends of Revelation be not thoroughly upon their guard, its enemies will do a great deal of mischief, for the present at least. I have heard, since I came to town, that Sir Isaac used to say, that Infidelity would probably prevail till it had quite banished Superstition, but would then be swallowed up by the great light and evidence of true Religion. And I think he seems to have conjectured well upon this, no less than other matters. I shall be very glad to have the pleasure of talking over these things when you come to town. I read Locke and Newton till they made me read St. Paul, and now I like him much better than either of them, or any body else, the other sacred writers excepted.

"Yours most sincerely,

"D. HARTLEY."

* "The remainder, and probably date, of this letter is torn off."

These volumes conclude with various additions and corrections. We have endeavoured to give some idea of their contents; but must repeat, as in our last article, that they are so multifarious that "we may expect rather to raise than gratify curiosity." We part with them, as Reviewers, with some regret; but as private Readers, as inquisitive into the lives of literary men, and the progress of literary history, we trust we shall again and again have recourse to them, and find in them that which many a distant year will amuse, edify, and console.

The ornaments of the present volumes are fourteen well-engraved portraits: of Daniel Wray two, William Wollaston, Chief Baron Smith, Dr. Richard Richardson, Bishop Talbot, Dr. Sneyd Davies, William Windham, esq. Dr. John Burton, Rev. Robert Midgley, Bishop Warburton, Dr. Stukeley, James Neild, esq. and Dr. Lettson, with wood-engravings of his apiary, &c.

69. *Original Letters from Richard Baxter, Matthew Prior, Lord Bolingbroke, Alexander Pope, Dr. Cheyne, Dr. Hartley, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Montague, Rev. William Gilpin, George Lord Lyttleton, Rev. John Newton, Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, &c. &c.; with Biographical Illustrations. Edited by Rebecca Warner, of Beech Cottage, near Bath. 8vo, pp. 303. Longman and Co.*

THE Editor of this Collection, if we mistake not, is sister to the Rev. Richard Warner, well known by his numerous and pleasing publications as a Divine and Antiquary; and she appears to have imbibed her brother's good taste and elegance.

"The only merit," she says, "to which the Editor of a work like the following series of Letters, can possibly pretend, must arise from industry in collecting materials, and some little exercise of judgment in selecting such from among them as deserved to be presented to the publick. As the Editor of the present Publication has been aided, in both these respects, by the kindness of friends equally obliging and judicious, she flatters herself that this humble claim will be readily conceded to her. Nor can she doubt that the Letters themselves will afford much gratification to those into whose hands they may happen to fall, since they were written, for the most

most part, by characters, who, in their time, stood high in the roll of literary fame, or have been remarkable for talent, piety, or usefulness in their generation. Of their being all genuine there is every moral certainty; and that, with a very few exceptions, they have never before been published, the Editor has every reason to believe. To the greater part of them are prefixed the names of those by whom they were written, as well as of the persons to whom they were addressed. In some, however, the names of the writer or correspondent are omitted; either because they could not be given with absolute confidence, or because motives of delicacy in the friends who communicated such letters, made them hesitate to allow the publication of the signatures of those, who, when alive, might possibly have shrunk from the idea of appearing before the world under the character of Authors."

Among the celebrated names enumerated in the title-page, no one, perhaps, more deservedly stands high in estimation than Dr. Samuel Johnson. Of him, therefore, or rather of Mr. Fowke, a gentleman whom he honoured with his friendship, we copy Miss Warner's biographical sketch.

"Of the colossal intellect, varied learning, exemplary morality, and warm piety, of the celebrated Samuel Johnson, it is unnecessary to say any thing; since the general opinion, with respect to this extraordinary man, seems to be, that 'take him all in all, we ne'er shall look upon his like again.' A few particulars, however, of one of his correspondents, Joseph Fowke, esq. who had the honour to be considered as a 'dear friend' by the Doctor, may not be uninteresting to the reader. This gentleman, who died three or four and twenty years ago, at a very advanced age, was born about the year 1715, and entered into the service of the East India Company at the age of 17. He remained at Fort St. George till 1748, and was so high in the opinion and esteem of his employers, that when he returned to England he was pressed by the Secret Committee of the East India Directors (in whom the regulation of the affairs of the Company was then entirely placed), to accept the government either of Bengal or Madras. This offer being made previously to the conquests of Lord Clive, and the cession to the English of the great provinces of Bahar and Orissa, was by no means so advantageous as it might at present be consi-

dered; Mr. Fowke therefore declined it, and remained in England until 1772. At this period he returned to India, where some differences of opinion unfortunately occurred between him and the Provisional Government, which ended in his being tried in June 1775, in the Supreme Court of Bengal, under two indictments. In the first of these trials the verdict was, not guilty. In the second, which came on immediately afterwards, and in which Mr. Fowke was implicated with Maha Rajah Nundocomar and Roy Rada Churn, the verdict was, 'Joseph Fowke and Nundocomar, guilty; Rada Churn, not guilty.'

"In the year 1788 Mr. Fowke finally quitted Bengal, with a recommendation from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, as a person entitled to receive the pension which was promised to their servants returning from Bengal out of employment, under their general letter, dated Sept. 21, 1785; which directed, that 'such senior merchant, whose fortune was not equal to 10,000*l.* should receive as much annually as, with the interest of his own money, should make up an income of 400*l.* per year.' This recommendation, together with a petition, was presented to the Directors on Mr. Fowke's return. They were, however, rejected, and an answer returned, 'that the Court did not consider him as coming under the description of persons entitled by their orders to receive pensions; and that, therefore, his request could not be complied with.' After a lapse of some time the claim was discussed in the House of Commons, when the following resolutions were made in his favour.

"Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the Petitioner, Joseph Fowke, has proved the allegations of his petition.

"Resolved, That it appears to this House, that the said Joseph Fowke is entitled to the pension or allowance engaged to be paid by the East India Company to their servants, under certain descriptions, and under certain conditions, expressed in their letter from the Court of Directors of the 21st of September 1785, to the Governor-General and Council of Bengal, from the time in which, by the said letter of the 21st of September 1785, persons described in the said letter were to receive the same.'

"Mr. Fowke retained the vigour of his intellects to the close of his life; and what, perhaps, is still more remarkable, wrote, till his death, a hand of singular firmness and beauty. The activity

tivity of his mind, and liveliness of his imagination, remained to the last, as will be evident from the following letters written at, or nearly, the age of 80. His conversation was sprightly and entertaining, highly seasoned with anecdotes, many of which related to his great and venerable friend, Samuel Johnson; among these he was accustomed to relate the two following:

"One morning, on Mr. Fowke's calling on Dr. Johnson he found the Sage somewhat agitated. On inquiring the cause, 'I have just dismissed Lord Chesterfield,' said he: 'if you had come a few moments sooner, I could have shewn you my letter to him.' Then musing a little, he added, 'however, I believe I can recollect it pretty well,' and immediately repeated a very long and very severe epistle; much longer, Mr. F. used to say, than that which is given by Boswell. Mr. Fowke further remarked, that upon this occasion Johnson told him Lord Chesterfield sent a present of 100*l.* to Johnson, to induce him to dedicate the Dictionary to him, 'which I returned,' said he, 'to his Lordship with contempt;' and then added, 'Sir, I found I must have gilded a rotten post! Lord Chesterfield, Sir, is a wit among lords, but only a lord among wits.'

"Mr. Fowke once observed to Dr. Johnson, that, in his opinion, the Doctor's literary strength lay in writing biography, in which line of composition he infinitely exceeded all his contemporaries. 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'I believe that is true. The dogs don't know how to write trifles with dignity.' Then, speaking of the difficulty of getting information for the subject, he said, that when he was writing the life of Dryden, he desired to be introduced to Colley Cibber, from whom he expected to procure many valuable materials for his purpose. 'So Sir,' said Johnson to Cibber, 'I find you knew Mr. Dryden?' 'Knew him, O Lord! I was as well acquainted with him as if he had been my own brother.' 'Then you can tell me some anecdotes of him?' 'O yes, a thousand! Why we used to meet continually at a club at Button's. I remember as well as if it were but yesterday, that when he came into the room in winter-time he used to go and sit close by the fire in one corner; and then in summer-time he would always go and sit in the window.' 'Thus, Sir,' said Johnson, 'what with the corner of the fire in winter, and the window in the summer, you see that I got much information from Cibber, of the manners and habits of Dryden.'

The following letters are truly characteristic:

"From Dr. Samuel Johnson to Francis Fowke, Esq.

"Sir, July 11, 1776.

"I received some weeks ago a collection of papers, which contain the trial of my dear friend Joseph Fowke, of whom I cannot easily be induced to think otherwise than well, and who seems to have been injured by the prosecution and the sentence. His first desire is, that I should prepare his narrative for the press; his second, that if I cannot gratify him by publication, I would transmit the papers to you. To a compliance with his first request I have this objection; that I live in a reciprocation of civilities with Mr. Hastings, and therefore cannot properly diffuse a narrative, intended to bring upon him the censure of the publick. Of two adversaries, it would be rash to condemn either upon the evidence of the other; and a common friend must keep himself suspended, at least till he has heard both.

"I am therefore ready to transmit to you the papers, which have been seen only by myself; and beg to be informed how they may be conveyed to you. I see no legal objection to the publication; and of prudential reasons, Mr. Fowke and you will be allowed to be fitter judges.

"If you would have me send them, let me have proper directions; if a messenger is to call for them, give me notice by the post, that they may be ready for delivery.

"To do my dear Mr. Fowke any good would give me pleasure; I hope for some opportunity of performing the duties of friendship to him, without violating them with regard to another.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

"From Dr. Samuel Johnson to Joseph Fowke, Esq.

"Dear Sir, April 19, 1783.

"To shew you that neither length of time, nor distance of place, withdraws you from my memory, I have sent you a little present*, which will be transmitted by Sir Robert Chambers.

"To your former letters I made no answer, because I had none to make. Of the death of the unfortunate man (meaning Nundocomar) I believe Europe thinks as you think; but it was past prevention; and it was not fit for me to move a question in public which I was not qualified to discuss, as the enquiry could then do no good; and I

* "A collection of the Doctor's Works." might

might have been silenced by a hardy denial of facts, which, if denied, I could not prove.

"Since we parted, I have suffered much sickness of body and perturbation of mind. My mind, if I do not flatter myself, is unimpaired, except that sometimes my memory is less ready; but my body, though by nature very strong, has given way to repeated shocks.

"*Genua labant, vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus.* This line might have been written on purpose for me. You will see, however, that I have not totally forsaken Literature. I can apply better to books than I could in some more vigorous parts of my life—at least than I *did*; and I have one more reason for reading—that time has, by taking away my companions, left me less opportunity of conversation. I have led an inactive and careless life; it is time at last to be diligent: there is yet provision to be made for eternity.

"Let me know, dear Sir, what you are doing. Are you accumulating gold, or picking up diamonds? Or are you now sated with Indian wealth, and content with what you have? Have you vigour for bustle, or tranquillity for inaction? Whatever you do, I do not suspect you of pillaging or oppressing; and shall rejoice to see you return with a body unbroken, and a mind uncorrupted.

"You and I had hardly any common friends, and therefore I have few anecdotes to relate to you. Mr. Levett, who brought us into acquaintance, died suddenly at my house last year, in his seventy-eighth year, or about that age. Mrs. Williams, the blind lady, is still with me, but much broken by a very wearisome and obstinate disease. She is, however, not likely to die; and it would delight me if you would send her some *petty* token of your remembrance: you may send me one too.

"Whether we shall ever meet again in this world, who can tell? Let us, however, wish well to each other: prayers can pass the Line and the Tropics.

"I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

"From Dr. Samuel Johnson to Samuel Richardson, Esq.

"Dear Sir, May 17.

"As you were the first that gave me any notice of this paragraph, I send it to you, with a few little notes, which I wish you would read. It is well when men of learning and penetration busy themselves in these enquiries; but what is *their* idleness, is

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

my business. Help, indeed, now comes too late for me, when a large part of my book has passed the press.

"I shall be glad if these strictures appear to you not unwarrantable; for whom should he who toils in settling a language desire to please, but him who is adorning it? I hope your new book is printing. *Maçle nova virtute.*

"I am, dear Sir, most respectfully, and most affectionately, your humble servant,
SAMUEL JOHNSON."

From the excellent Letters of another eminent Scholar, the Rev. William Gilpin, we take one, which, though the name to which it is addressed is wanting, will readily be identified by its local allusions.

"Dear Sir, *Vicar's-hill, April 1795.*

"I received yesterday the book you were so obliging to order for me; and I return you my best thanks both for it and the honour I see you have done me. When I see a beautiful prospect I commonly take a general view of the whole together, before I examine particulars. Such a view I have already taken of your book; and I find, though I am no Antiquary, a great variety of amusing matter for me to speculate upon at more leisure.

"I used to tell you formerly I did not think your stile quite simple enough. As far as I have yet read, I think your work is written with more ease; and yet I met with a few sentiments which, perhaps, might have been otherwise expressed. In the first paragraph, for instance, instead of the imagery you employ, the sentence would, I think, have run more easily, if you had barely said * * * *

"When you write keep always in your mind what a great Critic says of him *qui nil molitur inepte*. I hope you will consider this freedom as a compliment: I mean it as such, I assure you, to your candour.

"I suppose you have seen Wyndham's Account of the Isle of Wight; but I dare say you keep clear of him. I have by me some strictures on the Isle of Wight; but I keep clear of you all, for mine are chiefly picturesque.

"Sir John D'Oyley shewed me some old coins, which I think he said you gave him. You know I admire these things only as an Artist; and I thought those coins among the most beautiful of any I had ever seen. We make no such dies now, as some of the first *Cæsars*.

"My wife and sister beg their best compliments to your family; with those of, dear Sir, your sincere and most obedient servant,
WILLIAM GILPIN."

Two

Two trifling errors should be corrected in a subsequent Edition. The name of the great and good Lord *Lytelton* is uniformly mis-spelt; as is that of the Rev. Dr. *Samuel Glasse*.

70. *The History and Antiquities of Gainsburgh (com. Linec.), together with a Topographical and Descriptive Account of Stow, principally in Illustration of its Claim to be considered as the Roman Sidnacester.* By Adam Stark. pp. 365. Nichols, Son, and Bentley.

FOR this acceptable addition to the Topography of the Kingdom, the publick are indebted to the industry of Mr. Stark, both as the Author and the Printer; who, after apologizing for a short delay which has occurred in its production, says,

"The cause of it is, perhaps, of little consequence to detail, as it was, in some measure, unavoidable in the circumstances under which it has been brought to maturity. In the midst of many avocations, the Author was compelled to seize such few moments of leisure as occurred, to bring his labours to a termination—whether a successful one or not must be left to the judgment of the Reader. Should the present attempt meet with the approbation of the publick, and leisure permit the Author to engage in an extended undertaking, it may probably be followed, at some future period, by a detailed topographical account of the other places in the hundreds of Corringham and Well, continued in succession to the different hundreds in the division of Lindsey. Upon no part of the kingdom has less attention been bestowed, in tracing its history, or detailing its ancient monuments; and, perhaps, few places are more entitled to notice, as it is rich in the possession of remains, the most interesting to the Antiquary, as well as valuable to the Historian. If this subject should have already attracted the attention of those who are more competent to the undertaking, the Author will feel pleasure in communicating all the information in his power; and he will be greatly obliged by the communication of any documents, respecting any part of the Division, which may be in the possession of others."

Lincolnshire is almost a *Terra incognita* *. And nothing can be more liberal than this offer of Mr. Stark; and we hope that he will meet with the encouragement he so well deserves.

* See vol. LXXXVI. ii. 534.

Though the very early period of the history of Gainsburgh, previous to the arrival of the Danes, is involved in some obscurity, it appears,

"From an examination of the ground upon which Gainsburgh now stands, that at some former period the waters of the sea overflowed, not only its site, but also the whole of the low lands between the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire hills, and extended round the Isle of Lindsey, as Speed with much propriety terms it, from the mouth of the Trent to that of the Witham; for on digging a very little way below the surface, a stratum of sand is discovered, evidently shewing the late formation of the incumbent soil. Nor are we left entirely to conjecture, in establishing the truth of this extraordinary circumstance. Several ancient canoes have been dug up, not only in the neighbourhood of Gainsburgh, but also in the fens below Lincoln; and very lately one about two miles to the East of that city. Other investigators have also discovered the existence of antient forests, which must be supposed to have reference to a period long antecedent to our knowledge, and prove that this part of the country has undergone great changes over its whole surface.

"The earliest mention that is to be found of Gainsburgh is during the period of the Saxon heptarchy; and it is probably to that people that its foundation is to be ascribed. The neighbourhood of an excellent salmon fishery would collect together a few huts; and its situation, near the spot where the Trent is in most seasons fordable, would distinguish it as a military position. The subsequent troubles of the country, by the inroads of the Danes, marked it out in a more prominent manner, and tended, perhaps, to fix its character both as a military and commercial station."

The Second Chapter conducts us through the ravages of the Danes to the arrival of the Normans; and

"The death of Harold leaving the English without any person to whom they could look up as a leader, the efforts they made to expel the Normans only tended to rivet faster the chains imposed upon them; and afforded William an opportunity of more readily gratifying the cupidity of his dependants, who had been led to join his standard, in the hope of sharing the riches of the conquered.

"Although it is impossible but to deplore the cruel oppression under which the country laboured, from the tyranny of the Norman Conqueror, still we must

acknowledge, that it is to William we are indebted for the little knowledge we possess of the state of England, during the latter years of the Saxon monarchy; and by him we are enabled to trace, in something like a connected series, the changes which property has undergone since that period.

"In order to satisfy the avarice of his followers, and to prevent opposition, William, often under very frivolous pretences, dispossessed most of the ancient proprietors, and conferred their estates in military tenure, upon his dependents. Having at length found leisure to arrange, distribute, and organize those sweeping exactions, and in order that he might obtain a more complete knowledge of all their details, in 1080, 'Commissioners were sent into each county, and juries summoned and empannelled in each hundred, out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, to give in upon oath, to the Commissioners, due information, by verdict or presentment, for the compilation of a faithful and impartial statement of the whole property and revenue of the kingdom.—Those inquisitions, which were completed in 1086, were sent up to Winchester, and the substance of them afterwards methodized, and formed into the record now called *Domesday*'."

Gainsburgh at this period became the property of Geoffry de Werce, and from him descended to Aymer Karl of Pembroke, who in the reign of Edward II. granted some valuable privileges to the Burghers.

The property of the manor is traced through several noble owners to Thomas Lord Burgh; by whom, in 1596, it was sold to William Hickman, of London, who was knighted by James I. at Belvoir Castle, on his progress through the country to London, on his accession to the throne of England; and from this period the manor has been the property of that worthy and respectable family, of which a copious pedigree is given by Mr. Stark.

The Public Buildings are regularly noticed; with plates of the elegant new Bridge, the Town Hall, and the Church.

The Writer of this article in our Review well recollects the inconveniences of the old Ferry, and transcribes with much pleasure the following lines:

"The numerous inconveniences attendant on a ferry over a river so variable in its current as the Trent, having

been long a subject of complaint and regret to the publick in general, and more particularly so to the Nottinghamshire farmers, who were in the habit of attending the weekly market, a few of the principal inhabitants of Gainsburgh entered into a subscription for the purpose of remedying this evil, by the erection of a permanent bridge of stone over the river, at the South end of the town, adjacent to the ferry; and, as a further accommodation to the publick, it was determined to combine with this work, the formation of a turnpike road, from the Western extremity of the bridge to the borough of Retford, in Nottinghamshire. In furtherance of these objects application was made to Parliament, and an act obtained for that purpose in the Session of 1787.

"A plan and elevation of a bridge adapted to the prescribed situation, having been exhibited to the Committee of the Proprietors, by Mr. Weston, and being approved of, the execution thereof was entrusted to his direction, and the work was immediately commenced, the first stone of the Western abutment being laid in October 1787. The bridge was opened to the publick in the latter end of the year 1790, and was finally completed in the spring of 1791."

In his description of the Church of Gainsborough, Mr. Stark says,

"When it was originally built there are no documents to determine. The tower, which is at the West end, is the only remains of the original building. According to common tradition,

'Gainsborough proud people

Built a new church to an old steeple.'
It has already outlived two bodies, and bids fair, from the excellence of its preservation, to maintain an equal period with its present companion. It is a very handsome Pointed structure, and probably was erected about the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century."

The present Church was finished in 1748, under the authority of two Acts of Parliament.

"The burying-ground was formerly so small that the dead were literally buried in heaps; but this defect has been remedied by the grant of a considerable piece of ground, part of an adjoining garden, from Mrs. Hickman.

"At the rebuilding, of the Church a regulation was adopted, which it would be well if it were more generally followed, namely, the preventing interments in the body of the Church. According to immemorial usage, the Old Chancel had been appropriated to the use

use of the Proprietors of the Manor, the Bishop or his Lessee, and the Churchwardens. But this was left out on the rebuilding of the Church, and separated from the rest of the burying-ground by a wall, with iron palisadoes, which was to be appropriated to the same persons and purposes as before the taking down of the Church. By the Act, also, no burying place was to be allowed in the Church. From amongst the number who repose in this mansion of the dead, the memorials of a few are worthy of preservation; but it is to be noticed that there are none of any ancient date, almost the whole of those having been removed and displaced on the rebuilding of the Church.

"On a tomb stone, at the South side of the Church, the following memorial of Edward Dobson is preserved, who seems to have been a person of considerable consequence, but of whom we can learn little more than what is there stated. In a memorandum, dated 16 Dec. 1679, his name occurs as delivering 40s. into the hands of the jury, which sum they state lay dead in his hands:

'Depositum Edv. Dobson Hullensis.
Ille

Car. I. Internuncius pacis
Rebelligibus; eiq.
Armamentorum quandoq. Curator;
sed heu! pessimum omnia;
Popularis impatiens Tyrannidis,
sponte Ekul.
Tande' redux, reducis Car: Hidi
gratia, Mercatorum fit Orientalium
Emporio suo Socius, et Orbis.

Postea Charta
Regiæ villæ fit Senator,
primæ probitatis grande exemplar.
Obt. Dec. 1685. Etat. 79.'

"On the same side of the Church, about the middle of the South-west entrance, is a tomb, very much defaced, and nearly illegible:

'In memory of John Smith, gent. of this town, buried here in the year 1679, who by will directed a Close in Owston parish, called Seggy Close, to be conveyed to trustees, for the use of the poor of Gainsburgh, for ever. This tombstone to their benefactor was erected at the parish expence, in the year 1770.'

"At a short distance a tomb is erected to the memory of the wife of the Rev. James Cox, D. D. Master of the Grammar School, bearing the following inscription:

'Subter hoc lapide dormit pars mortalis
ELISÆ

Reverendi Jacobi Cox, S. T. P.
Ludi literarii in hoc oppido Magistri,
uxoris valde defunctæ;

quæ diem supremum obiit
17mo. Cal. Aug. MDCCCKII.
Annos quadraginta et alterum
nondum nata.'

"On the side is inscribed,
'ELISA COX.

"Blanda tibi requies tumuli, fidissima
conjux, [sancta vocet.
Sit, blandusque sopor, dum tuba
Tunc O si tecum purus, felixque resur-
gam!

Si mea sit rursus dextera juncta tuæ!
Judicis at summi timeam si conscius ora
Extendas trepido, dulcis Elisa, ma-
num. [ipsa,

Me scelere indignum introducas purior
Sic eris in cœlis, hic mihi quod fueras.'

"On the North-west side of the church-yard is a plain memorial to the memory of Mrs. Jane Stark, who died August 12, 1813, aged 25."

Some good lines are given as a tribute of esteem to this lady by a youth of nineteen; but we have not room to insert them.

The description of *Stow*, and its claims to be considered as the Roman *Sidnacester*, forms a separate article; and the subject is ingeniously discussed.

71. *Observations on the Phenomena of Insanity; being a Supplement to Observations on the casual and Periodical Influence of peculiar States of the Atmosphere on Human Health and Disease.* By Thomas Forster, F. L. S. *Corresp. Mem. Acad. Nat. Sciences, Philadelphia, &c. &c. &c. 8vo, pp. 30.* Underwood.

THE active exertions of the whole family of the *Forsters* in the cause of humanity, and the relief of every species of distress, is well known; and the ingenious Author of the present "*Observations*," in particular, has distinguished himself by several useful and scientific publications. Amongst these, perhaps, not one is of a more interesting nature than the tract we are now noticing.

"Among the multiform diseases to which, from original predisposition, and the influence of numberless exciting causes, the human body is liable, may be reckoned Insanity, or derangement of the faculties of the mind, which depend on irritation of the organs of the brain, kept up by the re-action of a fulness and inflammation of its vessels, and more or less of a disordered state of the digestive organs. That the particular symptoms in Insanity depend on the particular parts of the brain so affected. That the violence of the symptoms is com-

commensurate to the degree and kind of derangement in the animal machine, which may be clearly pointed out in its beginning (before the mental symptoms occur), as appearing usually in periodical paroxysms. And that the medical treatment which is most successful must consist in rectifying the state of the digestive and other natural functions, and a course of lowering treatment by bleeding.—That all these circumstances, taken collectively, naturally induce us to place Insanity among other nervous diseases, from which it seems to differ in the particular locality of the diseased cerebral action. Future observations may confute, confirm, or modify, this view I have taken of the disease, which, for several years past, I have taken pains to inquire into, and which is an important object of research, from its increasing prevalence in civilized nations.”

The “Observations” of Mr. Forster are ingenious, and well worthy of the most serious attention. See before in this Month’s Magazine, p. 517.

72. *The Melksham Guide; containing an Account of the Saline Aperient and Chalybeate Spa; the Hot, Cold, and Tepid Baths; the Disorders in which the Waters have been found efficacious; and the best Methods of using them. To which is added, a descriptive Account of the Town, the Principal Seats, Picturesque Situations, Antiquities, Market Towns, &c. within the Distance of Twenty Miles. Embellished with two Engravings.* 12mo, pp. 92. Lackington and Co.

EVERY local Work of this kind is an useful accession to Topographical Literature. The present has singular pretensions to novelty, if not to originality; for unlike the generality of Guides, that follow the celebrity of Towns, Seats, and Watering-places, this precedes the notoriety of Melksham; but it is hoped that it may prove the harbinger of “glad tidings” to many persons who may profit by the salubrious waters of that place. Fashion is so powerful in England, that wherever she fixes her standard the crowd follows; thousands throng around it, and no other inquiry is made, but as to the “ton” of the place. Thus Bath, Cheltenham, Weymouth, Brighton, and Leamington, have been transformed from humble and obscure towns or villages to places of popular and populous resort. By analogy of reasoning we may therefore easily believe that

Melksham, in a few years, may rank with those gay and crowded places. The Water, at this town, is certainly very powerful in its quality, and consequently calculated to produce great effects on the human system; and from the analysis by Dr. Gibbs and Dr. Wilkinson, we are willing to believe that they are highly beneficial in many complaints of the stomach, bowels, skin, &c. The analytical essays by these learned gentlemen, contained in the present pamphlet, are entitled to the careful examination of all invalids, and more particularly those persons who are advised to adopt a course of aperients. Besides minute particulars of the Waters at Melksham, this “Guide” contains short accounts of the town, also of Laycock, Trowbridge, Bradford, Corsham-house, Chippenham, Bowood, Devizes, and even extends its range as far as Stonehenge and Avebury; the chief materials of which appear to be taken from Mr. Britton’s Topographical Sketches of Wiltshire, in the fifteenth volume of the “Beauties of England.”

73. *Emmanuel! a Poem. By a Graduate of Oxford.* 8vo, pp. 45. Longman and Co.

THE Author of this Poem, with unnecessary diffidence,

“withholds his name from the title-page. His cowardly conscience, perhaps, operated more powerfully than any wish to throw a mysterious interest over so trifling a Work, or any idea that the name of its Author would ever become a question among the few who may be induced to read it. His object has been to amuse the leisure hours of his clerical profession in as appropriate and harmless a manner as possible; and how much soever the publick may think their good-nature imposed upon, and their good sense abused, the attempt will gratify those friends of the Author, whose partiality will award that praise to the good intention, to which the intrinsic merits of the Poem can advance no claim.”

If we mistake not, “Emmanuel” will gratify, “by its intrinsic merits,” a circle of Readers far more extended than the Author’s individual friends.

The Introductory Stanzas will give some idea of his plan, and of his poetical talents.

"If, borne 'on venturous wing, the
 Muse should soar,
 And fearless riot in the blaze of day
 'Mid hallow'd scenes, whence loftier
 bards of yore [their lay;
 Have caught new spirit to harmonize
 Oh! if regardless of her future fame
 She tempt a path by gifted Minstrels
 trod, [claim
 And, in untutor'd numbers, dare pro-
 The saving mercies of Incarnate God!
 Chide not the daring of her pious theme;
 The hallow'd cause she pleads, her errors
 shall redeem.

"Ere Time began to flow, or Heav'n
 was made, [was night,
 When o'er the Earth and Ocean all
 God spake the word—Earth, Sea, and
 Heav'n obey'd; [darkness, light.
 Worlds from confusion sprang—from
 Last, in the image of his God, the best
 And mightiest of his Maker's works,
 arose [blest
 Man, innocent and pure, and richly
 In Heaven's high love and Eden's
 calm repose,
 Thrice happy in the sinless prospect given
 Of peace on earth, and everlasting peace
 in Heaven.

"But, ah! ere long these earthly joys
 pass'd o'er; [fell;
 Man marr'd his High Original, and
 Temptation came, and Eden was no more:
 Eden, where whilom Virtue lov'd to
 dwell. [guise,
 What time, the wily fiend, in Serpent's
 A flattering falsehood fram'd:—in
 that dark day [deem'd him wise,
 Man drank the honied draught, and
 So much had Sin o'er human weak-
 ness sway. [birth, and trace
 Hence may we date Corruption's
 The curse of Sin and Death entail'd on
 man's lost race.

"And is it thus God's last best work is
 lost? [world was made?
 Shall he thus fall, for whom the
 And will not Heaven, from all her Se-
 raph host, [sion's shade?
 Some Angel send to chace Transgres-
 Alas! so Heav'n ordains—not Angels
 blood [face,
 The stain of man's offending can ef-
 Man blest no more in God's similitude,
 The erring founder of a lawless race.
 Known be the mighty plan, by mercy
 schem'd, [deem'd."
 That man by God created be by God re-

unfledged, and her excursions confined
 to the foot of the Phocian hill;" and
 adds, "They are the productions of
 early years, when the vanity of youth
 delights itself in golden speculations—
 in dreams of perennial greatness, and
 attempts, forgetful of the innumerable
 difficulties that must be surmounted,
 to climb

The steep where Fame's proud temple
 shines afar."

Perhaps the young Bard was right
 in the choice of his model. In what
 he properly calls the Augustan age,
 few attempted Poetry. In the pre-
 sent age, there are few who do not at-
 tempt it. How far the present Writer
 has succeeded, let the Reader judge
 from an Introductory Sonnet.

"Spirit of Poesy! whate'er thy name,
 Apollo, Inspiration, or the Muse,
 Come, and this lowly sanctuary choose,
 My heart, and let it feel thy hallow'd
 flame! [fame!
 Oh! be my torch, to light me on to
 What though I never drank Castalian
 dews, [views,
 Nor from the Bæotian hill took lofty
 Nor lineage with minstrelsy may claim;
 Still I do love thee, and by many a rill,
 Gurgling all musical, at eve, I've laid
 Beneath the mournful willow's leafy
 shade, [skill;
 Sobbing and weeping to possess thy
 But ah! 'tis vain, I never shall inherit
 An enviable portion of thy spirit."

75. *Mandeville, a Tale of the Seven-
 teenth Century in England.* By Wil-
 liam Godwin. In 3 vols. Longman
 and Co.

UNDER the name of Novel are in-
 cluded compositions rising to the
 highest, as well as sinking to the
 lowest class of Literature. We need
 not say that those which flow from
 the pen of Godwin belong to the first
 division. So many years have elapsed
 since his story of "Caleb Williams"
 appeared, that we are not sure that
 the impression which remains on our
 memories is correct. But we think
 that the interest which it commanded
 from the reader was more intense than
 the present fiction has been able to
 produce. But the Tale now before
 us, if it excites less breathless curi-
 osity in the development of its inci-
 dents, has stronger charms, and con-
 veyes more general truths in the ex-
 ecution of its parts. Every page is
 pregnant with deep and long-revolved
 sentiment; and some of the secret
 move-

74. *Evening Hours; a Collection of Ori-
 ginal Poems.* 12mo, pp. 128. Chappell.

THE Author informs us, that

"These are no daring flights of a vi-
 gorous Muse; that her pinion is at best

movements of the human heart are laid open with uncommon sagacity and force.

A Fiction has many advantages over an Historical or Biographical Narrative, as a channel of conveying these truths. An excursive mind shoots far beyond the range of actual experience; and a thousand observations cross the brain of genius which no individual it could select to commemorate, would give an opportunity of illustrating. Then it is that the mighty faculty of invention wanders into untrodden paths, and gives "a local habitation and a name" to beings who have not hitherto existed. The talents of our Author seem to require this extent of circuit. He has penetrated into new fields of "shadowy thought," and drawn aside the veil from airy regions, which have been hitherto hid to human sight.

Mandeville is a character in which many a morbid genius will recognize its likeness, and sigh, and feel corrected while the ugliness of its passions is thus laid bare to the view. The frightful delusions of Envy and Malignity are displayed in edifying colours; and the loveliness and attraction of Generosity and unassuming Talent, are calculated by the contrast to shew their worldly wisdom, as well as their virtue.

In the present age it has been the fashion to travel into

"The dim-discovered tracts of mind:" it has been the ambition of Poets, and, above all, of that powerful and original Writer Lord Byron. Our present Novelist wins his way, like that mighty Bard, amid clouds and darkness, and rides incumbent on the billowy vapours of ideal existences.

The story begins with some dreadful massacres of the King's troops, which took place in the Irish Insurrection that succeeded the government of Lord Strafford. On this occasion Mandeville's father, an officer under Lord Charlemont, was murdered with his wife, and most of his family; and our Hero, an infant of three years old, was saved by the affectionate exertions of his Irish nurse. He was brought to England, and educated by his uncle, a secluded and eccentric, but amiable character, resident in his solitary castle, seated on a rock in the West of England, at whose base the waves of the sea were

perpetually beating. In this solitude he fed, even to madness, all those vehement passions, of which nature had been too profuse to him. At length he was sent to Winchester School, where all the seeds of his future unhappiness grew up rapidly in his mind. He had a school-fellow, Clifford, a boy of the most brilliant capacity; and of a disposition as amiable as his powers were splendid. It is in the conflicts between the virtues of this extraordinary youth, and the dark and unconquerable prejudices of our Hero, that all the incidents of this story arise. But it is not our business to give an outline of them, because we should, perhaps, destroy some of the interest of the Reader.

Names are borrowed from contemporary history, which are of course intended to give a sort of reality to the Tale. The Mandevilles are combined with the Lords Montague of Boughton in a way which to those who have a confused knowledge of our Peerage, seems to have a foundation in fact. Real places are described as the property of this latter family, in which, if we recollect, there are glaring anachronisms. This we deem injudicious, and tending to great inconvenience, as well as in some degree destructive of that temporary belief, which, while we are in the ferment of the story, it is so necessary to feel. The *Dramatis Personæ* should be cast in the colours of reality; but they should not be real persons, too well known to have the circumstances of their lives falsified.

Another fault we think we perceive of a more important kind. The language wants ease; it is too constantly on the stretch; and is at the same time too uniform in its tone and construction.

The fancy of the Author appears to work slowly, though strongly; and we think that he more delights in delineating passion than imagery.

With the true power of genius, he identifies himself with the phantom of his creation; and speaks with all the force of an Egotist, rather than the calmness of an Historian.

But with all these high merits, there are great and striking defects in this Novel. It ends in a way most lame and disappointing. A Love story may

may not be absolutely necessary to such a composition; but if a story turns on Love, it is clear that the Hero ought to be one of the Lovers. Lastly, this Hero relates his life from beginning to end, as if fully aware of the fatal falsehood of the prejudices under which he had laboured; and yet concludes the story at a point at which these unhappy prejudices are yet in full operation.

76. *A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Chester, on the 23d of November, 1817, being the Sunday after the Interment of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte Augusta. By G. H. Law, D. D. F.R. and A. S. Lord Bishop of Chester. 8vo, pp. 20.*

AMONG the numerous Discourses which have come under our observation on this truly lamentable event, the one now before us claims priority of notice, not more on account of the dignified station of the Preacher, than from the pious and elevated sentiments of the Sermon.

"The contemplation of death," says the good Bishop, "cannot but impress us with a conviction of the uncertain and perishable nature of all things here below; cannot but remind us of that land of darkness to which we are all so evidently tending. Pass but a few years more, and this assembled crowd will be, every one of them, consigned to the grave, out of sight, and out of remembrance. The Sun indeed will rise and set, but not to us. The tides will ebb and flow, the laws of Nature will have their course, the earth will still give her increase, and the business of the world go on; but we shall be removed from this scene, shall have no share in what is passing."

Speaking more particularly of the illustrious Princess, his Lordship says,

"How early she had imbibed a principle of devotion, how strongly she felt in her tender years the sanctions of Religion, has been evinced by an interesting trait, recorded in the life of that eminent Prelate, whose memory is still fondly cherished in this place.

"And in estimating our loss we cannot surely forget, that the object of our regrets was the only daughter of a Prince, endeared to his people, and most justly, by every public obligation and principle, and to us, indeed, by even local and personal considerations; that she was the Granddaughter of our King; a King during whose reign most of us have been born; a King, who in sickness and old

age, still lives enthroned in the hearts of his subjects."

"We see, from that genuine expression of grief which has so generally manifested itself, the influence and the weight of moral worth and character in every situation and circumstance of life. She, of whom we have been deprived, had laid aside for a time the splendours of Royalty, and was exemplifying the private virtues of a domestic station. By the culture and improvement of these, she was qualifying herself for that exalted office, which she would, as we fondly expected, one day (though late, we hoped) be called upon to discharge. In the shade of retirement, by the exercise of benevolence; a benevolence, the extent of which the tears of her neighbourhood have evinced, she was preparing herself for those high destinies, to which both her birth and merit appeared to be leading her. In consequence she was becoming daily more and more a Nation's pride; and we vainly flattered ourselves with thinking, that the happiness which England had enjoyed, and the glories which it had achieved under female reigns, would all again have been displayed under hers. But what are the hopes of man! She is gone! our wishes and expectations are shrouded with her in the grave. Still, however, though dead, she speaketh. That consolation which she experienced herself upon learning the death of her infant, must from the same hallowed source be sought for and found by us. If we really loved her when living, if we really mourn for her when dead, let these her words be for ever embalmed in our memories—"It is the will of God."

77. *A Sermon preached at Cheshunt, Herts, on the Death of the Princess Charlotte, by the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, A. M. F.S.A. 12mo, pp. 12.*

FROM a Prelate of distinguished eminence we turn to the Discourse of an unbeneficed Divine, who meritoriously discharges the duties of his sacred function; and though his Sermon appears in a form so humble, and at a price little more than sufficient for the paper on which it is printed, it must not pass unnoticed. We have read it with pleasure; and we doubt not that, if it could reach the closet of the Father and the Husband, it would administer consolation to their afflicted spirits.—We understand that Mr. Armstrong is one of the most eloquent and popular Preachers of the day,—he is admired and followed by all who live within a reasonable

sonable distance of his Pulpits; from which he preaches and lectures thrice on every Sunday.—We know that he is a zealous and diligent supporter of our holy Church—and regret that we also know he is only a Country Curate.

78. *A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Saint Mary, Islington, on Sunday Morning, Nov. 16, 1817, occasioned by the Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe Cobourg, &c. By the Rev. Jerome Alley, A.B. Curate of the said Parish. pp. 22. Rivingtons.*

FROM Job xxiv. 18—20, another deserving Curate very eloquently reminds his flock, “that God is their great support in affliction;” and, after calling their attention to the “uncertainty of human life,” appropriately “applies the melancholy occasion of his Discourse, by admonishing them to a due submission to the Divine will.”

79. *The Warning Voice: A Sermon preached at Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico; on Wednesday, November 19, 1817. By Weeden Butler, A.M. Rector of Woolston Magna, Bucks; formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 19. Nichols and Co.*

IN an able commentary on Isaiah xxvi. 20, Mr. Butler thus addresses a congregation who are no strangers to his pious exhortations:

“My much respected bearers, do you all, now, consider as a timely warning to yourselves, the sudden and most melancholy event we are called together by the best sympathies of our nature to deplore: judge of it also in its several bearings and relations, with Christian candour. Look upon the protracted mortal agony and premature dissolution of an illustrious, amiable, and truly excellent Princess, in her twenty-second year, with religious awe; and, from this very day, dedicate, I conjure you, however long or however short, the remainder of those precious lives, which the good Providence of Almighty God is still mercifully pleased to preserve to you,—oh! consecrate them to virtue, to piety, and to heaven.”

80. *Antiquarian and Architectural Memoranda relating to Norwich Cathedral Church, embracing a brief Historical and Descriptive Account of that Edifice; with Lists of Bishops, Deans, Monarchs, &c. Table of Dates; No-*

tices of Monuments, Scripture, &c.; illustrated by a Ground Plan, &c. &c. By John Britton, F.S.A. 18mo. pp. 60. Longman and Co.

A NEAT and convenient Companion for the Visitor of this venerable Building, elaborately described by Mr. Britton in his elegant Architectural Publication on that antient Cathedral, abridged by the Author himself, and decorated with Engravings.

“Believing,” says Mr. Britton, “that an uniform Series of Guides to the English Cathedrals, at a cheap price, will gratify many Travellers and lovers of Antiquarian subjects, I have been induced to arrange the present Vade-Mecum to Norwich Cathedral; and should this Specimen obtain public approbation, it is my intention to adapt a similar manual to each of the other Cathedrals. I am aware that a work of this sort has often been inquired for, and wanted; and as there is much laudable curiosity awakened on the subject of our National Antiquities, it is hoped that a brief Essay on the History and Architecture of the Cathedral Churches, with a few accurate Architectural Illustrations, will tend, in some degree, to gratify that curiosity, or lead the inquirer into the best channels for satisfactory information.”

81. *Catalogue Raisonné of the Antiquarian and Topographical Publications of John Britton, F.S.A. pp. 26.*

MR. BRITTON'S industrious habits keeping equal pace with his good taste and zealous attachment to the Fine Arts, we are not surprised that, at an early period of life, he should be able to present to the publick a list of publications, both numerous and splendid; and we hope that he may live to complete the extensive undertakings in which he is engaged.

82. *A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. N. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. on the Revenue and Public Morals, as connected with restoring the Wine, Beer, and Spirit Trade, to its proper Channels; with Remarks upon the Gin-shop Petition presented to Parliament; a Defence of the Licensing Magistrates: Hints for preventing Frauds on the Revenue, &c. &c. By a Friend to Justice. pp. 44.*

THE Title-page is sufficient in this place. It will be better reviewed by the Right Hon. Statesman to whom it is addressed.

Cambridge. The Seatonian Prize Poem, the subject "Belshazzar's Feast," is adjudged this year to the Rev. THOMAS SMART HUGHES, M.A. of Emanuel College, and one of the Proctors for the University.

Bp. Porteus's two annual gold medals of 15 guineas value, for the students of Christ College, have been adjudged to Mr. ASH, for the best Latin Dissertation, and to Mr. STEPHEN ISAACSON, for the best English Composition on a moral precept of the Gospel.

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year is, "What confirmation does the credibility of the Gospel History derive from the number and concurrence of the Evangelists?"

Oxford, Dec. 6. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz. For Latin Verses—"Titus Hierosolymam expugnans." For an English Essay—"Biography." For a Latin Essay—"Quam vim in moribus populi conformandis exhibent rerum publicarum subita mutationes?"

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize for the best composition in English Verse, not containing more than fifty lines, by any Under-Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his Matriculation—"The Coliseum."

Nearly ready for Publication.

THE THIRD Volume of "Illustrations of Literary History," including Memoirs of GEORGE HARDINGE, Esq. may be expected early in March.

We have great pleasure in announcing the speedy publication of the first Fasciculus of a work of the greatest use and importance to students of the Hebrew language, and which it has long been difficult to procure, viz. BYTHNER's "Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis; sive Analysis Critico-Practica Psalmorum." From a specimen which has been submitted to us, we are enabled to state, that the present Edition is very highly improved, the original corrected in numerous instances, and very large and valuable additions made to it.

The Hall of Hellingsby; or, the Discovery: a Novel, by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, Bart. M. P. &c.

Memoirs, with a Selection from the Correspondence and other unpublished Writings, of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, Author of Letters on Education, Agrippina, &c. In two Volumes. By Miss BENDER.

A new Edition of "A Journey to London." By the late WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq. of Birmingham.—Also, A Selection of Remarks, Moral, Practical, and Facetious, from his Writings.

Tales of Wonder, of Humour, and of Sentiment, by the Literary Sisters ANNA and ANNABELLA PLUMPTRE.

Mr. EDWARD BAINES, of Leeds, has just completed, in two volumes quarto, his "History of the Wars of the French Revolution, comprising the Civil History of Great Britain and France, from the breaking out of the War in 1792, to its final termination in 1815; embellished with portraits of the most distinguished Characters of the age, and illustrated with Maps and Charts.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of the CATHEDRAL of WINCHESTER, with 30 Engravings. It comprises an original investigation into the early establishment of Christianity among the West Saxons; an Essay on the original and Architectural styles of the present Cathedral; Biographical anecdotes of the Bishops, &c.; and is dedicated, by permission, to the late PRINCESS CHARLOTTE; whose character and loss are noticed in the preface.

No. I. of Mr. Britton's Illustrations of YORK CATHEDRAL, with six engravings.

Mr. E. RHODES, of Sheffield, will publish in February next, an elegant topographical work, intitled "Peak-Scenery, being the first of a series of Excursions in Derbyshire." It will be accompanied with Engravings, executed by Messrs. W. B. and G. COOKE, from Drawings by F. L. CHANTREY, A.R.A. by whom they have been presented to the Author as a token of Friendship, and a mark of his attachment to his native County.

An interesting work is announced for publication, in monthly Numbers, intitled, "Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland:" engraved in the line manner by the first Artists, among whom are MILTON, WOOLNUT, LEWIS, &c. from Drawings by Mr. J. P. NEALE. Each number will contain six Engravings, and full descriptions of the Seats they represent.

The Third Part of Mr. Moss's History of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

No. I. of a new Periodical Work, entitled, Excursions through the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; comprising brief Historical and Topographical Delineations of the City of Norwich, and every Town and Village; together with Descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, remains of Antiquity, and every other most interesting object of curiosity. With 300 Engravings. Each County will be complete in 12 Numbers, and form a distinct Work. Arrangements are made to publish the other Counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the same plan.

Travel

Travels through some parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, by ADAM NEALE, M.D. late Physician to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and Physician to the Forces. Illustrated by Views in Poland, Moldavia, Black Sea, Turkey, &c.; with Costumes.

Rome, Naples, and Florence, in 1817: consisting of Sketches of the present state of society and manners, the arts, literature, &c. of those cities, with numerous anecdotes and conversations of distinguished Writers, English and Foreign.

A new Edition of M. DES CARRIERES' *Histoire de France*, enlarged and brought down to the present time.

Strictures on Dr. CHALMERS'S Discourses on Astronomy; shewing his Astronomical and Theological Views irreconcilable to each other; and that, in his attempt to harmonize the Doctrine of Scripture and Astronomy, instead of silencing the Infidel, he has given fresh ground for Cavil. By JOHN OVERTON.

Remarks on a Course of Education, designed to prepare the youthful mind for a career of honour, patriotism, and philanthropy. By THOMAS MYERS, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Gaol: a collection of Poems and detached Pieces, written in confinement; by EDWARD DANIELL, Surgeon, Weldon, Northamptonshire.

Editions of SALLUST, and of the Comedies of TERENCE, edited by Mr. VALPY.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. NICHOLAS CARLISLE has sent his "History of the Endowed Grammar Schools" to the Press. It will form at least two large volumes in handsome octavo, ornamented with engravings.

Mr. MATCHETT, of the Norfolk Chronicle, is compiling a Topographical Dictionary of the County of Norfolk, from official returns and registers, or from his own sources of local information. It is intended to be comprised in one large octavo volume, embellished with Maps and Views, some of which are already engraved, to correspond with Miller's edition of Blomefield's History of Norfolk, to which it promises to be a most useful supplement.

A History of the Ancient Town and Borough of Uxbridge. By the Rev. G. REDFORD, A.M. and T. H. RICHES, Esq. The work will contain, besides much curious information, copies of several very ancient documents, and full details of all charitable funds and donations left for the benefit of the town.

A History of Croydon, with its Hamlets and Manors; by the Rev. D. W. GARROW, Rector of East Barnet.

A copious Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs, with illustrative Sections; by J. PLUMLEY, Land-surveyor.

Mr. F. JOLLIE, of Carlisle, is making Collections for a Continuation of the History of Cumberland; and solicits the communication of materials, or corrections for the former part of the work.

Observations, moral, literary, and antiquarian, made during a Tour through the Pyrenees, France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Netherlands, in the years 1814-15, by JOHN MILFORD, Jun. late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

A Walk through Switzerland in September 1816.

A Journey to Rome and Naples, by way of Paris, Lyons, Mount Cenis, Turin, Genoa; by sea, to Leghorn, Pisa, Rome, Naples; including Visits to Portici, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Vesuvius (which was ascended during the time of an eruption), and the classic ground of Pozzuoli and Baiae: returning by the Adriatic, Bologna, Venice, Vicenza, Verona, Milan, the Simplon, and Geneva; giving some account of the present state of Society in Italy, with a short description of the several Cities and Countries passed through, and a sketch of their Ancient and Poetic History. Containing also, a dissertation on the Fine Arts, with observations on the present schools of England, France, and Italy, &c. By HENRY SASS, Student of the Royal Academy of Arts.

A Narrative of an Over-Land Journey from India, performed in the course of the present year, through the principal cities of Persia, part of Armenia, Georgia, over the Caucasus into Russia, through the territory inhabited by the Cossacks of the Don, to Warsaw, and thence through Berlin to Hamburgh. By Lieutenant-Colonel JOHNSON. With Engravings illustrative of the more remarkable Antiquities in those Countries, the Costume of the Inhabitants, and other interesting Subjects.

Letters from the Abbé EDGEWORTH to his Friends, written between the years 1777 and 1807; with memoirs of his life, including some account of the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, Dr. MOYLAN, and letters to him from the Right Hon. EDMUND BURKE, and other persons of distinction. By the Rev. THOMAS R. ENGLAND.

A Volume, entitled, *Greenland*, and other Poems; by Mr. MONTGOMERY.

The Poems of Ossian turned into blank verse; by the Rev. ANTHONY DAVIDSON, of South Damerham, Wilts.

Mr. WOODLEY, editor of The Cornwall Gazette, is preparing an Account of his Literary Life, with anecdotes of many distinguished living characters.

Familiar Lessons in Mineralogy, in which will be explained the methods of distinguishing one Mineral from another. By Mr. MAWE, Author of Travels in Brazil, &c.

Conversations on Algebra: being an introduction to the first principles of that science: in a series of Dialogues, designed for those who have not the advantage of a Tutor, as well as for Students in Schools. By WILLIAM COLE.

Dr. CAREY has nearly ready for the press (on the plan of his "*Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana*," a "*Clavis Metrico-Nasoniana*," calculated to accompany the future editions of the *Dauphin Ovid*. He has likewise in forwardness an "*Elocutory Edition of Thomson's Seasons*," with *Metricat Notes* to each line, to regulate the enunciation, as in his "*Introduction to English Composition and Elocution*."

A Guide to Families; or, Sacred Truth unfolded for their Use: in a course of practical Lectures on the principal Doctrines of Christianity, and the relative Duties of Life; delivered in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell: with appropriate Family Prayers for Morning and Evening, for Young Persons, and upon occasions of Health and Sickness; by the Rev. S. PIGGOTT, A.M. Curate, &c. at St. James's, Clerkenwell.

A Medal has just been brought forward by Mr. MUDIE, the enterprising proprietor of the series of National Medals, which exhibits an excellent likeness of the lamented PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. The work is honourable to two British Artists, Mr. WEBB, who executed the portrait (which is a prominent head, face three quarters, elegantly but chastely ornamented), and Mr. MILLS, who formed the allegory on the reverse. The allegory represents the loss which the Country has sustained. A broken pillar typifies the death of the Princess: another, erect, denotes the Prince Regent. Britannia, weeping, with her hair disheveled, and her helmet on the ground, with the British Lion, appears on one side. A coronated urn, on a part of which is a rose-branch, the flower broken off, completes the allegory. The medal is altogether a beautiful work, and a due tribute to departed excellence.

Among the foreigners lately arrived at Lausanne, from Rome, is Mr. Watson, a Scotch Gentleman, who is on his way to London. Mr. Watson is the proprietor of the archives of the Stuart Family, which he discovered and bought of M. Tassoni, the Pope's Auditor, and executor to the will of the late Cardinal of York. These papers are actually on their way to England; the British Government having sent two men of war

to Civita Vecchia to transport them thither. They are numerous, authentic, and very valuable—being estimated at half a million. They illustrate every thing obscure in the history of the last Stuarts; and throw new lights on the literature, the history, and the politics of the most interesting period of modern times. In the literary part is a correspondence between King James and Fenelon, Swift, the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Bolingbroke, Marshal Keith, and other equally celebrated personages. In the political part there are above 6000 autographs of the Stuart Family; as well as a great number of letters from Charles XII. Peter the Great, Louis XIV. and almost all the Sovereigns of Europe.

The original book upon which all our Kings from Henry I. to Edward VI. took the Coronation Oath, is now in the library of a Gentleman in Norfolk. It is a manuscript of the Four Evangelists, written on vellum, the form and beauty of the letters nearly approaching to Roman capitals. It appears to have been written and fitted up for the coronation of Henry I. The original binding, which is still in a perfect state, consists of two oaken boards, nearly an inch thick, fastened together with stout thongs of leather, and the corners defended by large bosses of brass. On the right hand side (as the book is opened) of the outer cover is a crucifix of brass double gilt, which was kissed by the Kings upon their inauguration, and the whole is fastened together by a strong clasp of brass fixed to a broad piece of leather nailed on with two large brass pins.

A new mode of practice has lately been introduced in this Country with regard to the Diseases of the Ear, by Mr. CURTIS, Aurist to the Prince Regent: it partly consists of excluding the external air from the meatus, consequently occasioning the air to rush up the Eustachian tube on the same principle as in the Diving Bell, for it is a fact not generally known, that persons descending in a Diving Bell are often cured of Deafness. The plan has also been successful in cases of atony of the nerves and muscles of the ear, arising from cold, or other temporary causes.

A chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a brilliant yellow matter for dyeing, in potatoe-tops. The mode of obtaining it is, by cutting the top when it is in flower; and bruising and pressing it, to extract the juice. Linen or woollen soaked in this liquor 48 hours, takes a fine, solid, and permanent yellow colour. If the cloth be afterwards plunged in a blue dye, it then acquires a beautiful permanent green colour.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

On the Death of the Princess CHARLOTTE.

HARK! 'tis the voice of Death, the funeral knell!— [bell;
In minute-pauses mourns the deep-ton'd
Slowly and sad it beats the trembling air,
Knocks at each breast—and finds its echo there.

Farewell! too early pluck'd, sweet flow'r of
Love, [grove;
The sweetest flow'r that buds in Virtue's
Too late we saw thee—Heaven! how alter'd now,
Fair as the flow'rs that kiss thy marble
Unfold thy beauties, like the blush of day,
And chase, like it, each gloomy thought away.

We hardly saw thy opening virtue bloom,
But mourn'd her temple withering to the tomb:

Thus thro' the clouds in April's stormy day,
The partial sun a moment flings his ray,
Brightens the gloom awhile—and dies away!

Mourn, Britain, mourn, thy laurel'd crown;
for death [wreath.
Hath torn the brightest flower from its
Mourn, Britain's Prince; thine only child
is flown,

The fairest brilliant that adorn'd thy crown.
Yet not for thee, blest shade, on thy dear tomb

Shall blank Oblivion fix her sable plume;
England will still, still hold thine image near;
Thy name is sacred, and thy dust how dear!
Hallow'd as Love which Angels only know,
The rose of Mem'ry in each breast shall
blossom,

No restless whirlwind o'er its leaves shall
stray,
Or brush its slightest heavenly bloom
away! C.

Hertford-street, May-fair, Nov. 14.

ELEGY

On the lamented Death of the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

By WILLIAM THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.
—Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, Superi, propria hæc si dona
fuissent. VIRG.

IF perfect bliss, without alloy,
To Wedded Love be given,
Th' illustrious CHARLOTTE felt that joy,
Her home a little Heaven!
There FASHION's idle Slaves might blush
to see

EXALTED RANK from Vice and Folly free!
In spring of Youth, with Hope elate,
Exempt from Pride, as good as great,
Domestic Joys her own!

Bless'd with the HUSBAND of her Choice,
Her FATHER's Love! a NATION's Voice!
The ROSEBUD of the Throne!

A second EDEN made of CLAREMONT's
bowers,

Where Love and Virtue pass'd the happy
hours.

From such propitious UNION springs
The Hope to have HER LINE of KINGS
To Time's remotest date!

But HEAVEN that cherish'd Hope denies— [dies—

Her CHILD breathes not—the MOTHER
Mysterious, awful fate!

Aghast th' Attendants stand!—the tidings
known, [THRONE!

Electric strike THE COTTAGE and THE
For she was lov'd by ALL—The HIGH,
the LOW, [blow!

Feel the same shock, and shudder at the
While the deep GLOOM and GENERAL Tear,
Proclaim the loss of one so dear

To every British breast!

Poetic strains in vain may try
To raise the head, or check the sigh,
Of those who lov'd her best!

Condoling Forms are trite, and vain,
To soothe the Soul's keen sense of pain,
When Hope itself departs!

The HUSBAND's pangs, the FATHER's grief,
From ONE alone can find relief,
"THE SEARCHER OF ALL HEARTS!"

When Mortals blind presume to scan
The Laws by which God governs Man,
Their impious folly glares!
From us conceal'd that awful doom
That sends the MOTHER to the tomb,
Nor yet her INFANT spares!

Let not the Sons of ERROR say
That HE who gives and takes away,
In JUDGMENT smites the Land—

Those ills which, to our eyes, appear
As dispensations too severe,
His MERCY may command!

For oft the EVILS Mortals dread
HE turns to Blessings on their head.

The ROYAL GRIEF 's beyond compare—
Lost is His CHILD!—His only HEIR!

That hope to live again!

May HEAVEN, in pity of his Woe,
The Comfort, in his need, bestow,

He cannot find from Men!
If Care to SOV'REIGN RULE's decreed,
'Tis tenfold when the Heartstrings bleed!

Accept, Young PRINCE, this plaintive Lay
From him who mourns thy widow'd
state,

He hail'd, with joy, thy NUPTIAL Day*,
And now, in tears, deplores thy fate!

* See Mr. FITZ-Gerald's Address "To THE LITERARY FUND," in May 1816, alluding to the Marriage, when His Royal Highness the DUKE of KENT was in the Chair, (vol. LXXXVI. Part I. p. 446.)

But while we all lament that lovely Flower,
So early rooted from this sorrowing
Land!

With resignation let us seek that Power,
That oft in Mercy lays his chast'ning
hand.

On pure Religion let thy Hope repose,
And shield thy bosom from that fiend—
DESPAIR—

Then call to memory that, in human woes,
"The stricken Deer" is still th' AL-
MIGHTY'S care!

And that from Lips DIVINE these words
were given,

"God's WILL BE DONE! IN EARTH, AS
'TIS IN HEAVEN!"

Nov. 20, 1817.

ELEGY

*On the lamented Death of the late Princess
CHARLOTTE.*

TH' heart-searching peal *—the mid-
night tone appalls [deep
Each list'ning dread, that recollects the
Funereal tongue, that tells, "some royal
falls!" [sleep!

And wonder casts thro' care-deluding
Is this a deadly dream, or real Death?

That thro' the palaces, and darkness
stalks,

And tells to man with one impartial
breath,

That Nature's debt to claim, the Tyrant
walks!

Yet Nature's debt † 'tis not—but 'tis the
claim [mands,—

A higher pow'r than Death itself de-
'Tis the great God, that gave the world its
name, [remands!

And all that's world's to blessed end
'Tis the great God, from th' earthly orb
that calls,

To awful blessing, and parental breast,
The royal chos'n: not unprepar'd she falls
To heav'nly destiny, to Abram's rest.

She's gon'd th' imperial ray, for ever set,
Leaves, o'er the desert hope, prospec-
tive gloom—

A chasm to ev'ry feeling, but regret—
Exile of all retirement, but the tomb!

She's gone! to ev'ry kindred heart (that
knows [rare)

Her worth, her more than mortal virtue
To ev'ry heart retreating sorrow flows,
And finds the chilling, stagnant source,
despair.

Lovely in sorrow gleams the kindred tear;
‡ Reflects the smile engem'd of pa-
rent heav'n—

A covenant it tells, that death can ne'er
Renew th' affliction, that it once has giv'n.

* The feelings on hearing the toll of St.
Paul's, &c.

† On the premature death.

‡ Tears compared to the rainbow, which
is a covenant, &c.

One sorrow curbs the late victorious beat,
That gave, to British pulse, the salient
glow;

'Tis Winter's solace to itself retreat,
When Nature's death suspends the world
below.

One fun'ral emblem public grief invests,
One unfeign'd monumental dark alone—
One unfeign'd dark on mourning nature
rests,

When heaven's deform'd; but more,
when virtue's gone.

Perhaps in thy entomb'd, chill'd breast
have grown

Some energies, no more to wake events,
To call, to Albion's morals like thy own,
Barbaric realms §, forlorn unchristian
tenets.

With heart maternal, ceas'd the filial
heart ||— [tell,

Hearts, that might future admiration
"That British victory is Virtue's art;
That Vice, when'er encounter'd, ever
fell."

Full many a laurel's infant germ is born
To shrink untimely in the ruffian blast,
Before the mother's bloom matur'd adorn
The monarch brow, or joy o'er nation
cast.

Full many a rich, yet thankless lamp has
shed [dome,

Its hermit splendour, midst sepulchral
Its empty, unfelt solace to the dead—

To mock the cheerless confines of the
tomb.

Deep tries each Elegy the source of heart,
To make thy tear, for youth, untimely
flow, [part

Albion, thy Royal hope; whilst sighs im-
The vain, reluctant happiness of woe.

Untaught to wake the elegies of earth,
One tune alone, unborrow'd of the lyre,
With hallelujah's bliss, the Christian worth
Can call, to raptures of celestial fire.

R. TREVELYAN, A.M.

Bamburgh, near Belford, Dec. 1.

MONODY

*On the much-lamented Death of the Prin-
cess CHARLOTTE. Written at the solici-
tation of a young Lady.*

HEAVEN gave the word, the cruel arrow
sped, [urious dead.

And CHARLOTTE'S number'd with th' illu-
Does Youth, does Rank or Beauty read
the line?

O frail mortality, behold the sign!

She who so late in brightest splendour
shone,

Presumptive heiress of the British Throne,

§ Her wish to promote the Christian Re-
ligion amongst the uncivilized Nations, and
the Tartarian wastes.

|| The lamented miscarriage.

In all the flow'r of youth and beauty's bloom,

One fatal hour has summon'd to the tomb!
Thro' ev'ry vein Britannia feels the blow,
A prostrate Nation sinks in gen'ral woe!
Rank most exalted owns th' avenging rod,
And, penitent, beholds the hand of God.
Thou Supreme Ruler both of Heav'n and earth,

[birth;
Whose mighty FIAT gives to all things
Upholder of this universal frame,
Thy ways are just, and holy is thy name!
'Tis not for mortals thy decrees to scan,
To know thy counsel, or discern thy plan,
But with obedience to thy Sov'reign will,
Humbly submit, and sing thy praises still.
High as the Heaven's above the earthly sod,

O'er man's ideas are the thoughts of God.
Man fain would linger in his worldly snares,
Pursuing pleasures, but entrapp'd in cares;
Affliction snaps his chain, but sets him free,
To taste true happiness alone in Thee!

Can gorgeous palaces, and pomp of state,

The courtly flatt'ry of the worldly great,
Can nuptial joys—that one great want supply,

[eye?
His soul imbibes from thine approving Go then—nor murmur at the ways of Heaven,

Adversity to man is wisely giv'n,
She opens the everlasting portals wide,
And bids the pure in heart his will abide.
Do solemn musings on the world's vain scene

Present no solace to the mind serene?
Does Sympathy's sweet voice no joy afford,
When mind meets mind in tenderest accord?

Where Love divine displays her glorious reign,
[blame,
Which Time shall not impair, or Angels
Here swells the gen'rous purpose of the soul,

The pious act, beyond self-love's controul.
Be these the fruits of keen affliction's dart,
Tho' Nature flinches, ye shall bless the smart.

And thou, lorn Husband, in a foreign land
Bereav'd of thy fair Charlotte's faithful hand,

Of her sweet converse, and those hours of bliss,

In love no more t' exchange the holy kiss:
Shalt know in Sympathy's immortal chain,
Foretastes of pleasure, unalloy'd with pain:
See her invite thee to the realms above.

Where kindred souls unite in purest love:
Her bright example, like the Northern star,
Shall guide thy weary footsteps from afar;
Eye well the light as thou pursu'st the road,

'Twill lead to her, to happiness, and God.
And ye, fond Parents, of the Regal line,
Who mourn an only child, lost in her prime,

A Nation's sympathy—your Country's tears—

[fears:
Unite in grief—and bid, dispel your
Your loss is ours—the highest hopes are fled,

[dead;
For Charlotte's virtues speak but from the
The beauteous tenement alone remains,
Sad records of her sublunary pains;
But thrice embalm'd in British hearts, her shade

Reflects the image which her life has made
On mem'ry's tablet; actions of the just
Shall still smell sweet, and blossom in the dust*.

"Mourn not for me—the living claim
your tears,

[fears,
For, far remov'd from earthly hopes and
I reign in glory's blaze, and ceaseless joy.
No sorrow know—but peace without alloy!
Tread the same steps which center'd me in rest,

[tress'd;
Relieve the poor, and succour the dis-
Mercy and Truth should still the Sceptre away,

[obey.
More Love than Fear your high Behests
So when your Royal race on earth is run,
No storm may rise to cloud your ev'ning sun,

Your mem'ry honour'd in a Nation's woe,
And joys celestial, you, like me, shall know;
Change a terrestrial for a heavenly Crown,
Ascribing to the King of Kings all high renown."

AN ELEGY

On the Death of the much lamented Princess CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA of Wales.

By Mrs. ELIZA SMITH.

— "Death, thou cruel spoiler!
Oft hast thou caus'd the tear to flow,
Many are the miserable thou hast made;
Who can escape thy dart of Woe?"

MOURN, Britons, mourn! check not the tender tear,
[bier;
Weep and lament o'er lovely Charlotte's
A tribute due to her exalted worth,
Whose virtues far outshone her splendid birth.

England's bright Hope, pride of her royal race,

In her each regal talent we cou'd trace;
Her's was the heart which joy'd to soothe the distress,

To soften sorrow, and the poor to bless.
Her manly sense, her sweetness, void of art,
Made her the idol of each British heart:

* The Princess Charlotte, with Prince Leopold, were in the habit of distributing Bibles to the poor in the neighbouring villages. On one occasion they went into a poor cottage, when the Princess observed a Bible in a very tattered condition; she immediately sent a new one, in which she wrote with her own hand, "When you read this, remember Charlotte."

No pomp of birth, no pride of rank, had she,
 Her beauty, grac'd by sweet humility,
 Endear'd her to the good in private life,
 And stamp'd her fame, as Daughter,
 Friend, and Wife.
 Sweet lovely Flower! pluck'd by untimely
 death, [breath;
 As roses droop beneath rude zephyr's
 Snatch'd from the bliss just opening on thy
 sight,
 A youthful mother's hopes of new delight,
 A happy wife, the treasure'd and ador'd
 Of her beloved, faithful, grateful lord.
 O misery! — keener than e'er pen ex-
 press'd,
 Two sweeter votaries Hymen never bless'd.
 Who now shall soothe her widow'd Con-
 sort's grief? [relief
 Who give the healing balm which yields
 To woes like his? — Ah me! — Alas! I fear
 He'll mourn for ever objects once so dear:
 The gentle commerce broke, the tend'rest
 ties [eyes;
 Torn from his heart, and hidden from his
 His beauteous babe, offspring of purest
 love, [above!
 On cherub's wings borne to the realms
 Its sainted mother heard its doom — then
 sigh'd, [will! — and died! —
 Submissive bow'd to "Heaven's high
 To Heaven's decree, may he as meekly
 bend, [send;
 And O may Heaven sweet consolation
 Lighten his sorrows, hear his pious prayer,
 And save misfortune's victim from despair.
 But *Albion's sons* ne'er more can taste
 delight,
 For Brunswick's Star is set in endless night.

Westmoreland-street, Nov. 10.

On the lamented decease of Her Royal High-
 ness the Princess CHARLOTTE.

Tendimus huc omnes, metam prope-
 ramus ad unam,
 Omnia sub leges Mors vocat atra suus.

WITH swift rotation up and down
 The wheel of Fortune life beguiles:
 Dread not, ye men of worth, her frown,
 But, ah! suspect her when she smiles.

Chelsea, Nov. 6.

MUSEUS.

DAY-LIGHT, WHEN THE STORM WAS O'ER.

By JOHN MAYNE, Author of the Poems of
 Glasgow, the Siller Gun, &c. &c.

ALONG the beach the Peasants stray'd,
 At day-light, when the storm was o'er,
 And, lo! by winds and waves convey'd,
 A corse extended on the shore!
 His face was comely ev'n in death—
 His lips had lost their coral hue,
 But smil'd as if with parting breath.
 A ray divine had cheer'd his view!

When ev'ry aid was vainly given,
 The Villagers in tears exclaim,
 O! for a miracle from Heaven,
 To animate thy lifeless frame!
 Some Friend, perhaps, whose boding fears
 Forbade thy feet at first to roam,
 Or Parent, in declining years,
 With anxious heart, expects thee home!
 Whoe'er thou art, whate'er thy name,
 Or wheresoe'er thy kindred be,
 Humanity asserts her claim
 To feel for them, and mourn for thee!
 Around thy brow, with many a tear,
 Sad Virgins shall the cypress twine;
 Deck, with sweet flow'rs, thy humble bier,
 And chant a requiem at thy shrine!
 O! if, amid this world of care,
 A Mother dear, or Sisters mourn,
 And, for a while, avert Despair,
 With hopes and sighs for thy return—
 In vain, for thee, when tempests roar,
 They watch, far off, the whit'ning sail!
 Thy bark has reach'd that happy shore,
 Where winds and waves can ne'er pre-
 vail!
 Some Nymph, perhaps, the village-pride,
 Unconscious of thy hapless doom,
 Still fondly hopes to be thy bride—
 Still wastes for thee her vernal bloom!
 On some lone cliff methinks she stands,
 And, gazing o'er the troubled sea,
 Imagines scenes in foreign lands,
 Where love and bliss encircle thee!
 Yes, thou art blest in realms above!
 And, when she lifts her longing eyes,
 She'll see the Spirit of her Love,
 With Angels, soaring in the skies!

ADDRESS

To the Society for promoting Christian
 Knowledge.

PROCEED, with renovated strength, to
 spread [waft—
 The Word of Life! the Sacred Volume
 With every gale to every distant clime!
 Borne by commission'd Pilgrims—to ex-
 pound

The mystic characters of Truths sublime:
 Thus Philip to the Eunuch erst explain'd
 The Son of Ainos, whose prophetic strains
 Announc'd Messiah's advent, to redeem
 A sin-degraded race; and typified
 Emmanuel—(God with us) who, for our
 crimes,

Expir'd in more than mortal agony!
 Through the remotest corners of the earth;
 Th' abodes of Ignorance—Idolatry—
 And Superstition's Pagan mummeries—
 Soon may the Knowledge of Jehovah pour
 A Flood of Light! and may his grace at-
 tend
 Your pious labours; till the Universe
 In undivided adoration join
 To the triune, eternal Elohim!!!

D. CABANEL.

HIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th ult. the Minister at War (M. Gouvion de St. Cyr) brought forward the *projet* of the new law alluded to in his Majesty's speech, for recruiting the army of France. The speech with which the Minister introduced the *projet* was chiefly directed to an explanation of the law, and contained little that appears susceptible of a political interpretation. At the commencement he announced the pacific dispositions, not only of his own Government, but of the Allied Sovereigns; and observed, that the proposed measure of recruiting the army had been dictated by no feelings of alarm or apprehension, as to the continuance of peace. The only object was to provide for the regular garrison service of France, and to complete the actual corps of the French army. An allusion is made, indeed, to the hard conditions of the peace, as they affect France; but the relief from them was anticipated in the negotiations of the King. The following expressions in the speech of the War Minister are almost the only deviation it contains from the dry detail of legislative enactments:

"With the exception of those circumstances which defy all calculation, and in which France would not find less resources in herself than other people have found, the proposed military organization will be sufficient to secure that independence, and that dignity, without which there can be neither King nor Nation. It is no longer a question of going beyond our frontiers to attack, aggrandize, or defend, other States; we only wish to protect our homes, our families, our King, and our Country!"

We have received the details of the French Budget; from which it appears, that the Minister, in addition to the standing revenue, will require (it is presumed by loan) 16,000,000 of rentes; being equivalent, at the actual price of stock, to a sum of upwards of 8,000,000*l.* sterling. The estimated supply for 1817 was 1,065,000,000 francs, making above 44,000,000*l.* sterling. That for 1818 is 993,000,000 francs, equal to something more than 41,000,000*l.* sterling, being about 11-2th of the whole annual expenditure. Under the head of extraordinary charges, we perceive the Minister allows 140 millions for the *third-fifth of the war contributions*, and 154 millions for pay and maintenance of the Allied troops. Of this sum, it will be hard indeed if a considerable share does not reach England.

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

The Clergy of France are paid by the State. From the French pension list it appears, that their number amounts to 55,500 persons. The annual sum which they cost the public treasury is a trifle more than 540,000*l.* sterling *per annum*; or about 9*l.* 11*s.* a year for each individual clergyman!

Freihanger, the assassin of Mr. Phillips, was capitally convicted before the Prevotal Court, at Amiens, on the 21st ult. and next day underwent the sentence of the law. Previous to his execution he turned Roman Catholic.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 22:—"The discussion of the law project on the Press was closed on Friday; and next day the Ministers carried Article 27, which continues the journals subject to the Government until the end of the session 1818.

"Yesterday (Sunday) the officers of the Chamber of Deputies presented to the King the resolution, adopting the law on the journals. On this occasion his Majesty thought proper to express himself with energy on the abuse and the danger of making amendments, which is an infringement on the prerogatives of the Crown. One of the Secretaries of the Chamber, M. Boin, was proceeding to speak on the guarantee of the liberty demanded by the people; but, the King immediately bowed, and dismissed the deputation."

"It is asserted, on what appears to be good authority, that the Emperor Alexander has written, with his own hand, a letter from Moscow to the Duke of Wellington, inviting him to become a mediator between Prussia and France, on the question of the private debts, and on the most equitable mode of deciding the matter to the satisfaction of both parties. The following passage from the letter is particularly quoted: 'You, doubtless, my Lord Marshal, appreciate all those grave considerations which plead in favour of a system of equitable conciliation: you will bring to the question all the intelligence of a correct understanding, all the ardour of a soul elevated to the importance of the matter in issue, because on this question, perhaps, depends the repose of France, and the inviolability of the most sacred engagements. Moderation and good faith were the movers of that healing and beneficent power which has acted in our time; and it is for him who prepared and seconded the great triumph, to come forward in all critical moments, and cause to be heard the language of that moderation and of that good faith.'

"It

"It is not doubted that the Duke of Wellington will accept this honourable mediation. It is certain, that his Grace is expected at Paris on the 27th of this month."

The Assize Court of Rouen has assigned the sham Dauphin, with four of his accomplices, to the care of the Correctional Police, before whose tribunal he is to be arraigned.

The loan, it appears, has not yet been agreed upon. The Minister of Finance, it is stated, is constantly receiving propositions upon the subject from both French and foreign houses; but, having provided for the public service at the commencement of the year, he takes time to consider the terms offered.

A letter from Paris states, that Prince Hardenberg, the Prussian Ambassador, has presented an official note, complaining of a passage in his Majesty's speech at the opening of the Session, and the Address of the Chamber of Deputies in reply to it. This official has excited a strong sensation in Paris, from the emphatic manner in which the Prussian Minister complains of the declaration put forth respecting the treaties, and his demand of an explanation.

Some of the private letters from Paris state, that the Ministers of England, Russia, and Austria, had offered to the French Government to settle all the claims of indemnities for 15 millions sterling; but that the latter would give no more than eight millions, which sum was refused. A fresh attempt to compromise the matter for 12 millions, is said to have proved abortive, owing to the angry tone of the last note from the Prussian Minister.

NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands proposed a law to the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands on the 16th inst. with a view to a new regulation of the import and export duties on tea in Holland and the Netherlands. The import duty upon teas into Holland, by the proposed law, will not exceed one half *per centum*, and the duty on exportation is only one-fifth *per centum*. In short, teas will probably be sold in Holland, making the necessary allowance for the difference of price between a free trade and our monopoly price, at one-half what they are consumed for in this country. The encouragement which the measure will give to smuggling is expected to be very detrimental to the revenue here; and which, on this article alone, is computed at three millions sterling.

The Duke of Wellington is resolved to persevere in his suit against the Editor of *The Journal of East and West Flanders*. The cause was tried, in the first instance, before the Court of Ghent, and his Grace

was defeated. He then appealed to the Superior Court, the Correctional Chamber of Brussels, where his Grace was again defeated; and, from the Brussels papers it appears, he has appealed to the Court of Cassation against that decision.

The papers announce the intended retirement from the War Department of Count Goltz, with whom the Prince of Orange had the dispute that led to the interference with the King his father.

SWITZERLAND.

The Canton of Berne has addressed a circular to the other Cantons of Switzerland, recommending that they should watch the journals with great vigilance, lest they violate the respect which is due to Foreign States. They are likewise admonished against publications which may expose them to the imputation of revolutionary principles.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A letter from Madrid, dated December 9, says, "We are informed that the Council of Castile has adopted a resolution, calling on the public creditors to abandon two-thirds of their claims, and that Government has offered to acknowledge the validity of the remaining third; but it is not said how that will be paid off. It is supposed that the Junta of Public Credit has funds at its disposal to pay the interest of the reduced debt. Those who will not consent to the reduction demanded, may preserve their claims upon the entire debt; but they will be obliged to wait for more favourable periods of payment. A statement of the general debt, which is publicly circulated, makes the funded part of it amount to 5,904,662,866 reals of Vellon, of which the annual interest is 195,573,391 reals of Vellon; and the floating debt, without interest, amounts to 5,232,976,520 reals.

The Inquisition in Spain has recently arrested a number of individuals for the crime of Free-masonry!

It is stated, that Spain and Portugal have not yet come to any accord on the subject of the restitution of *Monte Video*. On the contrary, Portugal, by authentic advices received from Rio Janeiro, and confirmed by letters from Madrid, refuses to cede that fortress until Spain has terminated the question with her Colonies, either by conquest or negotiation. Spain urges the immediate restitution of *Monte Video*, as it is to that harbour the Russian fleet will proceed, with the view of attempting the subjugation of Buenos Ayres.

It is reported, that the Court of Madrid has at length agreed to a mediation between herself and the South American Provinces; the five great Powers of Europe to be the mediators, and the negotiation to be carried on by France.

ITALY.

ITALY.

The sad news of the death of the Princess Charlotte reached the Princess of Wales shortly before the 26th of November. It had so severe an effect upon her, that she fainted several times successively. Her Royal Highness, besides feeling as a mother, must be aware of the importance of her loss in several other respects. The only link that seemed to bind her to this Country is severed for ever; and with it is destroyed the flattering prospect of compensating for past suffering by future dignity and respect.

Rome, Sept. 23. — (*From a private Letter.*) — Highway robbery is carried on systematically here, and on a grand scale. At Veroli, a small town 15 miles from this, a teacher, with 12 spiritual seminarists, walking in the environs, were taken prisoners by the robbers, and dragged to the mountains. The robbers were polite enough to send to Veroli, and to offer to give up the pupils for 12,000 crowns, and the teacher into the bargain. A negotiation was entered into, and 4000 crowns were taken. Several days afterwards, a young man of a thick and heavy make, belonging to Angou, was walking with seven male and female relations, and the whole party were taken 200 steps from the gate and carried off. The alarm-bell of the town, which contains nearly 12,000 inhabitants, was rung; the robbers flew with their prisoners to the mountains; the young man not being able to keep up with them, they cut his throat, and escaped with the other seven persons. These unfortunate prisoners were afterwards ransomed by their relatives for 5000 scudi. There are many hundreds of these robbers, and their numbers are daily increasing. They have their male and female leaders, and receive only people of irreproachable character: the investigation into morals, and the proof as to ancestry, is very strict on their reception, as persons of consideration take an interest in it.

GERMANY.

Their Imperial Majesties of Austria re-entered Vienna on the 19th of November, after an absence of about four months, during which they traversed the greater part of their extensive Empire.

It is stated from Munich, that the Royal Family of Bavaria are expected to repair to Prague, where the Emperor Francis, with the Empress, is to meet them; when it is supposed that her Imperial Majesty will be crowned Queen of Bohemia. A hint is given, that this family meeting may be productive of a yet closer union between the two Crowns, through an alliance of the Crown Prince of Austria, who has attained his 24th year, with one of the twin sisters Princesses of Bavaria, aged about 16. The father and son will

thus have married into a House with which the Court of Austria has had frequent subjects of distrust and quarrel.

The Hamburg papers contain a report of an intended union between the Duke of Cambridge and the youngest daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, the Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, born June 25, 1797.

It was stated some time since, that a proposal had been made by the Court of Vienna, to supply this country with a large quantity of timber from the forests of Croatia and Dalmatia, the value of it to be set off against the debt due to England. The persons employed to examine it, have reported it to be some of the finest naval timber.

Lazaleite now resides six miles from Munich, under a different name; Pouché is at Prague; Beauharnois resides at Munich; and the Ex-Queen of Holland at Augsburg.

M. Las Casas, the friend of Buonaparte, recently returned from St. Helena, has received orders to fix his residence in the Prussian dominions; and he has left Frankfort for Berlin, under the care of a Prussian Officer of Police.

By a Hamburg mail we have received copies of two letters addressed by the Count Las Casas, in the latter end of last month, one to Lord Sidmouth, and the other to Lord Holland. In the former, Las Casas mentions his having been for four days in the hands of an English State Messenger, on his arrival in the Thames, who at first permitted him to enjoy the free use of his papers, and to indulge himself in writing—but, as if to take advantage of the confidence thus inspired, this Messenger, at the very moment of departure, seized on every paper, even the most trifling, in the name and under the authority of Lord Sidmouth. "Every thing," says the letter, "has been taken from me: letters, notes, my son's writing-books, deeds of property, domestic secrets, official documents of Sir Hudson Lowe and Lord Charles Somerset, my journals, and even a letter to the French Minister of Police, and another to my wife. They have been taken from me without making an inventory of them or numbering them, and they declare that it was done by your Lordship's orders." In the letter to Lord Holland, the Count alludes to some statements previously transmitted to his Lordship from the Cape of Good Hope, touching the alleged grievances at St. Helena; and also mentions the great difficulty he experienced in writing the present letter.

SWEDEN.

A mail from Hamburg brings the King of Sweden's speech; which was read by Prince Oscar, at the opening of the Diet.

The

The Swedish paper currency was in 1802, 14,000,000, and is now 30,000,000 of Bank dollars; having more than doubled in fifteen years. On the other hand, the Government makes the gratifying boast, that, notwithstanding the natural wants of Sweden, none of its inhabitants have, like those of more fertile countries, been forced to emigrate from the apprehension of famine.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia means to remain at Moscow all the winter.

UKASE,

Addressed to the Legislative Synod at Moscow, by Alexander, Emperor of Russia, Dated from Moscow, Oct. 27.

"During my late travels through the Provinces, I was obliged, to my no small regret, to listen to speeches pronounced by certain of the Clergy in different parts, which contained unbecoming praises of me—praises which can only be ascribed unto God. And as I am convinced, in the depth of my heart, of the Christian truth, that every blessing floweth unto us through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ alone, and that every man, be he who he may, without Christ, is full only of evil: therefore to ascribe unto me the glory of deeds, in which the hand of God hath been so evidently manifested before the whole world, is to give unto men that glory, which belongeth unto Almighty God alone.

"I account it my duty, therefore, to forbid all such unbecoming expressions of praise, and recommend to the Holy Synod, to give instructions to all the Diocesan Bishops, that they themselves, and the Clergy under them, may, on similar occasions, in future, refrain from all such expressions of praise, so disagreeable to my ears; and that they may render unto the Lord of Hosts alone thanksgivings for the blessings bestowed upon us, and pray for the outpouring of his grace upon all of us; conforming themselves in this matter to the words of sacred writ, which requires us to render to the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, honour and glory for ever and ever. ALEXANDER."

The Russian interest prevails so much in Persia, that Russian traders are expected to be allowed a passage through that country to and from India.

Funeral service has been performed at Warsaw, for the death of Kosciuszko, at which the Grand Duke and all the public authorities attended.

TURKEY.

On the 24th October, a son was born to the Grand Seignior, who received the name of Soliman. There were rejoicings at Constantinople, in consequence, for seven days; when the wives of all the ministers obtained permission to congrat-

ulate the Sultana; which honour, it was estimated, would cost them 50,000 piastres each in presents to that Lady!

ASIA.

Dispatches from India bring an official announcement of the conclusion of peace with the Government of Poonah. The terms of the arrangement are not publicly known; the proclamation only stating that the "Governor-General has the satisfaction to announce the execution of a new treaty with the Peishwa; explaining and amending the articles of the preceding one, and containing certain provisions calculated to improve the alliance, and to promote and render permanent the harmony which both Governments are solicitous to maintain."

A horrible transaction has occurred at the island of Java, since its re-possession by the Dutch, of which the subjoined is an affecting detail:—Towards the close of 1816, a disturbance took place at no great distance from Batavia, the capital, produced by some unauthorized exactions of the Kapala Chootak, and other native chiefs acting under the Dutch Government. The ignorant and suffering inhabitants were prevailed upon by a few of the heads of villages, to assemble for the purpose of marching to Indramaye, for the ostensible purpose of having their grievances redressed. No chief of any rank was amongst them, and their number did not at any time exceed 900. It is a fact worthy of notice, that in all their marches over a considerable extent of country, no property of any kind was seized, nor one personal outrage committed. At Lobenar, where they remained for several days, the servants, rice, paddy, cattle, &c. of Mr. Muntinghe, a public functionary, lay open before them; but not a human being was molested, nor an article of any description touched. What efforts were made on the part of the Government to remonstrate with these deluded people, or to procure their peaceable dispersion, does not satisfactorily appear. Dispositions were made to attack them, which was done at Lobenar on the 20th of December. In the contest 100 of the natives were killed, and 594 made prisoners. These men were all disarmed, and by the magistrates delivered into the care of the military. On their arrival at Indramaye, they were put into a coffee store-house within the fort, and the temporary prison was surrounded by centinels. In the course of the night, some of these poor creatures having endeavoured to get out, for the purpose, as it is now believed, of enjoying the freshness of the open air, the Dutch guard fired in among them, and, horrible to relate, continued their execution, in spite of Mr. Matenan the magistrate.

trate, and under the eye of their own officers, until 300 of those unarmed, unresisting, helpless human creatures, were massacred in cold blood! The prayers and commands of the civil magistrate were equally disregarded on this occasion, which was but the first act of an atrocious tragedy. The survivors were embarked in coffee prows, and dispatched up the river to Caroug Sauberg; while on the river, they were accused of a second attempt to escape; when the former dreadful scene was renewed, and near 200 more were mercilessly slaughtered! So insatiate was the thirst for Javanese blood, that of 594 made prisoners after the attack upon them by the Dutch troops, only 113 remained alive when the account of these frightful transactions was written, in the month of January following.

[A brief Abstract of the principal Occurrences in AFRICA, AMERICA, &c. shall be given in our SUPPLEMENT.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

That great desideratum, a Canal, from *Newcastle to Carlisle*, is now likely to be carried into effect—a measure, the advantages of which all parties and all ranks seem properly to appreciate. A short time ago, a meeting took place at Newcastle, at which it was agreed to apply to Parliament next Session for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of cutting a Canal from that town to Hexham. Thus was the great work as it were commenced: Carlisle has since come forward nobly in the same great cause—a cause of importance not merely to the Northern counties, but to almost every part of England, and most particularly to Ireland and the South of Scotland. On the 2d of October, a public meeting took place at the Town Hall, Carlisle, for the purpose of taking this measure into consideration. The Earl of Lonsdale took the Chair, and the following Resolutions were agreed to: “That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that it would be of the greatest importance to the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and to the city of Carlisle in particular, that a communication be opened between the West sea and the said City by means of a Canal. That with a view to this object, every gentleman subscribing five guineas be a member of a Committee for the purpose of effecting the above object, with power from time to time to add to their number; any nine to be a quorum. That the Committee be authorised to communicate with Mr. Rennie, Mr. Chapman, or any skilful engineer, to consider and revise the former surveys and reports, and to get their opinion as to the most eligible point of communication between the city of Carlisle and the Solway Firth, and an estimate of

the expenses, and to report the result to a future meeting. That in forming the communication between Carlisle and the Solway Firth, the great object of connecting the East and West seas should be strictly attended to, regarding levels, &c. as such a project, from its great national importance, must sooner or later be carried into effect, &c.”—On the 7th of October the first meeting of the Committee was held in the Town Hall, Sir James Graham, bart. M. P. in the Chair; when it was resolved, that Mr. Chapman, engineer, of Newcastle, should be instructed to make an accurate survey as to the most proper line for the Canal, and an estimate of the expense: the Canal to be fit for vessels of 70 tons burthen. Several hundreds of pounds are already subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the Survey, obtaining the Act, &c.; and there is no doubt, when both ends are completed, that the Canal will soon be made to communicate, and thus complete the navigation across the Darien of England.

Oct. 4. A poor labouring man, of the name of Lowe, who had for many years inhabited a cottage near *Basington* in Essex, was found lying on the floor of his sleeping-room murdered, his wife also and an infant at her breast with their throats cut; and his aged mother, who slept in another bed in the same apartment, and a child two years of age, were discovered to have shared the same fate. The murderers, who have been committed for trial, prove to be a gang of gypsies, who having learned that Lowe had received 30*l*, left him by a relation, formed the horrible design of possessing themselves of it, by murdering the family.

Oct. 4. Between three and four o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Hanford, framesmith, *Tewkesbury*, which raged with such fury, that the whole of the interior, as well as the furniture, was completely destroyed before the flames could be subdued. The mother-in-law of Mr. Hanford, in her 85th year, perished in the flames; and it was only by escaping through the windows, that the other females of the family were saved.

Oct. 20. This afternoon the ceremony of laying the Foundation-stone of the Wellington Column, on *Black Down*, took place. The first stone was laid by Lord Somerville, who delivered an appropriate speech; his Lordship was accompanied by Sir T. D. Acland, M. P.; Wm. Dickinson, Esq. M. P.; Sir Thos. Lethbridge, Bart.; W. A. Sandford, Esq. and many other gentlemen of the first respectability. Three troops of the Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry kept the ground. The Artillery fired ten rounds. A band of music played
“God

"God Save the King," "Rule Britannia," &c.; succeeded by the shouts of at least 7,000 spectators. The procession returned in regular order to Wellington about five o'clock. Dinners were served up at the White Hart and Squirrel Inns; and the whole town presented a gratifying scene of rapturous joy and festivity.

Nov. 13. Two inhuman murders were committed at *Godalming*, on the bodies of Mr. Chennel, shoe-maker, and his house-keeper. They were both found covered with blood, their skulls fractured, and the head of the poor man nearly severed from his body. A son of Mr. Chennel was apprehended, on suspicion; as also a labourer in the employ of Mr. C.

A melancholy accident lately happened at *Bloxwich*, in Staffordshire. — Thomas Richards, an old man employed to fill gravel in barrows at a gravel-pit at that place, and Rebecca Somerfield, Jabez Somerfield, Maria Wilkes, and Abraham Wilkes, four children, sent by their parents to procure sand, were filling a basket in the pit, when a large quantity of gravel, upwards of ten tons weight, fell upon them, and smothered them all!

The visits of the Prince Regent to *Brighthelm* are almost invariably distinguished by acts of charitable munificence. Phœbe Hassel, a poor woman, born in 1715, and consequently almost 103 years old, has lately had the good fortune to attract his notice, while following her usual occupation of retailing fruit and gingerbread on the steps of a lodging-house near the South end of the Steyne. Her venerable figure led to some inquiries on the part of his Royal Highness, who in consequence became acquainted with some curious particulars of her history. She was at Bunker's Hill, in America, served under Lord Heathfield at the siege of Gibraltar, received several wounds, and concealed her sex till she was stripped to be punished for some misdemeanor. She had been admitted into the workhouse, but her spirit was uneasy in such a situation. The alternative chosen was her present employment, with a small allowance from the parish. His Royal Highness commanded that half-a-guinea weekly shall be regularly paid to her from the royal purse as long as she lives, with instructions for more, should her condition require it.

Viscount Dudley and Ward has recently given 1000 guineas for enlarging *Dudley Church*; and has erected a Chapel at a great expence in the adjoining parish of *Sedgley*.

Capt. Maling, of the R. N. has built a very neat Chapel, which will contain about 500 persons, at *Haghton Ferry*, co. Durham.

The Duchess of Rutland has received the gold medal from the Society of Arts, for various experiments in raising oaks

at *Belvoir*. Her Grace's decided conclusion, on five general experiments, are, that the best method is to sow the acorns where they are to remain, and after hoeing the rows two years, to plant potatoes, one row only between each row of oaks for three years. The benefit of the oaks from planting potatoes is incalculable; for, from the said experiments, and from others made at the same time, and with the same seedling oaks, planted with a mixture of larch, spruce, beech, birch, and other forest trees, and also with oaks only — in all cases she has found that potatoes between the rows are so superior to all other methods, that the oaks will actually grow as much the first four years with them, as in six without them. "It appears," she observes, "that the great secret in raising plantations of oaks is, to get them to advance rapidly the first eight years from seed, or the first five years from planting, so as the heads of the trees are completely united, and become a smothering crop; after this is effected, the trees will appear to strive to outgrow each other, and will advance in height rapidly; they will be clean straight trees, to any given height; experiments have proved the fact, which may be verified by viewing *Belvoir*."

A full-length Portrait of the late Mr. Whitbread is now placed on the East side of the grand vestibule of the County-hall, *Bedford*. It is the production of Mr. Northcote's pencil, and cost 500*l*. The figure is commanding, and the attitude well chosen; in the dexter hand he holds a roll, on which is inscribed "The Bill of Rights;" this rests upon a folio volume, lettered "Magna Charta;" by the side of which is unfolded, on a table of richly-covered tapestry, "A Bill for bettering the condition of the Poor;" and on the same table stands the bust of Charles James Fox.

At a meeting held at *Newcastle* for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of remunerating Mr. George Stephenson, for the valuable service which he has rendered to mankind by the invention of his safety-lamp, a liberal subscription was opened for that purpose.

At the last *Lancashire* assizes, Mr. Hodgson, an attorney, brought his action against Mr. Scarlet, the barrister, for calling him, in the course of his pleadings, "a fraudulent and wicked attorney." The plaintiff, was then nonsuited on the ground that Counsel were not amenable for words spoken while pleading. In the Court of King's Bench lately, Mr. Raine, for the Plaintiff, moved for a new trial; Lord Ellenborough granted it, affirming that Counsel are responsible for calumnious words, if introduced without reference to the cause before them.

At the last meeting of the *Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh*, the degree of M.D. was conferred on 92 gentlemen, after the usual private and public examinations; of whom 37 were natives of Scotland, 18 of England, 32 of Ireland, and 5 of the West Indies.

A Roman Mosaic Pavement, of considerable extent, and in fine preservation, has been discovered in the garden of J. Matthie, esq. of *High Wycombe*, three feet below the surface. Langley, the Historian of the Hundred of Desborough, mentions a similar discovery as having been made in the grounds of the Earl of Shelburne, in the same vicinity, about 60 years since.

A quantity of antient coins, in good preservation, having the impressions of the heads of the Emperors Nero, Vespasian, and Trajan, was lately dug up on the estate of Sir H. St. Paul, bart. at *Wednesbury*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, Dec. 7. His Majesty has been uniformly composed through the last month, and has enjoyed good general health, though his Majesty's disorder continues unchanged."

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Louisa Perkins was tried at the Old Bailey for child-stealing.—Emma Potter, the only child of Mrs. Potter, widow, of Vere-street, Clare-market, was sent 4th Nov. to a baker's shop in the neighbourhood; the prisoner came up to her and took hold of her hand, promised her some biscuits, and said she would make her some doll's things, and took her up in her arms and carried her some way, then set her down to walk. Very fortunately, Mr. Gilson (cooper to Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s brewhouse), observing the little child resisting and struggling with the prisoner, went up and spoke to her: she then said she was aunt to the child: an officer was fetched, and the woman taken into custody and carried to Guildhall.—Emma, a very interesting little girl, five years and seven months old, was examined on the trial, and gave her evidence in a clear and satisfactory manner. She was lifted on the table before the Recorder, for the purpose of being more distinctly heard: she underwent examination by him, and cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel, with great composure. Verdict, *Guilty*. Sentence—*Seven years transportation*.—This is the eighth trial and conviction at the Old Bailey since the Act 54 (Geo. III. cap. 101, for the prevention of Child-stealing.

Friday, Dec. 12.

This being the Founder's or Oration day of Charter-house School, the usual ceremonies were observed. The company

repaired to the great Hall, which was fitted up for the purpose with a rostrum in the centre for the Orator of the day; and benches erected at either side for the accommodation of the poor Brothers, the Scholars, and the junior Governors and Stewards. Mr. Edward Churton delivered an appropriate and classic oration in Latin, which met with great approbation. At half-past four o'clock divine service was performed in Charter-house Chapel by the Rev. Thomas Gilbank Ackland, to a most numerous congregation, including several Dignitaries both of Church and State. The Sermon was very appropriate to the occasion.

Monday, Dec. 15.

The December Speeches at St. Paul's School were respectably attended; The original compositions were well delivered by Messrs. Walsh and Boileau, on the following subjects—" *Abdicet se Dictatorem J. Cæsar*."—" *Absit privatus ut altum dormiat J. Cæsar*." Various Selections from Classic Authors were afterwards recited by the senior Scholars.

Terence's comedy, entitled "The Adelphi," had been in preparation for performance by the King's Scholars, Westminster, previous to the Christmas holidays, but it was discontinued in consequence of the late lamentable event. According to the customs of the College, since its foundation, there is no play performed within the year in which a member of the Royal Family dies.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

The trial "The King v. W. Hone" came on before Mr. Justice Abbot and a Special Jury, in the Court of King's Bench. This was an information filed by his Majesty's Attorney-general against the defendant for printing and publishing a seditious and profane libel on those parts of our Church service called the Catechism, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Hone addressed the Jury in a speech which lasted five hours, in the course of which he brought forward many instances of men of character and talent having parodied the sacred or devotional writings, of which no notice had been taken by the legal authorities. The learned Judge in his address to the Jury expressed his conviction that the publication of the defendant was most profane and irreligious, and peculiarly calculated to do mischief to the young and ignorant, from the cheap rate at which it was sold. The Jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returned a Verdict of *Not Guilty*.

On the following day, Mr. Hone was brought up, on a second information against him by the Attorney General, before Lord Ellenborough. Six gentlemen only on the Special Jury Panel having appeared, a *tales* was prayed, and accordingly six Com-

Common Jurymen were put into the box. The information was filed against the Defendant for printing and publishing a certain impious and profane libel upon a part of the Church service in the Common Prayer-book, called, "The Litany, or General Supplication." There was a second count, charging the said publication to be a wicked and seditious libel, of and concerning the Prince Regent, and the Houses of Lords and Commons. Mr. Hone defended himself in a speech of seven hours, citing precedents as in the former trial. Lord Ellenborough, in his charge to the Jury, urged the importance of the case, and of their decision, to the cause of Religion, and to the vital interests of the Country, concluding with a declaration that, according to his conscience, and upon his oath of office, he believed the publication was a most impious and profane libel. The Jury, after deliberating an hour and three quarters, returned a Verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Next day, a third information against Hone was proceeded on, before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury. Mr. Hone having evinced symptoms of indisposition, the Attorney General addressed his Lordship, stating that though on his own part he had no wish to postpone the proceedings of the Court, a postponement might be desirable, as the defendant certainly appeared unable to make any great physical exertion, and as it must be necessary to have a full controul upon so serious an occasion: this offer of indulgence however the defendant declined, and the trial consequently proceeded. The information charged him with having published a certain impious work, the object of which was to ridicule and turn into contempt that part of the Divine Service called St. Athanasius's Creed. Mr. Hone's defence occupied seven hours and three quarters, and was similar in kind to that of the two preceding days. Lord Ellenborough shortly addressed the Jury, who in twenty minutes returned their Verdict *Not Guilty*.

Throughout these trials the court was very much crowded, and the proceedings were occasionally interrupted by the indecent conduct of the audience, which compelled the Judges to order the Sheriff to bring the offenders instantly before them: but the offence was too general for any one particularly to be selected. While the Jury, however, were consulting on the last trial, a gentleman charged with riotous conduct on the steps leading into the Court was brought up, and fined 20 pounds.

It is now determined that the Monument to be erected in commemoration of the achievements of the British Army and Navy shall be a Grand Triumphal Arch. The court-yard of St. James's palace is

the spot selected for the site. The Arch is to be of the most magnificent proportions, and the model to be taken from that of Constantine. To make room for it, the pile of ruins and remaining buildings, forming that part of the palace, are to be removed, and a spacious drive for carriages substituted. Arrangements are forming to fill up the useless piece of water in the Park, and a noble road will be made to the Parliament Houses, &c. in a direct line from the Arch. Before the 1st of February, the range of offices, including the Royal Library at the South-west end of the palace-court, will be pulled down, to make way for the new edifice for the Commander-in-Chief.

The Duke of Northumberland, it is said, has concluded a treaty with the Commissioners of the Crown Lands, for exchanging the site of Tynemouth Barracks, which are built on his Grace's property, for the ground adjoining the garden of Northumberland House, which extends to the bank of the Thames, where a noble terrace is to be formed. The present carriage-way leading into Northumberland-street, from Scotland-yard, is to be arched over.

The whole interior and exterior of the New Mint, together with the military way and adjoining edifices, have been lighted with gas. The apparatus, which is on a new plan, is erected within the walls of the Mint. The gas is prepared, not by distilling coal in retorts in the usual manner, but by means of a cylinder kept red hot, and revolving round its axis. The cylinder is upwards of ten feet in diameter, and produces, during its revolution in 24 hours, a sufficient quantity of gas to light 1600 lamps. The purification of the gas is effected by means of chlorine instead of quick-lime, and all the inlet and outlet mains and pipes are made to open and shut by mercurial valves. The quantity of gas daily made and consumed by the burners and lamps, is registered in the absence of the observer, on a dial-plate of a machine, the moving power of which is gas. There can be no doubt that the adoption of the new lights in this instance, as in all others where much light is wanted in a small space, must prove highly economical; and it is a pleasing reflection to see Government giving effect to a discovery which cannot fail to increase the wealth of the Nation, by adding to its internal resources, as long as coal continues to be dug in this Island from the bowels of the earth. The effect of the new lights, scattered upon so extensive a scale, over the beautiful machinery of the coining processes, is uncommonly striking; and the New Royal Mint now exhibits the most elegant establishment of the kind in the world.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 3. Husbands and Wives; a Farce, in two Acts, from the French.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 8. The Man in the Moon; a Farce.

Dec. 10. Lilliput; a Dramatic Romance, in two Acts.

Dec. 11. Outwitted at Last; an Opera, in three Acts, by Mr. Earle; the Musick by Mr. Lanza.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Edward Owen, Professor of Rhetoric to Gresham College.

Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mapperley Free Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Banks Jenkinson, D.D. Dean of Worcester, *vice* Onslow, deceased.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Herbert Oakley, Prebendary of Worcester, *vice* Jenkinson.—*Gaz.*

Rev. John Davison, Sutterton V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Hulton, deceased.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Thomas Fawcett, Norton Davis R. co. Northampton, *v.* Beauchlerk, dec.—*Gaz.*

Rev. Spencer Madan, a Canon Residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. John Fisher, Archdeacon of Berkshire.

Rev. Dr. Page, Quainton R. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Lough, Sittingbourn V. Kent.

Rev. Thomas Blackburn, Crofton R. co. York.

Rev. William Dixon, Broughton Perpetual Curacy, near Preston, Lancashire.

Rev. C. Mosson, B. A. Helpstone V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Charles Wood, Tendering R. Essex, *vice* Barnes, deceased.

Rev. John Chevallier, Aspal Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. James Norgate, Great Ashfield Lectureship, Suffolk.

Hon. and Rev. Augustus Turnour, Docking V. Norfolk.

Rev. Cecil Daniel Way, M. A. Ardwick Perpetual Curacy, Manchester.

Rev. A. J. Crespin, Ravensden V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Taylor, M. A. Diptford R. Devon.

Rev. P. Bingham, LL. B. Berwick St. John R. Wilts, *vice* Boys, resigned.

Rev. J. Dimock, Uppingham R. co. Rutland.

Rev. T. C. L. Young, Dodbrooke R. Devon.

Rev. J. Wallis, Bodmin V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. C. Wright, Walkerne R. Herts.

Rev. Benjamin Pope, one of the Minor Canons of Windsor, *vice* Roper, deceased.

Rev. Thomas Boys, D. D. Radcliffe R. Bucks, *vice* Bingham, resigned.

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

Rev. T. Skrimshire, Houghton juxta Harpley V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Williams, Rouselench R. Worc.

Rev. G. Day, B. A. one of the Minor Canons of Norwich Cathedral.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Dr. P. Hunt, Goldington V. with St. Peter Martin R. co. Bedford.

BIRTHS.

July 11. At Bombay, the wife of Michie Forbes, esq. of Crimond Castle, co. Aberdeen, a son and heir.—15. At Bombay, Hon. Mrs. Buchanan, a son.

Oct. 28. The wife of Thomas Harper, esq. of Pontardawe Cottage, Glamorganshire, a daughter.

Nov. 8. The lady of Sir Charles Wale, Shelford, Cambridge, a son.—11. At Exeter, the wife of Major Thorne, a son.—At Broughty Ferry, Dundee, the lady of Sir William Wiseman, bart. a dau.—13. In Great Ormond-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Charles Stonor, a son.—14. At Houghton, co. York, the wife of Hon. Charles Langdale, a dau.—15. The wife of Major-General Nead, a son.—17. At Chichester, the wife of Lieut.-col. Tidy, a dau.—At Bryn, co. Glamorgan, Hon. Mrs. Morris, a dau.—18. The wife of Lieut.-col. Balfour, a son.—19. The lady of Sir George Denys, bart. M.P. a son.—20. At Littleton, Middlesex, Lady Caroline Wood, a son.—23. The Countess of Abingdon, a son.—At Cumberland Place, Lady Elizabeth Halliday, a son.—At Dulwich, the lady of Sir Robert Graham, bart. a son.—In Albemarle-street, the lady of Sir W. Adams, a dau.—24. At Britwell house, Bucks, Hon. Mrs. Irby, a dau.—In Albemarle-street, the wife of John Murray, esq. a son.—28. In Berners-street, the wife of Henry Derbishire, esq. a son and heir.—At Ham-merton Hall, co. York, the wife of Vigors Hervey, esq. a son and heir.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir James Douglas, a son.—At Valenciennes, the lady of Lieut.-col. Sir A. Dickson, K. C. B. royal artillery, a son.

Dec. 1. At Painsorpe, Yorkshire, the wife of Daniel Maude, esq. a son and heir.—2. At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wardlaw, a son.—3. At Traro, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gosset, royal engineers, C. B. a dau.—4. The wife of Lieut.-col. Mansel, C. B. 53d reg. of two sons.—At Ipswich, the wife of Major Turner, 1st or King's dragoon guards, a son.—6. In Baker-street, the lady of Sir Robert Williams, bart. M.P. a son.—8. In Gloucester Place, the wife of Col. Hughes, M. P. a dau.—9. At Oxford, the wife of Rev. Richard Moore Boulbee, and only dau. of Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D. a dau.—At Maresfield Park, Sussex, the lady of Sir John Shelley, bart. M.P. a dau.—12. At Dublin, the Countess Talbot, a son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. At Tarbut house, John Buckle, esq. eldest son of L. Buckle, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, esq. of Newhall, and of Cromartie.

Capt. R. O. Tudor, royal Montgomeryshire militia, to Emma, youngest dau. of John Lloyd Jones, esq. Maesmawr.

3. Capt. Pakenham, R. N. to Caroline, third dau. of Admiral Sir Home Popham.

E. A. Sanford, esq. only son of W. A. Sanford, esq. of Nynehead Court, Somerset, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Sir William Langham, bart. of Cottesbrook, co. Northampton.

Lieut.-col. Martin Lindsay, 78th Highlanders. C B to Elsy, second dau. of James Hadden, esq. of Aberdeen.

5. At Genoa, Count Gurge de Very, to Emily, eldest dau. of Mrs. Charles Lock, and grand-daughter of William Ogilvie, esq. of Ardglass Castle, Ireland.

10. James Butler, esq. of Russell-square, to Maria, widow of the late Capt. C. Macdonald.

Rev. Horatio T. Newmau, of St. Finn-Bar's, Cork, to Charlotte Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Right Hon. Denis Daly, of Dunsandle, co. Galway.

14. At Culzean Castle, Visc. Kinnaird, son of the Earl of Newburgh, to Lady Margaret Kennedy, third daughter of the Earl of Cassillis.

17. Robert Parry Nisbet, esq. of the Bengal civil service, to Clara Amelia, only daughter of the late Major Thomas Harriott, of West Hall, co. Surrey.

18. At Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Ramsden, to Kezia, second surviving dau. of the late Thomas Buxton, esq. of Leicester.

20. Stewart Crawford, M. D. of Bath, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. P. A. A'Court, bart. of Heytesbury house, Wilts.

21. At Ballenstadt, Prince Frederick of Prussia, to the Princess Louisa, of Anhalt-Bernbourg.

25. Frederick Wynne Aubrey, esq. second son of the late G. W. Aubrey, esq. of Clehonger, co. Hereford, to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late J. Moore, esq. of Grimstone Hall, co. York.

27. George Stanley Repton, esq. of Dover-street, to Hon. Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Lord Eldon.

Capt. Edmund Palmer, R. N. to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Captain Jervis, R. N. and grand niece of Earl St. Vincent.

28. Dr. Thomas Mayo, of Queen Anne-street, to Lydia, youngest dau. of John Bill, esq. of Farley Hall, co. Stafford.

29. Hon. C. J. R. Monck, youngest son of the late Visc. Monck, to Miss B. Willington, youngest dau. of the late J. Willington, esq. of Kiloskane, co. Tipperary.

Richard Bligh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Vice-adm. Bligh, of Farningham house, Kent.

T. Nicoll, esq. of Jersey, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Maj.-gen. Caruthers, R. M.

Lately.—Lieut.-col. Forrester, 19th regt. to Eliza Fitzherbert, only daughter of the late Thomas James Cotton, esq. of Sloane-street.

James Tattersall, M. D. of Westbourne, Sussex, to Mrs. Taylor, widow of the late Colonel Taylor.

Dr. Roddam, to Mary, only dau. of the late W. Everitt, esq. of Walton, Suffolk.

Rev. H. R. Langrishe, eldest son of Sir R. Langrishe, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. H. Cottingham, esq.

William Vassall, esq. M. D. to Anne, only dau. of Samuel Oliver, esq. of Belgrave, lieut.-col. commandant of the Leicester local militia.

Edward Purvis, esq. youngest son of the late Charles Purvis, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk, to Lettice Elizabeth, dau. and sole heiress of the late Rev. John Mulso, of Twywell, co. Northampton.

Rev. D. Hoste, brother of Sir W. Hoste, bart. to Theophila, eldest daughter of Rev. R. Turner, of Yarmouth.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, Rev. George Montague, to Emily, fourth daughter of Rev. Chahcclor Yonge.

Sir William Long, of Kempton house, Bedford, to Miss Morgan, of Cheltenham.

Thomas Jones Howell, esq. of Prinknash Park, co. Gloucester, to Susanna M. Macleod, eldest dau. of the late Alexander Hume, esq. Harris, North Britain.

T. C. Speer, M. D. of Bath, to Catherine, eldest dau. of Thomas Templeman, esq. of Whip's Cross.

Dec. 2. At Dyserth, Flintshire, Rev. George Scott, of Penkerlig, near Aberystwith, to Susan, youngest dau. of Rev. S. Strong, late rector of Marchwiel, &c. and niece to J. Strong, of Chilcombe, Dorset, esq.

3. Eliza, eldest daughter of Alan Bellingham, esq. to John Stein, jun. esq. of Kennet Pans, co. Clackmannan.

4. John Edward Conant, esq. one of the magistrates of Worship-street office, son of Sir Nathaniel Conant, chief police magistrate, to Catherine, second daughter of Edward Brown, esq. of Stamford.

9. Uvedale Corbett, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, second son of Archdeacon Corbett, of Longnor-hall, Salop, to Mary Anne Jane, only daughter of the late Joseph Lyon, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Joseph Warner Henley, esq. of Waterperry house, co. Oxford, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of J. Fane, esq. M. P. and niece to the Earl of Macclesfield.

13. G. G. Vincent, esq. second son of the late Dean of Westminster, to Emily Elizabeth, third daughter of James Tappenden, esq.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE LATE EARL STANHOPE.

[Continued from LXXXVI. ii. 564, 625.]

In the year 1800 this noble Lord moved, in the House of Peers, for an Address, "representing the horrors of war; and that it was the duty of the House strongly to dissuade his Majesty from the continuance of the contest for the restoration of the antient line of Princes of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France; and to entreat that a negotiation might be immediately opened for peace with the French Republic;" a motion which was rejected by a vast majority. During his Lordship's subsequent secession from the House, we rarely find him engaged in any public political concerns. Twice he attended county meetings in Kent, and once in Buckinghamshire. In other respects he secluded himself from the political world, and was engaged either in mechanical pursuits, or projects for improving his estates.

By this time all his family had withdrawn from him, in order to take refuge with their uncle, Mr. Pitt; and Lord Stanhope was left by himself in a wide world, without children, and without domestic comfort. He had conceived that the late war with France was unjust in its origin, disastrous in its progress, and would, sooner or later, be either accompanied or followed by some grand national catastrophe. Notwithstanding his may be said to have been a military family, yet he detested War as a trade, and deprecated the idea of any of his sons engaging in a contest so odious to him. Two, however, inspired by youthful ardour, and doubtless also by principle, accepted of commissions in the Army. His son-in-law also obtained a place, and some of his children procured pensions, the idea of which was particularly disagreeable, as he panted after independence, both for himself and his relatives; and wished all the male branches, instead of becoming what he termed "a burthen to their country," to addict themselves to useful professions, in order to "earn their bread honestly," and combat the coming ills which he had long prognosticated.

It also unfortunately occurred that his eldest son, Lord Mahon, filed a bill against his father, relative to certain real or pretended waste committed on the entailed estates. On this occasion the Earl himself appeared in court, filled with indignation, and stoutly contended that he had conducted himself on that, and on all similar occasions, with the utmost care, prudence, and propriety.

It is not for us to decide who was to blame in respect to transactions of so delicate a nature; but certain it is, that about this period he made a will, and conveyed all his personal estate, as well

as such portions of his real property as had not been tied up, to ten trustees, for certain purposes therein specified.

Earl Stanhope was a constant, uniform, and strenuous supporter of the abolition of the Slave-trade; and no one was more eager for the annihilation of that horrible and degrading commerce.

The last public act of his life was worthy of himself. He wished for a simplification of the Statutes, and a reduction of those voluminous laws under certain and distinct titles; so that the subjects at large might be enabled to study and to learn the code under which they enjoyed their lives, liberties, and fortunes. On this occasion, even the Lawyers admitted the justice, propriety, and necessity, of this salutary measure.

But the days of this celebrated man were now numbered; for the ravages of disease were but too apparent, both in his person and his countenance. A collection of water had been for some time forming; and although flattered for a while with the delusive hope of a cure, he was at last obliged to succumb to the inevitable fate of mortals. This event took place at his seat, on the 17th of December, 1816; and on the succeeding Tuesday, being the 24th of the same month, his corpse was deposited in the tomb of his ancestors, without show, and without either pomp or splendour, all of which appeared despicable in his eyes. In consequence of his own particular request, no mourning coaches accompanied, nor did a hearse convey his body to the grave: he was borne thither in all the simplicity of antient times, and interred like one of the Philosophers of old.

Thus died Philip Earl Stanhope, whose grandfather was a victorious general, and whose father and himself aimed at a nobler character (that of a benefactor of the human species!) in the 64th year of his age, at his house, called Chevening Place, in the county of Kent. This mansion, finely situate in a rich, beautiful, and luxuriant vale, was uniformly the object of his attachment; and, indeed, it is in every respect charming, for it commands most exquisite views, both of wood and water; while the neighbouring hills, on account of their great height, convey an idea of mountain scenery. The plantations are extensive, the park is delightful, while the house is furnished with a noble library, and a superb philosophical apparatus within; without, it is stuccoed, so as to resemble stone.

That its late noble inhabitant was one of the most singular men of the age in which he lived, there can be no doubt. In person he was tall, tank, with a polished forehead, which, on account of baldness,

baldness, extended to the *occiput*. His countenance of late years was wan and pale, and shriveled, so as to render him much older in appearance than in reality; while his locks were straight, stiff, and formal, sacred alike from hair-powder and the curling-irons; so as exactly to resemble Sir Harry Vane's portrait during the civil wars. A scorn of dress and of fashion seems to be hereditary; and so plain and simple was his appearance, that, had it not been for a certain awkwardness in his gait and manner, in express defiance to the rules laid down by his celebrated kinsman, Philip Earl of Chesterfield, he might, like his own father, the second Earl, have been refused admission within the bar of the House of Lords, accompanied with the remark of "Good man, stand off; such as you must not come here." One anecdote on the score of philosophical oddity will suffice. Sitting one day in company with his Lordship, a friend perceived that his boots were rounded off in a particular manner, so as to be far more capacious than common. On inquiry it was found to be his opinion, "that, as iron joints work best in oil, so do those also composed of bone, muscle, and flesh!" His son, a fine young man, since dead, soon after confirmed this fact; and in respect to the reasoning, after due reflection, we are yet to learn why the rigidity and stiffness incident to age, and also to the unnatural constraint of a leathern shoe, may not in part be warded off by means of an oleaginous composition.

As an Orator, Lord Stanhope's person, manner, and action, were all against him; for he set the Graces at defiance! Yet, so replete with matter, so ingenious, and, in general, so original were his speeches, that he could not be listened to for any considerable time, without a certain degree of impression being made even on a reluctant audience. He was sometimes bold, although, perhaps, critically correct in his assertions; for he more than once declared, that he "had taught the Judges Law, and the Bishops Religion;" and, however singular this may seem, certain it is, that his general mode of reading, joined to the intenseness of his application, enabled him to attain considerable knowledge, both in Divinity and Jurisprudence.

There was a certain quaintness in his manner, which added poignancy to his remarks; and we have seen the gravity of more than one Chancellor discomposed by his sallies. On some occasions even the Right Reverend Bench seemed to forget its accustomed gravity.

As a Statesman, Lord Stanhope opposed both the American and the French wars; like his father and father-in-law, he condemned the project of taxing the

unrepresented Colonies; he loudly deprecated also the idea of interposing in the internal government of other States; and, above all, lamented the folly of subsidizing foreigners to fight their own battles.

As a Patriot, he always preached up economy; he was a sturdy advocate for the abolition of sinecures, and a constant, uniform, and zealous friend for a reform in Parliament.

To possess a competent idea of his merits, as a Philosopher and a man of science, it is only necessary to recollect his opinions and his pursuits. The "*Stanhope Press*," the "*improved Stereotype*," the "*Stanhope Monochord*," "the preservation of buildings from fire," "the return stroke in the Franklinian system," the facilities afforded to home navigation, by means of his "improvements in the locks of canals;" and the advantages hereafter to be reaped from both domestic and foreign navigation, by means of the new agent of "steam;" all connect this great man with the history, not of England or Europe alone, but with the imperishable annals of the Arts and Sciences.

A man dedicated to pursuits such as these, was necessarily inattentive to domestic concerns. At the capture of Syracuse, Archimedes, deaf to his own preservation, and wholly absorbed in science, fell under the sword of a barbarian soldier, while busily intent on solving a geometrical problem!—From "*The Annual Biography and Obituary*."

The Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON, Bart.

Died Nov. 2, 1817, aged 72, at the Castle Inn, Salt Hill, on his way from Bristol to West Tilbury, the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. M.A. Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of West Tilbury, in Essex. Of the character of this excellent man, little need be said among those who personally knew him. But beyond that circle it is necessary that a few particulars should be conveyed; that the benefit of eminent example may not be limited to the boundary of private friendship. Such of his professional labours as have been committed to the press, exhibit him as one who was ever desirous of contributing to the welfare of his fellow-creatures. But the brightest view of his character was to be obtained, by observing how he lived in the two parishes of which he was successively rector; Hinchworth in Hertfordshire, and West Tilbury, in Essex. In these retired situations, he filled up the measure of pastoral duties, with an exemplariness which must endear his memory to every inhabitant whose taste has not been vitiated by habits of profligacy. He was ever ready to render the temporal condition of his parishioners more

more comfortable. This, however, was not the whole of his worth. He never forgot the principal object of his vocation, the eternal happiness of his flock. For this, he took the utmost pains in the composition of his sermons; that they might forcibly inculcate Christian principles, expose Vice, cherish Hope, and be intelligible to every member of that humble peasantry committed to his care; for to persons of this condition in life, it was his lot to minister in sacred things, except in the short intervals of his residence at Bristol; where to the last he was honoured with a crowded auditory, whenever he ascended the Cathedral pulpit. But it was not to preaching that his pastoral labours were confined. He was observant of the duty of catechising youth. He paid out of his own pocket for the education of poor children. He visited the sick as an instructor. He endeavoured to restrain the profligate; and not only countenanced the sober and industrious, but endeavoured to help them forward in their worldly concerns, as well as to further their religious improvement. With all this, there was no sectarian mixture. Of the necessity of making his parishioners rightly understand the present state of human nature, and the remedies which Infinite Wisdom and Mercy has provided for the evils to which it is exposed, he showed himself fully aware. But this end he pursued in such a manner, as never presented him to the world under any other aspect than that of a Clergyman of the Church of England. As a husband, a master of a family, a friend, he was not only respected, but beloved, by those who had the greatest interest in his possessing the virtues which adorn these relations. Nor was it on these only that the benevolence of his nature flowed. His charities to the poor of his neighbourhood were much beyond what his means of relieving their wants would encourage us to expect. In addition to these, he generally had some case of foreign distress in hand; in the management of which he was often laboriously employed, by writing a number of letters, and by applying in other forms to the humane, in behalf of his client. To which expense of time must be added, what it cost him to set the example of that charity he solicited: an expense from which he never excused himself. In this brief account, the partiality of friendship has not produced a single exaggeration. It is a simple relation of facts, to which many can bear witness; and to the soothing recollection of which, amplified by numerous instances which have passed under their own observation, they often resort, now that the intercourse they had with one in whom so many endearing qualities resided is at an end.

REV. THOMAS COBB.

Nov. 26. Died, at an hotel in Albe-marle-street, whither he had come for medical advice, the Rev. Thomas Cobb, prebendary of Chichester in Sussex, rector of Ightham, and vicar of Sittingbourne, in Kent.

Having passed with credit through the King's School at Canterbury, he took the usual academical degrees at Oriel college, Oxford; married early the niece and heiress of the late Samuel Wyatt, esq.; was shortly after presented by the late Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Sittingbourne; and in the year 1801 became rector of Ightham, where, with an activity of mind and body seldom equalled, he passed a useful, but, alas! short life, in the unostentatious discharge of the numerous duties which attend the minister of a populous parish, and a justice of the peace. As a parish priest, he was distinguished for a most ready and unremitting attendance on the sick; and, having happily the means, he was also blessed with the disposition to administer largely to the wants of those around him; uniting in the exercise of his charities a sound judgment with a warm heart. Nature had bestowed on him a powerful, but pleasantly-toned voice; and his manner, at the same time that it commanded the attention of his hearers, gained strongly on their affections.

A conscientious and pious son of the Church of England, as well as a watchful observer of passing events, he was used from the pulpit, not only to excite the affections, but to inform the understandings of his parishioners, upon those points of Religion which the circumstances of the times rendered most liable to attack. Nor were the energies of his mind directed to professional duties alone—as a justice of the peace, the same firmness, activity, and charity, constantly marked his conduct. An excellent understanding, a retentive memory, great eagerness for, and a happy facility in, the acquirement of knowledge, combined to render him, for above 20 years, a highly valuable member of the Bench. Regardless alike of popular applause or popular odium, he was ever ready to protect the injured, and to repress the froward; and perhaps few magistrates have acted in their vocation more consistently with that excellent admonition so frequently read, and so little attended to, the King's Proclamation against Vice and Immorality.

There was in him a happy union of firmness of mind with tenderness of heart, that made him ever ready to expose himself in the service of others: a remarkable instance of which occurred on the breaking out of a typhus fever in one of the prisons of which he was a visiting justice; when immediately,

ately, and at considerable hazard, he closely examined every part where the infection was supposed to lurk, and, by decisive measures, and judicious arrangement, was the means, under the blessing of God, of preventing that dreadful disorder from spreading in a very crowded prison, in the midst of the town of Maidstone; at the same time that his personal conduct quieted the alarm that had spread itself among the attendants, and which might have led almost to a desertion of the sick.

The situation, however, in which he shone with peculiar lustre, was in the discharge of the duties of hospitality, and in the bosom of his family. Great tenderness of heart, unparalleled evenness of mind, unceasing cheerfulness, animated wit, and a most engaging playfulness of manner, combined to make him inexpressibly dear, as a son, brother, husband, parent, and friend: harmony and affection were the companions of his fire-side, where he exercised authority without its being felt; and the happy influence of his noble temper and well-regulated feelings diffused itself through the family circle.

In his friendships he was warm and faithful: slow and cautious in fixing his good opinion; yet once bestowed, his devotion to his friend was free and unbounded; and fortunate were those whom his discrimination selected for confidential intimacy. In private, as in public, he was equally an ornament of the sphere in which he moved; and in each, his death has left a void not easy to be supplied.

An internal disorder, that baffled the skill of medical science, tried his patience for many weeks, but did not overcome it; and, at the age of 44, this excellent and valuable man resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, trusting to his Redeemer's sacrifice for acceptance at the Throne of Mercy. His grave has been bedewed with the tears of affectionate and unfeigned grief, but not of sorrow "as of men without hope;" for, as the mortal scope never closed over a human being with deeper sensations of regret, so never was the consolatory confidence stronger, that its termination has led to a glorious immortality.

GENERAL KOSCIUSKO.

Oct. 16. Died, at Soleure, in Switzerland, the brave and virtuous Kosciusko. A singular felicity of reputation has ever attended this admirable Citizen and Warrior. In the cause of genuine liberty he fought against injustice, and shamed both the tyrants and jacobins of the age. In his days of power, at the head of armies that adored his name, no false glory dazzled him, nor corrupt ambition could betray him. He nobly resisted the Fo-

rein Potentates who laid waste his country; not because they were Kings and Emperors, but because they were invaders and oppressors. He combated with no rebellious sword, for no ambiguous object. He was no tawdry philosopher, nor yelling democrat, nor desperate adventurer, nor savage conqueror: in the rare and pure spirit of freedom and loyalty, he bled for the King and Constitution of his native country. When Poland lost her independence, Kosciusko lost his home: as she sunk, he rose—but not upon her ruins. The Court of Russia would have allured this illustrious defender of the people whom she had subjugated, by temptations irresistible to vulgar minds. Buonaparte would have made him the flattered instrument of a spurious and hollow liberality to his countrymen; but Kosciusko saw that their lot was irretrievable; and his own he refused to change. As a Soldier and a Patriot, in public life and in retirement, his principles were untainted, and his name unsullied: the Monarchs whom he opposed, respected him; the factions who failed to seduce, forebore to slander him; and he would have been the Washington, had he not been the Wallace, of Poland.

The following tribute to his memory first appeared in the *Moniteur*:

The memory of those who have defended the laws and independence of their country, without dishonouring so just a cause by any base action or political crime, deserves to be accompanied with a public homage, at the moment when the tomb receives their mortal remains. To name Kosciusko, is to name a man who has been honoured by the very Sovereigns against whom he fought in defence of the legitimate government of his country.

General Thaddeus Kosciusko was descended from a respectable Polish family. After he had laid the ground-work of his education at the military school of Warsaw, he was sent abroad at the expense of that institution. He then visited France for the first time. Rich in knowledge collected during his travels, he returned home to serve his country by his talents; but the vehemence of his passions at first carried him far away from that career in which he was destined at a subsequent period to acquire so much honour. An adventure, resulting from a love-affair with the daughter of the Marshal of Lithuania, obliged young Kosciusko to quit Poland. He went to the United States of America, and served with distinction as Aid-de-camp to Gen. Washington.

He returned to Europe; and the Diet of Poland, which had occasion for so brave a defender of the national independence, appointed him Major-general. Kosciusko did

did not disappoint the hopes of his fellow-citizens. In the war of 1792 he defended, with 2000 men, a post which he had fortified in 24 hours, and which was attacked by a corps of 16,000 Russians. After an engagement of six hours, near Dubienka, he retreated almost unhurt. But it was out of his power to change the fate of his country. Peace was signed; Poland was reduced to a mere stripe of territory; Kosciusko bade it farewell, and settled at Leipzig.

Poland, however, in spite of her weakness, prepared for a new struggle with her neighbours. Kosciusko was invited to take up arms again for his countrymen; and he readily yielded to their entreaties. Proud of his assistance, some of the most violent Republicans, consulting only their enthusiasm, rose in 1794, before they had provided the necessary means for keeping the field. Kosciusko published an energetic manifesto, put himself at the head of the insurgents, made himself master of Cracow, and made an appeal to the Poles to re-establish the Constitution of 1791. Twenty thousand men assembled under his standard. Warsaw and Wilna declared in favour of the Republic. He defeated 12,000 Russians at Racławice, with a corps of 4000. His success enabled him to collect an army of 50,000 men, among whom, however, there were no more than 20,000 regular troops, the remainder consisting of peasants armed with scythes. With this ill-regulated and ill-disciplined army, he made head against 100,000 of the enemy, during a campaign of considerable length. The Prussians laid siege to Warsaw, which was protected only by entrenchments thrown up in haste. Kosciusko found means to defend this position till the diversion made by Dombrowski and Madałinski obliged the Prussian army to fall back. No sooner was he delivered from the Prussians than the Polish General found a strong Russian army advancing against him. The experience which he had gained under Washington was then of the greatest service to him. Like his former General, he was obliged to provide for every thing; to superintend the administration of the Republic, the supplying of provisions, the raising of recruits, the payment of contributions; and, like Washington, he was seconded in this multiplicity of business by the confidence and patriotism of his fellow-citizens; that is to say, of the great mass of the Poles; for amidst the general enthusiasm, there were many examples of baseness and treachery; and Kosciusko, perhaps, deserved the reproach of not having sufficiently exerted himself to direct the energies of all, even in spite of themselves, towards the public welfare.—

The partizans of anarchy gained a fatal ascendancy in the Polish councils. King Stanislaus was unable to retain a crown which had long tottered on his head, and was no more than a prisoner enjoying a shadow of respect. Kosciusko, invested with an equivocal authority, could neither repress the anarchy, nor dispense with the support of the anarchists. A very bad Government was in consequence established; and Kosciusko, like Cincinnatus, whom he resembled, relinquished his dictatorial authority. He nevertheless continued to serve his country with his sword. Being attacked by the Russian General Fersen, near Maesiewicz, he thrice repulsed him; but at the fourth assault the Polish lines were broken and thrown into confusion. Kosciusko, covered with wounds, fell from his horse, exclaiming, "*Finis Polonia!*" and was made prisoner by the conquerors. This was, in fact, the end of the Polish Republic: Suwarow took Warsaw, and an Austrian army penetrated to Lublin.

The brave Kosciusko being carried to Russia, received distinguished marks of esteem from the Emperor Paul, who restored him to liberty, as well as his companions in arms, and gave him 1500 serfs, a present which afforded little gratification to the champion of Poland. He determined to quit Europe, sent back to the Emperor the sum of 12,000 rubles which he had transmitted to him, and set out, with his friend Niemceviz the Poet, for London, where he embarked a second time for America. He there spent a few years with his old comrades, returned in 1798 to Europe, and settled in France.

Buonaparte wished to avail himself of the name of Kosciusko to excite the Poles to insurrection; but the General had too much experience not to perceive for what purpose recourse was had to him. He continued to reside at a country seat which he had purchased near Fontainebleau. On the breaking out of the war in 1806, fresh offers were made to him. Kosciusko refused the invitation: his answer was falsified, and published without his knowledge. The deception he could not publicly expose till 1814; but the truth was known to all Europe, and the Government of Buonaparte treated Kosciusko as a suspicious character. When the Russians penetrated in 1814 into Champagne, they learned with astonishment that their former antagonist was living peaceably in that neighbourhood. Their Generals shewed him the greatest respect; and we are even told that the Emperor Alexander had a long interview with him. Nothing, however, could induce him to end his days in his native country; and he retired to pass the remainder of his life in Switzerland.

CHARLES MESSIER.

This celebrated Astronomer, a member of most of the great academies in Europe, a member of the French Institute, and of the Board of Longitude, died in Paris in April last, at the age of 87 years. He was born at Badonvilliers in Lorraine, and having early devoted himself to the study of astronomy, became the pupil and confidant of the celebrated Delisle. When the return of Halley's famous comet was expected, all the astronomers of Paris looked up for its first discovery, to Delisle, who had read to them a memoir on the most proper means for facilitating that important observation. Delisle committed the business to his pupil, who soon verified the correctness of the prediction. This good fortune, the result of long and tedious toil, might have obtained great credit for a young man, and have in time opened for him the doors of the Academy. From a weakness, however, unworthy of a man of science, Messier's master wished to reserve for himself the honour of having confirmed the return and perfected the theory of the comet. He accordingly commanded secrecy, and refused to show the observations of his disciple, till the astronomers, having received information from another quarter, were able to dispense with that assistance, which two months before they would have gratefully accepted. Some portion of the censure incurred by the master fell upon the too-compliant pupil, whose observations, which for want of an object of comparison could not possess the same accuracy, or inspire the same confidence, were long rejected. M. Messier was not discouraged; he became only the more assiduous in watching the movements of the heavenly bodies. Almost all the comets that appeared during the succeeding years were discovered by him alone, and each of these discoveries procured him admission into some foreign academy. Two astronomical vacancies having taken place in the French Academy, Messier and Cassini were admitted on the same day in 1770, as Lalande and Legendre were in 1753.

Accustomed to pass whole nights in observing eclipses of every kind, in seeking comets, and describing nebulae; employing all his days in following the spots on the sun, or making charts of his numerous observations, Messier could never be induced to quit this rather narrow circle, alleging that the field of science was sufficiently extensive for the astronomers to share its different parts, which would thus be but the better cultivated. Moderate in his desires and in his ambition, and connected by the closest friendship with President Saron, who entrusted him with his most valuable instruments, Messier had no occasion for wealth. The Revolution deprived him of all his resources at once;

the first retrenchments took from him the moderate salary attached to his place of astronomer to the navy; his friend Saron, the last chief president of the parliament of Paris, fell beneath the revolutionary axe; and Messier, in order to be able to prosecute his labours, was necessitated to go every morning to one of his colleagues to replenish the lamp that had served him in his nocturnal observations. The storm was fortunately but transient. Ashamed of the excesses into which it had been led, the Convention shewed more liberality to the sciences. Messier found in the Institute, and at the Board of Longitude, a comfort and independence to which he had been a stranger, and which he enjoyed undisturbed till the end of his life. After sixty years devoted to his profession, he became blind like Eratosthenes, Galileo, and D. Cassini.

One of his colleagues, the celebrated Lalande, has formed a constellation in honour of him—the only one that yet bears the name of an astronomer. But independently of this homage paid by friendship, the name of Messier will last as long as the science, as long as the catalogue of the comets in which his name has been so frequently and so honourably inscribed. The world is indebted to him for the discovery of nineteen comets, from 1758 to 1800. Few astronomers more profoundly studied or were better acquainted with the heavens than Messier; his name and his labours are conspicuous in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences since 1752*, the *Connaissance des Temps*, the *Ephemerides of Vienna*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin*, and other collections. He edited, in association with the learned Pingré, the *Voyage of the Marquis de Courtenvaux*, Paris, 1768, &c.—His remains were interred, on the 15th of April, in the burial-ground of Pere Lachaise.

DEATHS.

1817. **A**T Batavia, Mr. John Shield—Feb. 11. ing, second officer of the *Princess Charlotte East Indiaman*, of Whitehaven.

March 21. In camp, at Jeegaum Tokaley Berar, Madras, in the prime of life, Capt. Argus M'Lachlan, 2d batt. 1st (or Royal Scots) foot.

April 13. At Masullipatam, aged 68, Lieut.-gen. Croker, Madras Establishment, whose military services, for upwards of 45 years, are well known and justly appreciated by the Army of the Coast. The celebrated Sir Eyre Coote well knew his worth as a valiant Soldier, and was ever desirous of entrusting to him enterprises, that required not only courage of no ordinary stamp, but prudence the most sage. He commanded a battalion

lion when he had only attained the rank of a lieutenant, with the utmost credit to himself and benefit to his country, in times of peculiar difficulty and danger, when the armies of Hyder and Tippoo threatened destruction to our territorial possessions in the East. He commanded the 21st battalion Native Infantry, on the plains of Shulinger, when attacked by a very large column of Hyder's chosen cavalry; and on this occasion defeated the enemy with great slaughter, and took a standard, which has been carried as a trophy by that battalion ever since. His military exploits have been so very numerous, and so often praised by his superiors, that a volume would be requisite, instead of a hasty sketch, to enumerate them; suffice it to say, that in Gen. Croker the Honourable Company has lost one of the brightest ornaments of their service, whose military career has been ever marked with the most daring courage, persevering fortitude, and prudent zeal.

April 14. At Elliehpoor, Capt. Charles Gabagan, of the Madras Artillery.

April 20. At Cawnpore, in the East Indies, in his 65th year, Major-gen. Sir John Horsford, K. C. B. commanding first division Field Army, and Colonel of the 3d battalion of Artillery. The State has in him lost a most able and upright servant, the Army one of its most distinguished officers, and the Honourable Order of the Bath a member worthy of its distinction. He served nearly thirty-nine years with his regiment as an officer, and was much employed on field-service during the eight years he commanded the Bengal Artillery. His attention to its interests was chiefly exemplified in improving the situation of the soldier, European and Native, in all the several branches of that extensive and widely-dispersed corps. After a service of 45 years in various parts of India, spent in constant and unwearied devotion to his duty, never even in sickness having enjoyed the indulgence of one day's furlough, or leave of absence from his professional labours, this eminent officer, whose sound constitution, hardened by temperance, had long contended with an extraordinary complication of disease, ended a long life of useful services shortly after his return from field-service at Hat-tras. A man of stern principle, sound judgment, extensive knowledge, and independent spirit, his memory will be respected by all who knew him, and his loss long regretted by those who were his selected friends.

April 21. At Calcutta, Lieut.-col. J. F. Desbanes, C. B. 87th foot, eldest son of Col. J. F. W. Desbanes.

April 25. Near Madras, aged 26, Lieut. Thomas Kingdon, of Exeter.

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

May 5. At Benares, in the East Indies, Claude Russell, Esq. of the East India Company's service, son of C. Russell, esq. of Warfield, Berks.

May 7. At Masulipatam, East Indies, Matilda, wife of Augustus J. W. Long, esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Zilla of Rajahmundry, Mdras, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Farewell, of Houlbrooke-house, Somerset.

May 28. At Ceylon, John Cassidy, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's 1st Ceylon reg.

June 5. In a skirmish with the Pindarees, in his 26th year, Lieut. W. Birch, 1st batt. 14th Madras Native Infantry. Also, *June 20.* at Madras, in his 23d year, Lieut. H. Birch, 9th Native Infantry, brother of the above.

June 25. In Bengal, Capt. H. Christopher, late commander of the East India Company's ship *Sir William Pitteney*.

July 7. At Montserrat, in his 80th year, Dr. Alexander Hood, Speaker of the Assembly, and 44 years a member of that House.

July 29. At the Cape of Good Hope, Lady Brereton, wife of Sir Jahleel Brereton, bart. Commissioner of the Navy at that place.

Aug. 9. At the Rectory House, St. John's, Jamaica, aged 38, Rev. William Jepson Haswell, M. A. Chaplain to his Majesty's ship *Pique*, the flag-ship on that station, and late of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Aug. 14. At St. George's, Bermudas, aged 21, Rev. Edward Bowden, son of J. S. Bowden, esq. of Hull.

Aug. 28. On board the *Hopewell*, on his return to England, in his 35th year, Joseph Leacock, esq. of Barbadoes, leaving a wife and six infant children.

Sept. 13. At Trinidad, of fever, the wife of Capt. Gordon, of the 2d or Queen's royal regiment, deputy-assistant quartermaster-general of that Island.

Sept. 17. At Grenada, aged 26, T. Powell, esq. deputy-assistant commissary-general to his Majesty's forces.

Sept. 18. At Barbadoes, aged 22, Edward Pitman, esq. deputy-assistant commissary-general to the forces there.

Sept. 30. At Jamaica, P. Lynch, esq. At the Cape of Good Hope, on his way home, Mr. H. Witherby, surgeon, second son of Mr. Witherby, of Enfield Wash.

Oct. 1. At Totteridge, aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Manners, relict of the late Robert Manners, esq.

At T. Pickford's, esq. Ashley Hall, Cheshire, the relict of the late Edward Hawkins, esq. of Court Herbert, co. Glamorgan.

In Italy, where she went for the recovery of her health, Eliza, daughter of John Webbe Weston, esq. Sutton place, Surrey.

At

At Lisbon, aged 60, Joseph Antonio de Meneres e Sousa, Principal of the Patriarchal Church, and one of the Governors of the Kingdom. The next day his funeral solemnity was celebrated in the parish church of Our Lady of the Angels, where his body was deposited in the vault of his family.

Oct. 2. At Greenwich, in her 65th year, Sarah, wife of Thomas Moses, esq.

Off the Isle of Wight, Henry Davidson Milligan, esq. third son of the late R. Milligan, esq. of Rosslyn-house, Hampstead.

In his 85th year, Alexander Munro, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. His father was the celebrated Professor who founded the anatomical class in the University of Edinburgh, and distinguished himself by his accurate work on osteology. The subject of the present notice was born in the capital of Scotland; and in 1781 published in one handsome quarto volume, the *Works of his father*; besides which he favoured the world with "Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System," 1783, fol. "The Structure and Physiology of Fishes," 1785, fol. "A Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body," 1788, 4to. "Experiments on the Nervous System with Opium and Metalline substances," 1793, 4to. "Three Treatises on the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear," 1797, 4to. "Observations on Crural Hernia, with a general account of the other varieties of that complaint," 1803, 8vo. "The morbid Anatomy of the Gullet, the Stomach, and the Intestines," 1812, 8vo. "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body," 1813, 4 vols. 8vo. "Observations on the Thoracic Duct," 1814, 4to.

At Crieff, John Murray, esq. Laird of Ardbinnie, co. Perth, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace in the said county, lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and marine surveyor to the Board of Admiralty. During a long and valuable service, this excellent officer made some important discoveries on the coast of New Holland, and surveyed and drew plans of the principal harbours of the kingdom.

Oct. 3. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 18, Elizabeth-Maria, eldest daughter of Matthew Harrison, esq.

Aged 56, Isaac Aldebert, esq.

At Maryland-point, near Stratford, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Kilner.

Oct. 4. Mrs. Anne Fry, of the Society of Friends; a tender parent, a sincere friend, a good Christian, and a kind benefactress to the poor.

Aged 76, the wife of A. G. Bourdillon, esq. At Brighton, Thomas Walker, esq. late of London, banker.

At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. of Sidmorton-house, co. Southampton. She was daughter of Charles Newman, esq. late of Calcutta; was married in 1796, and had issue two daughters.

At Trigenvir, Cornwall, aged 39, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Wilson, purser R. N. and first cousin of Sir Arthur Chichester, bart.

At Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, the seat of John Wharton, esq. M. P. suddenly, Mr. Bland, of Surrey-street.

At St. Helena, in his 36th year, Richard Huddart Leech, esq.

At Dundee, James Steele, esq. late from India, surgeon of his Majesty's 52d foot.

Oct. 5. At Walsall, co. Stafford, Rev. Thomas Groves, pastor of the Independent Congregation in that town, and the last survivor of the six young men expelled from Oxford for their irregular preaching and expounding.

At Clifton, George Barnard, esq. only son of F. A. Barnard, esq. of St. James's Palace.

At Sidmouth, Thomas Hopkins, esq. barrister at law, of the Inner Temple.

At Dublin, aged 80, Mrs. Roe, relict of Thomas Roe, esq. formerly of the county of Tipperary, a benevolent and kind-hearted lady.

Oct. 6. At Cheltenham, George Fyfe, esq. of Camberwell.

At Bristol, at an advanced age, James Tobin, esq.

Oct. 7. At Thame, co. Oxford, Mr. Robert Hedges.

Elizabeth, second daughter of John Garrett, esq. of Ellington, Isle of Thanet.

At Berkeley, Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Dyer, esq. of Wotton-under-Edge. Cecilia, wife of Charles Philipps, esq. of St. Bride's Hill, co. Pembroke.

At Edinburgh, where he was prosecuting his studies for the medical profession, aged 22, Charles, second son of Mr. John Blomfield, of Billingford Hall, Norfolk.

Oct. 8. At Epping Forest, Walthamstow, the wife of William Sherwood, esq.

At Grenada, aged 31, Samuel Harrison, esq. Deputy-assistant Commissary-general to his Majesty's Forces.

Oct. 9. George Rose, esq. of Crookham, Berks.

In his 11th year, George, sixth son of Mr. Samuel Philbrick, of Great Baddow, Essex. The cause of his premature death originated, at school, from the dangerous practice of little boys endeavouring to carry on their backs those larger than themselves; in so doing, this youth received an injury in the hip, which brought on a wound that proved mortal after many months' suffering, notwithstanding the best medical assistance.

Oct. 10. Charles-Silver Oliver, esq. of Castle Oliver, formerly M. P. for the county

county of Limerick, second son of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Oliver, in the same county.

At Cookstown, Ireland, of a typhus fever, Mrs. Glasgow, relict of Rev. John G. late of Colerain.

Oct. 11. At Southwood, Highgate, aged 65, Abraham Langford, esq.

In his 69th year, Basil Eyston, esq. of Hendred, Berks.

At Barton-on-the-beath, Warwickshire, aged 61, Mrs. Bird, relict of Henry Mertins Bird, esq.

Oct. 12. Aged 55, Mrs. Eleanor Bellice, widow of Mr. B. Bellice, R. N. surgeon.

At Datchet, Bucks, Elizabeth, widow of the late Thomas Hotchkin, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Cotham Vale, Mrs. Susanna Williams, eldest daughter of the late Rowland Williams, esq. of Bristol.

Oct. 13. At Peckham Rye, S. Haydardahl, esq.

At Kensington, aged 76, Mrs. Macarthew, wife of John Macarthew, esq.

Rev. C. W. Stanes, formerly rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex.

Aged 104, Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick, of Deer Park, Queen's county; father of the Rev. John Fitzpatrick, parish priest of the united parishes of Slieveroe and Glenmore, co. Kilkenny.

Oct. 14. At Paddington, in her 29th year, Hannah-Sophia, wife of Thomas Cahusac, esq. and second surviving daughter of Rev. Basil Woodd.

At Burley, near Leeds, Caroline, wife of Rev. George Wray, third daughter of W. Wainman, esq. of Carrhead, co. York.

Oct. 15. At St. Alban's tavern, St. James's-street, in his 60th year, Mr. T. Inchley, of Great Easton, co. Leicester.

In the New Road, Robert Powney, esq.

In his 62d year, Mr. Charles Bagg, many years a respectable schoolmaster of Norwich.

At the Cottage, Staplehurst, Kent, Jonathan Gillett, esq.

At Bristol, aged 68, Richard Colston, esq. of his Majesty's Customs. No man ever quitted life with a superior reputation for unsullied integrity, benevolence, and generosity. In the situation which Mr. Colston held in the Customs, his correctness, assiduity, and urbanity, obtained him the regard and respect of every officer both above and below him; many also are the public charities and institutions in Bristol which can bear testimony to the liberality, kindness, and humanity, with which he dispensed, not only his own bounties, but those also which were committed to his peculiar care; nor will an extensive circle of acquaintance soon forget his hospitalities and warmth of attachment, which bound them to him in the strongest ties of friendship and esteem.

Such were the most prominent of his private virtues. In the discharge of the various public duties which devolved upon him, he always displayed a conduct the most disinterested and sincere, and in his political character the most loyal and steady attachment to the principles of the British Constitution in Church and State.

Edward Rushworth, esq. of Faringford Hill, Isle of Wight, and Mayor of Yarmouth, formerly M. P. for the boroughs of Newport and Yarmouth. He was seized with apoplexy two days before, whilst sitting on a bench talking to a friend on the Quay at Yarmouth. A medical gentleman on the spot immediately bled him, and caused him to be removed to the George Inn, where he died.

In his 18th year, Priscilla, ninth daughter of Rev. J. Charnock, curate of Hoptonstall, near Halifax.

Oct. 16. In Took's Court, aged 47, Mr. Thomas Ramsay, short-hand writer.

At Bedford Lodge, Middlesex, Ursula Sarah, wife of George Engleheart, esq.

At Southborough, Kent, aged 82, Thomas Newnham, esq.

At Rochester, aged 49, Mrs. Downton, last surviving daughter of the late Mrs. Baker; many years proprietor of the Kent theatres. Her talents were for many years justly admired by the public and a numerous circle of friends. She survived her elder sister (the late Miss Baker) only four days.

At Catherine Hill, near Guildford, John Wight, esq.

At Hillingdon, in his 92d year, Lacey Primatt, esq.

At Brislington, Mrs. Cole, wife of Thomas Cole, esq. Postmaster of Bristol.

At Exeter, Frances, widow of Lieutenant. Gladwin.

At Edinburgh, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Harvey, gunpowder-maker, of Battle. Her death was occasioned by reading in bed, the candle having set fire to the clothes while she had fallen asleep.

Oct. 17. Aged 36, Mr. Mihill Slaughter, of St. Martin's-lane.

Suddenly, Rev. Mr. Bates, Curate of Wembury, near Plympton.

At Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Broad, for nearly 40 years steward in the Marquis's family. Being out in the park on the day preceding with a party of ladies and gentlemen, he found a dead adder, which he took up in his hand, and opened its mouth to shew where the poison of the creature lay; in doing this, however, the subtle matter communicated to a cut in one of his fingers. On the next morning Mr. Broad was found dead in his bed, with every indication of his having died from the effects of the poison, the arm being much inflamed.

At Belfast, Serjeant Alexander Cameron, Pipe-Major of the 92d or Cameronian Highlanders. He served in the Peninsula during the whole of the late war, and by his zeal attracted the notice of several Officers of high rank. Lieut.-gen. Sir William Erskine, in a letter to a friend, after the affair of Rio del Molinas, says, "The first intimation the enemy had of our approach, was the piper of the 92d playing 'Hey, Johnny Cope, aie ye waukin' yet.'" To this favourite air from Cameron's pipe, the streets of Brussels re-echoed on the night of the 15th of June, when the regiment assembled to march out to the field of Waterloo. Once, and once only, was this brave soldier missed in his accustomed place in the front of the battle; and the occasion strongly marks the powerful influence which the love of fame had upon his mind. In a London Newspaper a very flattering eulogium had appeared on the conduct of a piper of another regiment. Our gallant musician, conscious that no one could surpass him in zeal or intrepidity, felt hurt that he should not also have gained this flattering distinction; and declared that, if his name did not appear in the Newspapers, he would no more play in the battle-field! Accordingly, in the next affair with the enemy, Cameron's pipe was mute! Some insinuations against the piper reached his ear. The bare idea of his motives being misunderstood was torture to poor Cameron, and overcame at once the sullen resolution he had formed of remaining silent in the rear. He rushed forward, and not content with gaining his place at the head of the regiment, advanced with a party of skirmishers, and placing himself on a height in full view of the enemy, continued to animate the party by playing favourite national airs. For the last two years his health sensibly declined. He was afflicted with an asthma, which the blowing of the bagpipe tended to aggravate. Notwithstanding, he could not be induced to resign his favourite employment, but continued to play, till very lately, "The Gathering" for the daily assembling of the regiment. His remains were attended to the grave by several Officers, all the Non-commissioned Officers, and the grenadier company, to which the deceased belonged.

Oct. 18. At Paris, M. Mehul, the celebrated composer, of a melody with which he had been long afflicted.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, Katharine Mary, wife of Capt. Fellowes, R. N. C. B.

Oct. 19. At Bath, Andrew Wright, esq. of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

At Bath, aged 64, Joseph Cuff, esq. formerly a Merchant in the Russia trade.

Mrs. Boulton, wife of W. Boulton, esq. of Sutton Bonington, Nottinghamshire. She had been engaged the hour

preceding her decease in lecturing a number of young persons belonging to the Sunday School; and previously to their dismissal was in the act of praying with them, when on a sudden she fell on the floor, and expired.

At Old Aberdeen, Mrs. Rose, widow of Rev. John Rose, late Minister of Udney.

At Cork, of the typhus fever, J. H. Walsh, esq. attorney.

Oct. 20. In Bishopsgate-street, aged 76, Mr. Vivian.

At Vauxhall, suddenly, Miss Graham, sister of Sir Robert Graham, bart.

Jane, wife of Mr. Hicks, of Bartlett's-buildings, solicitor.

At Pimlico, of a paralytic affection, aged 49, Mr. James Grant Raymond. He was born at Strathspey, in the Highlands of Scotland, and educated at the school of Inverkeithing, whence he removed to King's College, Aberdeen. Soon after his leaving college, he went to sea as a midshipman, but quitted the naval service for the stage, on which he made his first appearance at Dublin. From Ireland he came to London, and obtained an engagement at Drury-lane, where he was appointed stage-manager, an office which he executed much to his own credit and the satisfaction of his colleagues and the public. His removal was therefore considered the more extraordinary. After a short absence he was, however, invited to re-assume the duties of manager, which he did at the commencement of the present season. Mr. Raymond was a strong active man, and never enjoyed better health than previous to the fatal attack which snatched him the same day from his wife and family. His remains were accompanied to the place of interment in St. Paul's Church-yard, Covent Garden, by numerous private and professional friends, among whom were the Committee of Management of Drury Lane, and the Performers of the two Theatres, the procession consisting of 36 mourning coaches and nearly 20 private carriages.—He is said to have taken considerable pains to reclaim the unfortunate Irish poet, Dermody, and undertook, after his death, the task of preparing for the press an account of his life, (2 vols. cr. 8vo. 1805,) and editing his poetical works, (2 vols. cr. 8vo.) which appeared in 1807. Mr. Raymond has left two tragedies, one on the subject of the unfortunate Louis XVI. and the other called the "Indian Captive." The latter was performed in Ireland; but neither have yet been published.—He married in 1792, Frances, daughter of Mr. Carmichael, of Dublin, who survives him, together with two sons and four daughters.

Aged 75, Jacobina Beaton, who has for some years resided in a retired dwelling at Waltham. She was the only daughter

daughter of the late James Ross, esq. youngest son of Arthur Ross, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Lord High Primate of Scotland, and of Joanna, daughter of Lady Jane Crawford.

At Paris, the Comtesse Dillon, relict of the Hon. General Arthur Dillon (brother of the late Viscount Dillon), and cousin-german to Josephine, the first wife of Buonaparte. This lady was first married to the Count De la Touche, by whom she had one son, and a daughter married to the Duke of Fitzjames. By the late Hon. Arthur Dillon, she has left one daughter, married to General Bertrand. The absence of this daughter from Europe overwhelmed her mother with affliction such as her health could not withstand. Few persons had suffered greater domestic afflictions than this lady: her husband, Gen. Dillon, to whom she was tenderly attached, perished in 1793 upon the scaffold, among the crowd of victims immolated to the demon of Revolutionary France; her favourite daughter, the late Duchess of Fitzjames, fell an early victim to consumption; and she lived to witness the perpetual exile of her sole remaining daughter, under circumstances which preclude even the consolation of complaint.

Oct. 21. In her 25th year, Frances-Philadelphia, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Hotham, Coldstream Guards, and sister of the present Lord Hotham.

At Sidmouth, J. C. Ridout, Esq. late of Baughurst, Hants.

At Cowhill, co. Dumfries, Alexander Key, esq. of Golden-square, London.

Oct. 22. At Sidmouth, aged 84, John Heriot, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. John Evans, woollen-draper; a man of the strictest integrity and most disinterested benevolence.

At Bonnington-house, Lanarkshire, Lady Ross Baillie, of Lamington.

Oct. 23. In her 79th year, Mary, widow of John Hyde, esq. late of Antigua.

Joseph Baily, esq. of Bradwell, Bucks, eldest son of the late William Baily, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

At Wigan, Cumberland, aged 58, Christopher Borradaile, esq.

At Rome, aged 80, after a cardinalship of only 87 days, Cardinal Lauro.

Oct. 24. Stephen Maltass, esq. late British Consul at Alexandria.

In Baker-street, Rev. Chas. Coleman.

At Woolwich, Colonel P. Riou, of the Royal Artillery.

Aged 64, R. Clarkson, esq. of Fairwater-house, near Taunton.

At Manchester, aged 23, Louisa, only daughter of Mr. R. E. Lloyd, the Astronomical lecturer; a young lady of unaffected simplicity of manners, and highly accomplished.

Oct. 25. At Aberdeen, Rev. John Ross, assistant minister of Monkton, Ayrshire.

At Vienna, aged 92, Baron de Jacquin. He was one of the first naturalists in Europe, the rival and friend of Linnæus.

Oct. 26. At Clapton, Anne, wife of Joseph Barretto, jun. esq. of Calcutta.

At the Hotel, Exeter, suddenly, aged 24, Augusta-Jane, second daughter of Major-gen. Sir Charles Holloway, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir W. Green, bart.

At Cheltenham, Miss Martha Taylor, youngest sister of the late Sir Simon Taylor, bart.

At St. Denis, near Paris, on her return to England, Frederica, wife of Thomas Heaver, esq. of Spitalfields, London, and daughter of the late Baron Raignville. Her death was occasioned by making a false step, which threw her to the ground, in alighting from her carriage, when she unfortunately received a severe contusion on her left side, that eventually brought on a premature *accouchement*, and unhappily terminated her life in the 20th year of her age.

Oct. 27. In Air-street, Piccadilly, aged 46, Mr. John Pike, solicitor, leaving a widow and nine infant children.

At Rochester, Eleanor, wife of Rev. M. Smith, vicar of Stockbury, and fourth daughter of Rev. J. Hodson, rector of Thornham, Kent.

At Bonham House, aged 74, Rev. John Bostock, Rector of St. Bennet's Fink, Threadneedle-street, and Vicar of Hungerford.

At Doncaster, aged 38, Mary-Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. S. Moore, vicar.

At Dacre Banks, Yorkshire, in his 73d year, Mr. Michael Benson. This gentleman's life affords a striking instance of the lucrative effects consequent upon persevering industry and frugal habits. He is said to have commenced his career in business with a sum inferior to the value of the smallest paper currency in the kingdom, and by an unwearied application to the humble occupation of a cattle-jobber, died possessed of a sum exceeding 40,000*l*.

Oct. 28. At Durdham Down, aged 93, William Evans, esq. many years a most respectable timber-merchant of Bristol. He was happy in the possession of all his faculties until a few days of his death.

At Margate, in his 45th year, G. Slater, esq. surgeon.

At Liverpool, aged 64, S. D'Aguiar, esq.

At Walling Wells, near Worksop, Sir Thomas Wollaston White, bart. He had been attending the sale of the late Col. Mellish's effects at Hodsack Priory; and on his way home complained of a slight pain in his arms, to which he had been occasionally

occasionally subject; on his alighting from his horse the pain increased considerably. He went into the house, and placed himself upon a sofa; when, the pain continuing to increase, and extending across his chest, he desired to go to bed. His steward and a gentleman who was in the house attended him to his bed-room, and after he had been in bed a short time he said that he was easier; in a few minutes he was again seized, and almost instantly expired.

At Campfield, aged 27, Timothy Rhodes, esq. of Leeds, banker.

Oct. 29. At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 72, Thomas Butlin, esq. of Turville Park, Bucks.

At Armagh, of typhus fever, Major-gen. John Burnet, commanding the Northern District.

At Gibraltar, in his 31st year, George Bell, esq. youngest son of the late James Bell, esq. of Coventry-street.

Oct. 30. Dr. Moore, of Percy-street, third son of D. Moore, esq. of Dublin, and one of the Physicians to the Westminster General Dispensary.

In Sidmouth-street, Mecklenburgh-square, Mr. William Gale, of the firm of Gale and Son, Solicitors, Basinghall-str.

In Montague-place, Anna, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Fox, of Eton Beverley.

At Kentish Town, James Charles Bruce Grant, esq. of Burton Crescent.

At Fulham, in her 18th year, Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. John Haggitt.

Anne, wife of William Henry Byam, of Bristol, attorney-at-law.

At Torquay, Capt. George Bowen, R. N. brother to Commissioner Bowen, and the late Capt. Richard Bowen, who fell at the attack of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, under the command of Nelson.

Oct. 31. At Bengoe, co. Hertford, aged about 77, Mr. Special West, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Berners, widow of Rev. Henry Berners, late rector of Hambleton, Bucks.

At Ripon, in his 35th year, Mr. Bernard Hague, surgeon.

Aged 64, Constantia, wife of the Rev. Henry Quartley, rector of Wicken, co. Northampton, and vicar of Wolverton, Bucks, and only surviving daughter of the late Walter Reade, esq. of Buckingham.

Nov. 1. At Henley-on-Thames, aged 80, Mrs. Caroline Powys, relict of the late and mother of the present Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick-house, co. Oxon.

At Clapham Common, in her 85th year, Mrs. Hanrott, relict of the late F. Hanrott, esq. of the Ordnance Office.

Aged 80, Dr. George Spriets, many years Dutch Agent at Cowes.

At Drayton Parslow, Bucks, Rev. William Lord, D. D. many years rector of that parish, and of Beaconsfield, in the same county, and late Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1769, B. D. 1778, D. D. 1782.

At St. Maude, near Paris, of a severe illness, in consequence of having swallowed an ear of rye on the 21st of July, in his 12th year, Viscount Boringdon, eldest son of the Earl of Morley. He was a youth of the most amiable disposition, and gave promise of every virtue.

Nov. 2. Jean Robertson, eldest daughter of James Hamilton, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

Aged 30, Mr. E. Hardy, one of his Majesty's Deputy Marshals.

At Hammersmith, Dorothea, daughter of the late Benjamin Bowker, esq. of the Royal Navy.

At the residence of James Shibley, her father, in Broad-street, Saint George's, Old Gravel-lane, after a severe and sudden illness, in the 25th year of her age, without one anxious wish remaining for herself but speedily to die, — Hannah Pickett, the wife of an industrious young tradesman, now left almost desolate. To shine forth, to dazzle, and to astonish, is a glorious privilege assigned to very few; and therefore a narrative of their most brilliant exploits and achievements, although amusing, must sometimes prove uninteresting, and will often fail to excite emulation: whereas the simplest memorial of a life of private virtue can never want its readers; and, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the lesson it conveys may tend to turn the steps of many a humble and happy student unto righteousness. The generality of mankind certainly derive the most solid improvement from those relations which are levelled to the general surface of social life; which tell, not how men learned to conquer, but how they endeavoured to live; not how they gained the shouts of admiring crowds, but how they justly acquired the esteem of their acquaintance. Few as were the years of Hannah Pickett, they were passed in an exemplary manner. The only daughter of industrious and reputable parents, she was carefully trained at home under a fond mother's eye; but, though cherished, she was not pampered or indulged: parental habits of housewifery and good order became the patterns of her own dutious conduct, and from her childhood Hannah was taught to earn her frugal meals daily, in some useful way and in a moderate degree, by the toil of her hand and the damp of her brow. At a proper age she went out to service; her last place being a situation in the nursery of a clergyman's family. To her care for years were confidently entrusted

entrusted five young children, whom she tended and watched with a fidelity that, though it may be equalled, cannot be surpassed. Prompt at every call to the duties of her service, the eyes of the gentle maiden caught eagerly the motion of the hand, and her ears listened to the voice of her mistress; she was obedient, at all times, with good-will, "*in singleness of heart, fearing God.*" Her occupation filled much of her time, of course; but her mind was not inclined to rest satisfied with a formal perfunctory discharge of common offices. To her tender charge Hannah displayed genuine attachment; when they were in health, she read to them, sang to them, and walked out with them; when, about twelve months ago, they were attacked by an alarming malady (of the effects of which one child died), she even neglected herself to sit by them till the disorder spread to her, likewise, attacking her lungs, and imminently endangering the young woman's life.—To be brief: in her person Hannah was tall and comely, and in her dress remarkably plain and neat; in her disposition she was affable, and ever anxious to oblige her fellow-servants; in her temper she was mild and forbearing, patient of the faults and most grateful for the favours of all around her; in her service she was active, indefatigable, and constant: to her mistress she was justly endeared, not only by her attention to her vocation at all hours and in all seasons, but also by her many sterling unobtrusive virtues: whilst, to crown her amiable character, Hannah lived and Hannah calmly died, in sure and certain hope of immortality, a sincere Christian. She had married creditably, nearly half a year before her death, which is attributed to the rupture of a large blood-vessel in her chest, whilst she was too assiduously exerting herself in the bustle of her domestic concerns. Thorny, and almost recluse, was her narrow path of life, and painful indeed were the last hours of poor Hannah's passage to her grave: yet, if haply this very honest tribute of regard shall be read with due seriousness by any good young women in a similarly useful and respectable sphere of life, her late friend and master persuades himself the merit of Hannah Pickett will not have been recorded by him in vain in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine.

W. B. Chelsea.

At Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Burney, Hugh Somerville, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Plymouth, and purser of his Majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*.

At Brighton, Louisa, wife of Henry Rewell, esq. of Englefield green, Surrey.

Whilst on a visit to her brother-in-law's, R. Fellowes, esq. of Sandleford Cottage,

Berks, Catharine Maria, eldest daughter of R. Sheldon, esq. M.P. of Weston, Warwickshire.

At Edinburgh, Gilbert Bertram, esq. of Leith.

Nov. 3. In Cecil-street, Strand, of an apoplectic fit, C. B. Hindrich, esq. solicitor.

Ralph Polley, esq. of Braintree.

At Ripple Vale, Kent, in her 65th year, Helena, wife of Fleming French, esq. and sister of the late Vice-admiral John Pakenham, and Capt. Edward Pakenham, who was blown up in his Majesty's ship *Resistance*, then under his command in the Indian seas.

At Quebec, Col. Myers, Quartermaster-general in North America.

Nov. 4. At Mortlake, in her 45th year, Henrietta, wife of John Peter Boileau, esq.

At Wargrave, Berks, Harriet Elizabeth, relict of George Hammond, esq. late of Clifton, formerly of Jamaica.

Nov. 5. At Twickenham, aged 82, Mrs. Hester Sloane.

In Northampton-square, of pulmonary consumption, aged 19, Eliza, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman.

The wife of Mr. Pratt, surgeon, of Fakenham, Worcestershire. It is rather singular, that this lady was born, and died, on the same day as the Princess Charlotte.

Nov. 6. At Bar-le-Duc, aged 56, M. Joseph Dessaux, member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1814, and one of the secretaries till March 20, 1815.

At Aix, near Marseilles, Hercules Henry Graves, esq. second son of Rev. Richard Graves, Dean of Ardah.

Nov. 7. Mr. Carpenter, who kept the Three Mariners Inn at Esher. His family was patronized by, and received much kindness from, the late Princess Charlotte and her Consort, and he was so affected when he heard of the demise of her Royal Highness, that he was seized with indisposition, talked of nothing else, and expired the next day.

Aged 29, Eliza, wife of Rev. E. Acton, of Shillingston, Dorset.

At Plumpton, Yorkshire, William Poplewell, esq. for many years agent to the Earl of Harewood.

Nov. 8. At her son-in-law's, Dr. Clutterbuck, of New Bridge-street, aged 85, Mrs. Browne, relict of the late William Browne, esq. of Kirby-street.

At Boughton Hall, Kent, Clement Archer, esq. late Lieut.-colonel in the 16th, or Queen's Light Dragoons.

At Whittlebury, Northamptonshire, in his 73d year, Rev. Henry Beauclerk, only son of the late Lord Henry Beauclerk.

At Northgate House, Halifax, Joseph Lister, esq.

At Dublin, aged 74, Mrs. Theodosia Blachford, daughter of W. Tighe, esq. of Rosana, co. Wicklow, and grand-daughter of

of the Earl of Darnley. By the death of her husband, the Rev. William Blachford, she was early left the widowed mother of two children, the late J. Blachford, esq. of Altadore, and Mrs. Henry Tighe, the celebrated author of "Psyche."

Nov. 9. In Albemarle-street, Sir J. B. Davis. On retiring to rest the night preceding, he gave instructions to his valet to have his mourning ready for him when he should rise in the morning. The valet, who had obeyed his instructions, on entering his master's room found him dead in his bed.

In Maddox-street, Anne, wife of Dodd Perkins, esq. of Wells.

At Tunbridge-wells, Lady Sanderson, relict of Sir J. Sanderson, and of the notorious William Huntingdon.

At his father's house at Latchford, near Warrington, of an apoplectic seizure, in his 26th year, Rev. T. Biggin Broadbent.

Nov. 9. At Clifton, in his 24th year, Frederick H. M'Causland, esq. youngest son of Conolly M'Causland Gage, esq. of Fruit-hill, co. Londonderry.

At Paris, aged 64, Count Otto, formerly ambassador from France to the Courts of Vienna, London, and Munich.

Nov. 10. In Harley-street, Thomas Fothergill, esq.

In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, in her 17th year, Eliza Macleod, third daughter of the late Alexander Hume, esq. of Harris, co. Inverness.

At Westbury College, Capt. Lucas, 1st Somerset Militia, only son of J. R. Lucas, esq.

Nov. 11. At Fobbing Parsonage, aged 77, Rev. James Birch, rector of Corringham, Essex.

At Taplow, Louisa Catherine, second daughter of the late Abraham Roberts, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At Coomb-house, Rosa, youngest daughter of Beeston Long, esq.

Nov. 12. At West Wickham, Kent, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Frederick Gildart.

At Arran Lodge, Bognor, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir John Tyrell, bart. of Heron, Essex, and only sister of the Countess of Arran.

At Stahmore, William Bensley, esq.

At Liverpool, of a typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duty as physician to the Dispensary and Fever Hospital, William Barrow, M. D.

At May park, co. Waterford, Mrs. Gruber, mother of Lady May.

At Skibbereen, Ireland, of a typhus fever, aged 42, Willoughby Lacy, esq. son to a late patentee of Drury-lane Theatre. He filled his situation in the theatrical department for many years in the several towns in this kingdom with much credit, and has left a wife and four young daughters totally destitute.

In France, Mrs. Isabella Adelaide Coppard, wife of Mr. Alleyne Coppard, of Hastings, Sussex. She was aunt to Lady Twicken, of Bradbourn Park, Kent.

Nov. 13. At Stockton-house, near York, aged 21, Octavia, niece of Sir Thomas Plomer, Vice-chancellor.

Nov. 14. In Portland-place, A. Bal-four, esq.

At Mr. Coke's, Norfolk, in her 42d year, the Rt. Hon. Countess of Albemarle. She was taken with the pains of premature labour, and notwithstanding the best medical assistance, expired in 17 hours from her first attack, pressing her husband's hand as long as she could hold it, and had at last just power of utterance enough to pray God to pour down his blessings upon the head of her husband, and upon those of all her children.—The Countess of Albemarle was the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, fourth daughter of Edward Lord de Clifford. Of fifteen children, eleven survive her.

In the circle of Tennyson, the Russian Admiral Fedor Fedorowitsch Ushakov.

Nov. 15. In Devonshire-place, Portland-place, in his 67th year, Major-general William McCulloch, of the East India Company's Bengal army.

At Buntingford, in his 51st year, Robert Wood, M. D.

At Ramsgate, Rev. Peter Thoroton, rector of Colwich and Bridgeford, Notts, and prebendary of Wolverhampton.

Lieutenant John Lucas, R. N.

At Bristol, in her 79th year, Mrs. Sarah Evans, widow of the late Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. pastor of the Baptist Congregation in Broadmead. Her remarkable beneficence, ever since Divine Providence granted her the ample means of gratifying her inclination, though chiefly conducted with great secrecy, was an additional evidence that they who disclaim all idea of the merit of good works are the most ready to abound in the practice of them.

Nov. 16. In Gower-street, Henrietta, relict of the late John Sargeant, esq. of Colleshill, Herts.

Nov. 17. At Clapton, aged 60, Joseph Luck, esq.

At Canterbury, in his 62d year, Sir Robert Salusbury, bart. so created April 11, 1795. He married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Charles Vane, of Llanwrna, esq. by whom he had seven children. He formerly represented the county of Monmouth in Parliament, and in the present and two former Parliaments, the borough of Brecon.

At Exeter, in his 61st year, Col. Bidlake, of the Royal Marines.

At J. Hall's, esq. Montagu-street, in his 58th year, John Esdaile, esq. youngest son of the late Sir James Esdaile.

At Glamafon, co. Denbigh, Charles Potts, esq. of Chester.

In London, in his 20th year, Joseph, eldest son of G. Borrett, esq. surgeon, of Yarmouth. He was cut off in the beginning of a course which promised no common measure of happiness and success.— Having made choice of his father's profession, to which his excellent talents and unremitting industry were peculiarly adapted, he began his studies in 1814, with Mr. Dalrymple, with whom he spent three years in the indefatigable pursuit of scientific knowledge. During this period, he evinced an ardent attachment to his professional occupations, and the great proficiency to which he had attained when he left Mr. Dalrymple in August last to pursue his education in London, was such as to warrant the sanguine hopes and expectations of those who were interested in his welfare. The disappointment of those hopes, and the failure of those expectations, form but part of the loss which they have experienced; for it is only simple justice to add, that if he were distinguished by the superiority of his intellectual abilities and accomplishments, he was no less beloved for the kindness of his feelings, and the generosity of his disposition.

Nov. 18. In Lincoln's Inn-fields, Mrs. O'Neill.

At Blackheath, aged 70, H. H. Brown, esq.

At Little Shardeloes, Mrs. Frank, relict of Rev. Dr. Frank.

At Belle Vue, Salop, Hannah Maria, wife of James Male, esq.

At Mauchline, in his 105th year, Mr. John Mair. To a masculine understanding he united poignant wit, genuine humour, and a rare vivacity. As a teller of stories he was almost without an equal. This mental energy and bodily strength continued unimpaired till shortly before his death. He was born in the parish of Galston, in March 1713, and had a commission in the Train Bands, in 1745.

Christopher Potter, esq. whose opportunities and abilities should have fixed him at the summit of wealth. His contracts under the administration of Lord North were numerous and extremely lucrative. In France, a manufactory of porcelain which he carried to great beauty, and wherein hundreds of persons were daily employed, produced very considerable emolument to him, and obtained from the National Assembly this encomium, "that he had deserved well of the Country." He possessed an extensive memory, and was, without the aid of written figures, the readiest calculator of his day. His researches in mechanical and chemical science, if not profound, rendered the common powers of both prompt

GENT. MAG. December, 1817.

and useful for various purposes to which he skilfully applied them. He was too eccentric and speculative to hoard a fortune; and in that respect may be likened to "the man who heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them."

At Paris, suddenly, M. Clavier, Professor of History in the Royal College of France, &c. M. Clavier was for some years Judge of the Criminal Court of the Department of the Seine, under the government of Buonaparte. He was distinguished by the noble and virtuous firmness of his character, and by his great knowledge. He displayed great courage, especially on the trial of Gen. Moreau in 1804. Murat, then Governor of Paris, pressed him to condemn that General, assuring him that the Emperor would pardon Moreau. "Ah! but who would pardon us?" replied M. Clavier. That resistance was never pardoned: M. Clavier lost his place as Judge in 1814.

Nov. 19. At Bath, aged 25, Isaac Dobree, esq. of Guernsey, late of Pembroke College, Oxon.

At Ightham Court Lodge, Kent, Mrs. Lætitia Newell, wife of Capt. Newell, 4th foot.

At Bodmin, Cornwall, Rev. William Flamank, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, (M. A. 1777, B. D. 1784, D. D. 1788). Rector of Oddington and Glympton, Oxon, Prebendary of Eadellion, and a Magistrate for the counties of Oxford, Devon, and Cornwall.

Nov. 20. Thomas William Plummer, esq. eldest son of Thomas Plummer, esq. of Camberwell.

Nov. 22. At St. James's Palace, in her 78th year, Mrs. Augusta Hicks, widow of the late George Hicks, esq. M. D.

In Wimpole-street, aged 88, Mrs. Farquharson.

In his 13th year, Master Francis Nichols, Chorister of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was a youth of great musical talent, and gave every promise of future eminence in the profession.

Frederick Blair, esq. brother of the late Sir D. Blair.—His fortune consisted of 22,000*l.* in Government Debentures. He bequeathed 8000*l.* to his four nieces; the residue, and his beautiful lodge in the county of Wicklow, to his nephew, F. G. Moore, esq. of Dublin.

At Saffron Walden, Essex, Mr. Robert Catlin, many years an Alderman of that Corporation.

At Ealing, aged 76, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Hyatt, surgeon.

Mary, wife of Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, rector of East and West Wretham, Norfolk.

In Birmingham, aged 63, the Rev. William Toy Young, A. M. who had been 38 years Minister of St. Paul's Chapel in that

that place; a man highly esteemed for his discharge of the pastoral office, his integrity, benevolence, and social virtues. As a proof of the opinion entertained of his character, his remains were voluntarily attended to the grave by the Clergy of the town, and by a large and respectable part of his own congregation.

At Kendal, aged 85, Mr. John Robinson. He was of a good family, in a neighbouring part of Lancashire, and became a merchant in early youth at Liverpool, where he failed; since which time he has led a very singular life at Kendal. He was very covetous; but his love of money, in many instances, gave way to his predilection for whim and eccentricity. He had a horse on keep many years at the Angel inn, Kendal, but never rode it; for if he went a journey—which was frequently the case—he led the animal the whole way; and whenever asked by any acquaintance to lend it, his answer was, "I have no time to go with thee to lead it!"—The horse was killed by the humanity of his master; for he literally died of the fat-rot, for want of exercise. He kept several pointer dogs, bought up every gun that had the character of a good one, and annually took out a game licence; but his plan of future operations in this, as in all other cases, remained unrealized to the day of his death, for he never went a shooting. The idea of commencing sportsman had not left him at the age of 85; for a few days before he died, he provided a number of new bags, proper for the purpose of bringing home the game he should kill this season. The humanity with which Mr. Robinson treated his horse, and his persevering determination to maintain his dogs in idleness, exhibit him in the character of a Pythagorean Philanthropist; but, nevertheless, one of his principal pleasures was teasing his own species; for he was a constant attendant at sales by auction of household goods, and rarely hesitated to give any price for a book or article of furniture, which he perceived another person had set his mind upon. In consequence of this invidious and unsocial disposition, he has left many rooms in different parts of the town occupied by articles both of convenience and literature, which he never used.

Nov. 23. Evan Phillips, esq. partner in the firm of Hoggart and Phillips, Broad-street. He was uniformly distinguished for honourable principles, and qualities of the most amiable nature.

In his 68th year, Alexander Menzies, esq. of Brick-lane, Bethnal-green.

At Blackheath, Deputy-assistant Commissary-general Holland.

Aged 77, Rev. James Fielding, of Denbigh-house, Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr. Benedictus Norris, one of the Vicars Choral of Wells Cathedral.

Nov. 24. At Worton Hall, Isleworth, in his 58th year, Rev. Edward Scott, D.D. late fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1797, D.D. 1800.

Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of Lieut.-col. Fead, Grenadier Guards.

At Faversham, Mrs. Bennett, relict of William Bennett, esq. of that place.

At Bath, without any previous indisposition, aged upwards of 80, John Cole, one of the Guides of the King's Bath. For 6 or 8 hours daily, on his weeks of attendance, was he immersed in the bath; and frequently volunteered the duty of absent guides. One evening having got into the bath to adjust the sluices, it is said, he fell asleep in the stone chair under the statue of Bladud, and remained in the bath all night. He scarcely knew a day's illness, and was in the habit of taking extensive walks.

At Edinburgh, Sir Patrick Inglis, bart.

At his father's seat, Clonderlow, Clare, of fever, Richard Studdart, esq. late High Sheriff of that county, eldest son of George Studdart, esq.

Nov. 25. Suddenly, Mr. Richard Conyers, of Lombard-street, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Conyers.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Susanna Bruguiet, of King-street, Bloomsbury.

At Paris, Foley, son of Hon. Capt. G. Elliot, R. N.

Nov. 26. In the Temple, Jos. Jones, esq. youngest son of the late R. B. Jones, esq.

Aged 50, W. Thoyts, esq. of Sulhamstead-house, Berks.

At Milbourn, Wilts, Miss Gale, daughter of the late Rev. E. Estcourt Gale, rector of Newton, Wilts.

Benjamin Fallows, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Hereford.

The wife of Samuel Jones, esq. of Greenhill, Manchester; a lady distinguished by her piety and extensive benevolence.

At Chapelton, very suddenly, aged 73, Rev. John Lambert, 30 years chaplain at Wentworth Castle. He has left £4,000. to be equally divided between the Infirmaries of Leeds, Sheffield, York, and Hull; of the former of which places he was a native.

Mr. Isaac Nichols, of Leeds, bookseller and stationer. He had laboured for some time under a spasmodic complaint, called *angina pectoris*; and being roused from his bed suddenly by the cry of fire in the street, a violent attack of his disorder was brought on, which terminated fatally before medical aid could be procured.

Nov. 27. In Manchester-square, the wife of Thomas Digby Aubrey, esq. nephew of Sir John Aubrey, bart.

In Change-alley, aged 35, Mr. William Ousefield Warder, bookseller, partner with his uncle, Mr. R. Warder.

In Burton-street, Albert Gledstanes, esq.

esq. late commander in the East India company's service.

At Chelsea-college, in her 75th year, Mrs. Mary Williamson, mother of Lieut.-col. Williamson.

At Thelton-hall, Norfolk, in her 83d year, Mrs. Cliffe, relict of the late Robert Cliffe, esq. of Brent Broughton-hall, co. Lincoln, a descendant of Sir Richard Cliffe. Her whole life was dedicated to piety and the observance of every religious and moral duty: possessing a large income, she was herself satisfied with little, and devoted the remainder to the affectionate feelings of a parent, and the virtuous charity of a Christian. She has left three daughters, Mrs. Darell, Mrs. Haver, and Mrs. Manby. This lady was the undoubted heiress to an antient barony, but the prohibition of legal registry of birth for Roman Catholics, deprived her of the legal documents of proof.

At Paris, in his 65th year, of a mortification in his leg, which closed a long series of indispositions, Pere Elysée. The Pere Elysée was the last of the Freres de la Charité, who applied themselves to the exercise of chirurgery, especially to the operation for the stone, in which they invented the most esteemed methods. He had practised his art with the greatest success at Grenoble, when he was called to the army of the Prince de Condé, every one of the survivors of which remembers some trait of his skill or disinterestedness. He followed the French princes to England, and his talents and character soon became known to the most august personages in that country. When happier days began to shine upon France, he returned with the King, and received the appointment which was due to his fidelity.

Nov. 28. In his 74th year, Henry Topham, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Kensington, the Rev. John Thomson, master of a long-established and highly-reputed academy at that place. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge: and took the several degrees of A.B. M.A. and D.D. at that university. For the business of tuition he was eminently qualified; as he well knew how to facilitate improvement by clearness and method, and to temper discipline with mildness and urbanity. His knowledge was general and profound: but in his learning there was no pedantry, and in his conversation no affected superiority. In his disposition he was kind, frank, and liberal. By his death his family have lost a most affectionate relative, and his associates a most valuable friend.

Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of George Talbot, esq. of Temple Guiting, co. Gloucester, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Drake, of Amersham, Bucks.

Nov. 29. In Doctors Commons, in her 81st year, Mrs. Fox.

At Wincheap, Canterbury, aged 34, Mrs. Wm. Payler, grand-daughter of the late Anthony Highmore, esq. of that place, and widow of Rev. Wm. Payler, M. A. deceased, late rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, by whom she has left two orphan daughters to deplore her loss, with the rest of her relatives and friends, who have valued her merits and loved her amiable qualities.

At Aberystwith, aged 71, Lady Bonsall, widow of Sir Thomas Bonsall, of Frontraith, co. Cardigan.

At Tiverton, Devon, Mrs. E. M. Somerville, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Somerville, of Dinder, Somersetshire.

At Malton, Rev. John Parkin, 34 years an itinerant preacher in the Methodist connexion, whose superior talents and exemplary life rendered him an ornament to society, dear to his family, and useful in the church and in the world.

Nov. 30. Aged 58, Mrs. Wabey, of Welwyn, Herts.

LATELY.—In Coram-street, Rev. A. B. Docker, A. M. late rector of Clinchworth, Norfolk.

Miss Aldrich, sister to Rev. J. Aldrich, vicar of Stow-Market.

In the Adelphi, Lady Anderson, relict of Sir John William Anderson, bart.

In Beaumont-street, aged 86, Mrs. Athill, relict of the late John Athill, esq. of Antigua.

In Curzon-street, the wife of R. H. Stovin, esq. of Withern, co. Lincoln.

In Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, G. Terry, esq. formerly engraver and printer to the Bank of England.

In his 46th year, Mr. Melvin, comedian, formerly of the Theatres Royal Covent-garden and Lyceum.

In his 59th year, Ambrose Pitman, esq. a gentleman well known for literary and musical acquirements, of whom a Memoir appeared in our vol. LXXXVI. Part i. p. 28.

At Camden Town, the wife of R. Twiss, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world.

At Chelsea, in his 67th year, James Glenie, esq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known in the literary world. He was born in Aberdeen, and at a very early period was sent as Cadet to Woolwich. He rose to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was employed in Canada. On his return to England he published a treatise respecting the inutility of some fortifications, and incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Richmond, then Master General of the Ordnance; so much so, that he quitted the service entirely. In 1806 he was made Professor of East India Cadets, which situation he lost immediately after the trial of Col. Wardle. He also was appointed in 1807, by the Earl of Chatham (Master

(Master-General of the Ordnance) Inspecting Engineer in some of the West India Islands. This situation, together with that already mentioned, he also lost. He was a very able mathematician; and is said to have put to rest, in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1811, the long celebrated problem respecting the quadrature of the circle, the impossibility of which he there demonstrated. He was author of some Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and of the following works: "History of Gunnery," 1776, 8vo. "The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion," 1789, 4to. "The Antecedental Calculus, or Geometrical Method of Reasoning without any consideration of Motion or Velocity, applicable to every purpose to which Fluxions have been or can be applied," 1793, 4to. "Observations on Construction," 1793, 8vo. "Observations on the Defence of Great Britain and its principal Dock-yards," 1807, 8vo.

WALES—At Hadnock House, co. Monmouth, the widow of Rev. Philip Griffin, LL. D. rector of Warrford, Hants.

Drowned, whilst bathing in the sea, near Barmouth, Alexander Agnew, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Swansea, Mrs. M'Arthur, wife of Capt. M'Arthur, royal marines.

In his 66th year, Mr. Edward Thomas, of Eglwysunndy, co. Glamorgan, brother to Rev. Mr. Thomas, formerly Chancellor of Llandaff.

At Glasbury, co. Radnor, aged 26, Rev. James Jones, curate of that parish.

Rev. P. Williams, rector of Bottwog, co. Carnarvon.

Rev. William Evans, rector of Crickieth, and of Llanfihangel y Pennant, co. Carnarvon.

SCOTLAND—At Greenock, aged 67, Capt. John Galt, a gentleman possessed of such probity that it had the force of talent in promoting his welfare in life. He performed the relative duties of life with more than ordinary solicitude; anticipating on all occasions whatever could have been desired of him. When he died, there did not exist a single person to whom it could be said that he had ever done any wrong; and his remains were followed to the grave by a great number of friends, who bore testimony to the uniform blamelessness of his character.

At Ballachroan, co. Inverness, the wife of Capt. Forbes Macdonell.

At Kirkton manse, near Hawick, Rev. J. Elliott, minister of that parish.

IRELAND—At Dublin, Benjamin Gault, esq. for many years a sheriff's peer of that city, and one of its oldest and most respectable merchants.

In Dublin, the wife of Rev. Richard Blacow, minister of St. Mark's, Liverpool,

and dau. of the late Hon. G. Rochfort, M. P.

At Celbridge, near Dublin, Mr. Dominick Keon, medical resident.

In Wexford, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Annesley, daughter of the late Sir John Tottenham, of that county.

At Cork, Edward Allen, esq. mayor of that city.

At Newtonstewart, of a typhus fever, Samuel Taggart, esq. barrister at law.

At Gaybrook, Westmeath, R. Smith, esq.

At Rock Abbey, co. Limerick, Anne, wife of Richard Taylor, esq.

At Ardcloney, co. Limerick, Maj.-gen. Bourchier.

Of a fever, whilst attending his professional duty on circuit, at Trim, Mr. William Ridgeway, an eminent Irish lawyer, and a most worthy man.

At Willmount, near Nensagh, the wife of T. Sadlier, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Tipperary.

At Letterkenny, co. Donegal, of an infectious fever, caught in the discharge of his duty, as inspector-general of Stamp duties, John H. Berkeley, esq.

ABROAD—Aged 88, M. Vezian, a singular play-going character at Paris. Since the year 1750 he was never absent a single evening from the stage box of the Italian opera. He followed the company through all the changes of place from the Rue Mauconseil. He was of as old standing at the Comic Opera as *Rose et Colas*. He applauded the first successes of Gretry, and saw Cailleau at his *debut*; a free admission from the players was the reward of his discreet commendation. So rigorously exact was he as to the propriety of his *costume*, that on the days of a royal hunt, even though he had been the whole day at his desk in the Treasury, he went to the saloon of the theatre in the court sporting-dress complete, not omitting the short sword and small boots.

At Versailles, aged 99, the French Gen. Furtemberg.

At Rouen, the place of his nativity, M. Duval, minister of the general police in the time of the Directory. It will be recollected that, when a member of the Convention, he boldly struggled to save the life of the Martyr King, and was involved in the proscriptions of that frightful period.

At Eprenon, in the 100th year of his age, the Marquis of Croismere, born under the Regency.

Near Lacken, in the Low Countries, of apoplexy, M. Latourneur de la Manche, Ex-Conventionalist, and one of the former Directors of the French Republic. He is the third of the French exiles who have died within a few months in those provinces.

At Dresden, Baron Jacobi Kloest, formerly Prussian Ambassador at the Congress of Rastadt, and afterwards of London.

In

In childhood, after giving birth, prematurely, to a Prince and Princess (the former since dead), her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Hermine, wife of the Archduke Palatine of Hungary. These melancholy events took place during the absence of the Archduke.

At Presburgh, in Hungary, Baron Vavasour, chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, and brother to Sir Thomas Vavasour, of Haslewood, near Tadcaster.

At Copenhagen, M. Bugel, merchant. His property is estimated at 1,300,000 Bank dollars.

At Geneva, aged 72, the widow of the celebrated historiographer of the Alps, M. de Saussure.

Count Da Barca, the first minister of the King of Portugal.

At St. Petersburg, in the prime of life; Mr. Joseph Smith, of Market Whighton, a celebrated horse-dealer. He was just on the point of embarkation for England, having completed his contracts, and received commissions to buy from the Russian Nobility.

On the Continent, the Chevalier La Caine, of musical memory. This gentleman when in England was eminently favoured by our most distinguished ladies of fashion on account of his vocal powers; and was generously suffered to turn the finest mansions into public rooms for subscription concerts at a guinea *per ticket*; and which, as he was himself a Chevalier, were given in the name of a foreign fidler.

At Madrid, at the house of her sister, Lady Whittingham, Barbara, wife of Bartholomew Frere, esq. secretary of embassy at the Ottoman Porte. The marriage had been solemnized, by proxy, according to the usual forms; but Mr. Frere having been detained at Constantinople by the business of the embassy, during Sir R. Liston's absence, never had the happiness of seeing her since their union.

At Tunis, in the prime of life, the celebrated archæologist, Count Camillo Borgia. He had spent a considerable time in Africa; and, under the protection of the Dey of Tunis, was enabled to undertake excavations to search for antiquities, to take the plans of 250 half ruined villages and towns; and he had obtained permission to copy, in the Dey's own library, three Arabic manuscripts, two of which are wholly unknown in Europe.

On the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, the able and zealous commander, Capt. Campbell. A letter from Sierra Leone of June 30, states, that intelligence of the loss had arrived at that place a few days before. Capt. Campbell is reported to have died of a broken heart.

At St. Bartholomew's, West Indies, of the fever prevailing there, Lieut.-col. Ro-

senward, governor of the island, his young wife, and her sister. They went thither a year ago.

At Bermuda, Edward Goodrich, esq. one of his Majesty's Honourable Council in that island.

At Hayti, aged 31, Prince John of Hayti, Grand Admiral of the kingdom. His remains were embalmed and sent to St. Lucie, the place of his birth, to be interred with military honours. He was a distant relative of Christophe.

Dec. 2. At Hamble, Hants, at the house of his son-in-law Captain Bradley, R. N. in his 67th year, Admiral Billy Douglas. The amiable and conciliating manners of this excellent officer will long be remembered with respect and esteem by all his professional and other friends.

Dec. 4. At Shrewsbury, aged 72, Rev. James Corne, upwards of forty years the respected and truly worthy Minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel of that town. His peculiarly mild, unassuming, and Christian-like manners, obtained him the respect and esteem of all ranks and persuasions. His retired habits made him intimately known to few, by whom his learned and highly cultivated mind was regarded with the admiration and esteem he so justly merited. His memory will be long and affectionately cherished by his friends; and his congregation have just cause to regret his loss.

At Derry, in his 68th year, Rev. Dr. Black. This respected gentleman left his house about four o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded to the bridge where, after walking for some little time in a very desponding mood, he suddenly, and in a hurried state of phrenzy, threw off his great-coat, and inside-coat and hat, and plunged into the river. Great efforts were made to save him, and boats rowed immediately to the spot; but the body had disappeared, and, night coming on, all future exertions proved fruitless. Every effort was renewed on the two following days to recover the body, both above and immediately below the bridge, without effect, till two o'clock December 6, when it was found upon a bank in Rosses Bay, and immediately removed to a house on the Ship-quay, where the Coroner, Mr. Ellis, held an inquest before a very respectable jury. Rev. George Hay, Presbyterian Minister of the Congregation of Londonderry, gave most satisfactory evidence of the insanity of the deceased, whom he believed to be a man of the strictest integrity and purity of principle, both moral and religious. When his remains were consigned to the grave, the multitude of every class and description of people who attended, proved the high estimation in which the character of this most valuable man was held.

Dec,

Dec. 5. At High Wycombe, Bucks, in his 90th year, John Carter, esq. Father of the Corporation of that Borough, into which he was elected Sept. 3, 1755. Mr. Carter's paternal grandfather, of both his names, was living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and prior to 1601. The history of families will rarely, if ever, furnish a parallel instance of three generations, viz. father, son, and grandson, occupying upwards of two centuries and fifteen years of time. Mr. Carter, by his second lady, of the antient family of Shrimpton, left a son and a daughter; the former, Capt. John Carter, of Wycombe Priory (immemorially the property of his maternal ancestors), married, first, Anna, eldest daughter of Edward Payne, of Lashlake-house, in the county of Oxford, esq. by whom he had two daughters; and he intermarried, secondly, with Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Price, M. A. rector of Great Munden, in the county of Herts, by whom he has several children. Mr. Carter's daughter married William Parker, esq. alderman of Wycombe, by whom she has two sons, viz. George-Lloyd and John.

Dec. 6. At Norwood, aged 50, Mr. James Lawson, of Dove Court, Lombard-street. He was taken ill of a complaint in the wind-pipe, or quincy, and died within forty-eight hours of the first attack, leaving a widow and eight children. He was one of the proprietors of the *Times* and *Englishman* newspapers, and while in the discharge of what may be called the professional duties which devolved upon him, ever displayed the most exemplary zeal, industry, and fidelity. His exertions did not pass without the due reward of their merit, either in the comforts of his domes-

tic life, or in the consideration and respect to which they entitled him. He was one among the striking and encouraging examples of what the proper and active application of time, labour, and opportunities, by a person of strong natural abilities and good judgment, may effect. As an individual, he was equally estimable for good temper, for a friendly disposition, and a kind heart; and gained by his private conduct the warmest and most sincere affection of all who were connected with him. In the very vigour and prime of his life he was suddenly snatched away from the pleasing recollections of his gradual success, from the enjoyment of present comforts, and from the prospect of increased earthly felicity. His remains were interred Dec. 13, in a vault of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; and the obsequies of few individuals have been marked by a stronger demonstration of respect and regard.

Dec. 12. At Crowle, Lincolnshire, in his 40th year, Mr. Matthew Lee, attorney at law; eldest son of Thomas Huckell Lee, esq. of Ebford Barton, near Exeter.

Dec. 16. At Coventry, in his 87th year, Rob. Simson, M. D. for more than half a century an eminent physician in that city. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Simson, late Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of St. Andrew's, and nephew of the late Dr. Robert Simson, the celebrated Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow.

Dec. 25. Aged 20, Christiansa, daughter of the late Rev. Francis Stone.

At the rectory of St. Paul, Deptford, universally lamented, the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney. This most excellent Scholar and truly lamented Divine shall soon be farther noticed.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1817.
1	45	52	45	30.08	cloudy
2	41	50	47	30.02	fair
3	46	55	50	29.92	small rain
4	52	55	54	.90	small rain
5	55	55	50	.72	rain
6	46	51	40	.42	cloudy
7	26	32	28	.33	showery
8	26	31	38	.72	fair
9	46	46	42	.58	cloudy
10	47	44	37	.55	fair
11	46	43	36	.51	fair
12	46	38	38	28.51	rain
13	26	31	26	22.17	cloudy
14	37	37	30	.45	snow
15	36	36	30	.50	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1817.
16	25	35	40	29.60	fair
17	40	42	40	.58	rain
18	40	47	47	.42	rain
19	38	47	42	.60	fair
20	42	50	47	.61	stormy
21	43	45	40	.60	fair
22	45	46	40	28.84	fair
23	40	46	42	.73	showery
24	42	42	36	29.50	cloudy
25	32	37	34	.40	cloudy
26	31	33	33	.45	fair
27	28	35	30	.46	cloudy
28	28	34	31	.70	fair
29	22	36	29	.90	fair
30	27	35	32	30.09	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 2 to December 23, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60				
Males - 1321	} 2521	Males - 1235	} 2442		5 and 10	111	60 and 70	178			
Females - 1200		Females 1207			10 and 20	79	70 and 80	150			
Whereof have died under 2 years old		722			20 and 30	181	80 and 90	74			
					30 and 40	219	90 and 100	14			
					40 and 50	251	100	- 0			
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.											

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 20.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	91	9	45	5	45	7	32	11	49	3
Surrey	86	0	44	0	42	4	28	8	47	4
Hertford	78	8	52	0	44	2	30	8	43	10
Bedford	81	4	44	0	41	1	28	0	45	4
Huntingdon	78	0	00	0	44	4	21	10	37	11
Northamp.	79	4	00	0	41	0	26	4	46	4
Rutland	72	9	00	0	41	6	26	6	53	0
Leicester	76	0	00	0	44	0	29	0	48	0
Nottingham	78	8	60	0	47	4	28	2	57	6
Derby	72	10	00	0	49	0	28	6	64	3
Stafford	77	6	00	0	42	6	28	2	59	5
Salop	87	1	48	2	49	10	28	4	53	4
Hercford	83	8	54	4	45	3	26	1	51	2
Worcester	80	10	00	0	47	1	30	10	48	2
Warwick	80	0	00	0	41	0	32	0	56	2
Wilts	76	8	00	0	46	4	30	4	76	4
Berks	88	0	00	0	42	0	28	10	54	2
Oxford	78	0	00	0	46	9	29	11	52	6
Bucks	80	1	00	0	38	2	28	4	48	8
Brecon	91	0	60	9	52	8	26	8	00	0
Montgom.	88	0	00	0	51	2	31	9	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	41	10	31	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
84 6¼d 9¼d 5¼d 10½d 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter:
73 1¼d 5¼d 6¼d 0½d 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	73	1	36	6	39	9	31	0	42	6
Kent	85	4	00	0	42	4	29	0	44	4
Sussex	19	11	00	0	39	3	25	6	45	0
Suffolk	84	1	40	0	42	3	26	8	42	9
Camb.	77	6	00	0	37	2	22	2	42	0
Norfolk	78	7	44	4	39	4	24	6	42	0
Lincoln	76	9	40	0	40	0	23	8	52	1
York	73	9	50	11	41	9	24	8	47	0
Durham	72	4	00	0	46	0	27	9	00	0
Northum.	68	10	49	0	37	6	30	9	00	0
Cumberl.	86	2	62	8	46	3	28	11	00	0
Westmor.	102	0	64	0	51	2	32	3	00	0
Lancaster	91	3	00	0	53	4	50	7	63	6
Chester	85	9	00	0	51	9	28	5	00	0
Flint	81	4	00	0	51	7	24	0	00	0
Denbigh	80	2	00	0	49	5	27	5	00	0
Anglesea	75	0	00	0	50	0	23	6	00	0
Carnarvon	86	0	00	0	47	0	31	4	00	0
Merioneth	93	4	00	0	49	1	31	6	00	0
Cardigan	94	3	00	0	40	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	107	1	00	0	44	5	20	2	00	0
Carmart.	107	0	00	0	55	6	18	5	00	0
Glamorgan	94	0	00	0	54	8	49	4	00	0
Gloucester	79	7	00	0	50	1	32	0	56	0
Somerset	95	8	00	0	48	9	24	1	57	8
Monm.	93	5	00	0	47	8	24	9	00	0
Devon	98	10	00	0	48	0	28	2	00	0
Cornwall	96	10	00	0	47	11	21	6	00	0
Dorset	86	11	00	0	43	8	26	3	76	0
Hants	87	7	00	0	43	4	26	7	53	3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 29, 75s. to 80s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 20, 33s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 24, 50s. 9¼d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 29 :

Kent Bags	26l.	0s.	to	30l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets	27l.	0s.	to	32l.	0s.
Sussex Ditto	25l.	10s.	to	28l.	10s.	Essex Ditto	27l.	0s.	to	30l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	00l.	0s.	to	00l.	0s.	Farnham Ditto	30l.	0s.	to	36l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 29 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 15s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 2s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 1s. 0d. Clover 6l. 10s. 0d. Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Straw 2l. 2s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, December 29. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 29:	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts	1,860. Calves 120.
Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	12,140. Pigs 840.

COALS, Dec. 29: Newcastle 40s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. Sunderland 41s. 6d. to 43s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 8d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 4s. 7½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 98s. Mottled 110s. Curd 108s. CANDLES, 12s. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 6d.



SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXVII. PART II.

Embellished with a Perspective View of the Mount called MONTACUTE, or St. MICHAEL'S HILL, situate in the parish of MONTACUTE, in SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

I SEND you a view of that noble Mount called *Montacute* and St. Michael's Hill (*see the Plate*), situate in the parish of Montacute, in Somersetshire; the base of which contains near 20 acres. It rises boldly out of the plain, and bears the appearance of a Cardinal's hat.

"Its form is conical, and its ascent very steep, the top terminating in a flat area of half an acre, whereon stands a round tower sixty feet in height, and crowned with an open ballustrade. On this tower is a flag-staff fifty feet high, on which a flag is occasionally displayed floating fifty-six yards in the air, and exhibiting a grand and picturesque appearance. The summit of the tower being so highly elevated above the level of the central part of the county, affords a rich and extensive prospect, extending Westward to the hills below Minehead and Blackdown, in Devonshire; and North-eastward over Taunton, Quantock Hills, Bridgewater bay, the Channel, and coast of Wales. To the North, Brent Knoll, the whole range of Mendip, city of Wells, and Glastonbury-Torr; Eastward, Creeke and Knowl-hills, Alfred's-tower at Stourton, and the high lands about Shaftesbury; and Southward, over the Dorsetshire hills, to Lambert's castle near Lyme; the whole a circle of above three hundred miles, in which, on a clear day, eighty churches are distinguishable. This hill is planted from bottom to top with oaks, elms, firs, and sycamores, the intermingled foliage of which (especially in the autumnal season) forms a rich and beautifully tinted scenery *."

Near this Mount are two other eminences, called *Hedgecock Hill* and *Hamden Hill*; the latter of which has been remarkable for many ages for its freestone quarries, of which most of the churches in the neighbourhood are built.

At the foot of the Mount was founded, about the year 1091, by

William Earl of Morton, a priory of Black Cluniac Monks, which was surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1539. The remains are partly represented in the Plate.

The site, &c. of the priory was granted to Sir William Petre, and sold by him to Mr. Robert Freke; of whom it was soon after purchased by the family of Phelps, who at that time possessed some other parts of the manor; and is now the property of John Phelps, esq.

The parish of Montacute is situate four miles South-west of Ivelchester, and is in the hundred of Tintinhull. It is divided into three tithings, *viz.* Bishopston, Hyde, and Widcombe; besides which there is a small hamlet called Thorn. The tithing of Bishopston comprehends the town of Montacute, which consists of three streets, forming nearly the letter H; wherein, according to the Return to Parliament, there were, in 1811, 8 houses building, 2 uninhabited, and 165 inhabited by 188 families (80 of which were employed in agriculture, and 102 in trade, &c.), consisting of 400 males and 457 females: total 857.

The Church, situate immediately under the Mount, is dedicated to St. Catherine, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles; at the West end is an embattled tower. In the church are several stately monuments to the family of Phelps.

Nearly adjoining is the large and noble Mansion-house, built in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Edward Phelps, knt. the Queen's Serjeant, third son of Sir Thomas Phelps of Barrington (at which place the family had previously resided), who settled his family at Montacute, where they have been ever since. The house is 92 feet in height, and a remarkable gallery runs the whole length of the building to the extent of 189 feet.

* Collinson's Somerset, III. p. 309.
GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.

Yours, &c.

B. N.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 26.
UNDER the direction of Mr. Smirke, the Hall of the Society of the Inner Temple has lately become an interesting specimen of the Gothic style of decoration.

The Frieze of the oaken wainscoting round it is enriched by a double series of above 300 escutcheons, emblazoned with the coat armour of Treasurers and Readers from the reign of Henry VI.

The Screen is of open tracery, surmounted by pinnacles, and moulded by Bernasconi. In the centre is inscribed, "A.D. 1816. Josepho Jekyll Thesaurario."

At the Eastern end are full-length portraits of Queen Anne, King William III. Queen Mary, and the judges Littleton and Coke. Over these is a fresco painting, by Sir J. Thornhill.

At the Western-end are three canopied niches, with the statues of the lawgivers Alfred, Edward the 1st. and Edward the 3rd. executed by Rossi. The two last copied from their effigies in Westminster Abbey.

The Hall is lighted by bronze lamps on the sides, and by two bronze chandeliers suspended from the oaken roof. The foliage of the chandeliers corresponds with that of the stone corbels from whence the arches spring.

The exterior entrance is by a Gothic arch, decorated with the arms of England at two former periods and the present. C. M.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 13.
SINCE I communicated to you a few particulars of the Bedford Library, founded about the year 1700, and which was for many years kept in the vestry of St. John's Church, I have had an opportunity of making some inquiries on the spot respecting it. The books, it appears, are not all dispersed, as was apprehended, but a part of them still remain in a small room over the vestry of St. Paul's Church. The apartment, however, in which they are now kept is so damp and unsuitable for the purpose, that they are in great danger of perishing in less than 20 years, unless some change in their custody takes place. They are also out of the reach of every person whose ardour for Literary pursuits is not such as to dispose him to encounter white-

wash, dirt, and cobwebs in abundance, in ascending the narrow flight of stone steps leading to the apartment in which they are deposited. The covers of some of the volumes have begun to vegetate and show an outer covering or surcoat of white mould, not as a defence against the weather, but as an intimation that they have already caught cold, and a sure prognostication of the fate which awaits them all if they continue where they are.

The valuable *Polyglot Bible*, in six volumes folio, and the *Canon*, remain; but the *Ledger-Book of Newham Priory* (a manuscript particularly connected with the *History of the County*) is not forthcoming; and I have since learnt that it is in the British Museum. *Query*. As the deed of trust confers no power, on any person, to dispose of a part of the collection, by what authority has it been alienated?

May I therefore be permitted again to recommend to the Trustees to place these Books in some commodious room, where they will be accessible to all the inhabitants of Bedford who may wish to use them, or where at least they may be preserved from further harm for the benefit of future generations who may be disposed to appreciate them. The fourth article of the deed of trust enjoins that they shall be safely kept, and I would suggest a due observance of that salutary injunction.

It is a circumstance perhaps worth preserving, that Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. (elder brother of Doctor Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester) who died the 28th Oct. 1781, left by his will some Books to the Libraries of Bedford and Newport Pagnell. The larger part of his Library went to Oxford.

The project of establishing a Literary Society in the town of Bedford, has lately been recommended from the press, in a postical "Epistle addressed and dedicated to the Marquis of Tavistock;" and the inhabitants of Bedford will in my humble opinion do themselves honour if they take the hint. I cannot conceive that any legal obstacle can exist to placing the present neglected collection under the care of such a society, as the basis of a new town library.

T. FARRER.
 Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, June 1.*

K NOWING that you, Mr. Urban, are at all times well pleased to receive a letter from an old Correspondent, I embrace the opportunity afforded by my short residence here to give you some account of the *gude town* of Edinburgh, which I believe is as little known to many of your readers as the capital of the black Emperor of Hayti. It is only five years since I was last in this far-famed City; yet so great and numerous have been the improvements in and about it during that period, that I am quite at a loss where to begin. The Monument which has been raised to the memory of Nelson is, however, the most conspicuous, and by no means the least interesting. This Monument was begun when I was last in Edinburgh; but, like many other public works, I imagine it would have remained still in an unfinished state, but for the exertions of the present Dean of Guild*. It therefore falls to be considered as one of the late improvements; and, as I am not aware that any account of Nelson's Monument at Edinburgh has found its way into the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, it shall claim our first attention. This Monument, which was designed and executed by Mr. R. Burns, Architect, stands upon that eminence which is called the *Calton Hill*, and is seen at a considerable distance, whether you approach the City by sea or land. It is about one mile and a half distant from the sea, 484 feet above the level of high-water mark, and rises 100 feet above its foundation; and, as an elegant pillar, it far surpasses, in my opinion, that which Buonaparte has placed in the Place Vendome at Paris, notwithstanding its brazen front and hieroglyphics. The under part forms a neat cottage, which is divided into rooms. These are kept by the widow of a petty officer of the Navy, who is allowed to provide dinners and soups for strangers, but not to sell wines or strong drink. There is a garden around the Monument, which is kept in excellent order, from which she has at all times plenty of vegetables, with strawberries in their season, and other fruits. A few of

the most respectable citizens of Edinburgh have formed themselves into what they are pleased to call the Nelson Club; and, properly speaking, the apartments in the Monument belong to this Club, which dines there on the anniversary of all the Hero's victories. I had the honour to dine on one occasion with the Club, and can safely say that I never spent a pleasanter evening. The number of members is small and very select, and being limited, a new member can only be elected on a vacancy. Over the door by which you enter, the Nelson crest, viz. the *stern* of the *San Josef*, has been cut in bas relief, and in a manner which does credit to the Artist; and so anxious I understand was the worthy Dean of Guild to have this emblem correct, that he was at the trouble of getting a geometrical drawing of the identical *San Josef's* stern, with drawings of all the Spanish ornaments of that ship. The inscription, I think, is one of the most elegant pieces of English composition I ever read; and the attention with which the building has been raised is most beautifully expressed. The apartments of the Nelson Club are plainly but neatly furnished. The walls are hung with prints of the Hero, his ships, and views of his victories; as also with engravings of the principal objects of art which have been dedicated to his memory. On all grand holidays the St. George is displayed from the staff of the Monument; and on the anniversary of each victory the particular flags of the Nations whose fleets he overcame. A good print of this Monument has been engraved and published by Mr. R. Scott, Edinburgh.

After the Monument, the hill on which it stands next merits notice. This, Mr. Urban, though in the very heart of the City, was, till within these few years, in a state of nature, as bleak and barren as any rock on our shore. But the improvements that have taken place, and are still going on, render it one of the finest spots upon earth. The great road from London has been brought over this hill, or rather through it, for the rock has been cut through in several places to a considerable depth, and by means of another bridge over dry land, which bears the glorious name

* Robert Johnston, esq. Treasurer to the Waterloo Fund for Scotland.

name of Wellington, this road will be continued to the end of that elegant promenade called Princes-street. The Bridewell and new jail, two most elegant buildings, are placed on the South side of the new road upon the Calton Hill, and cannot fail to attract the attention of the stranger on his entrance into the City; though, by the bye, they have more the appearance of palaces than habitations for punishment. Nearly opposite to these buildings, and towering upon the top of a perpendicular rock, stands the Monument already described; and the view of the whole, from about the centre of Princes-street, is, I think, even now, one of the finest for Gothic grandeur that it is possible to conceive, though it must still be greatly improved when the new bridge is opened and the street finished. A beautiful promenade has been made around the summit of the hill, and winding walks up to it in every direction; and when a few flowering shrubs have been added to complete the landscape, it will indeed be quite a fairy scene. The view from this hill is one of the most extended and varied that you can possibly conceive for its elevation, which is not above 489 feet; and, in my opinion, is a great deal more interesting than that from the greater elevation of Arthur's seat. I recollect, some ten years ago, seeing a panoramic view of Edinburgh, in Leicester-square, which was taken from the Calton Hill, near to the Observatory, a building at a little distance to the North-west of the Monument, but which is no great ornament to the scene; and, so far as my memory serves, it must have been a very correct view.

The great improvement in the pavement, and cleanliness of the streets, was the next object that caught my attention; and having occasion to walk home from supper along a good part of the high street the night after my arrival, I could not help exclaiming, "*Sweet Edinburgh, how art thou changed; I cannot even smell thee now.*"—bear in mind that this was about the mid hour of night. Indeed things are very differently managed now; and in point of cleanliness, regularity, and good order, the streets of Edinburgh surpass those of London. Under the

present active and enlightened magistrates, the Police is one of the best-regulated establishments of the kind in Europe, combining all the exactness and discipline of a military; with the mildness and zealous attention of a civil or domestic establishment.

While on my journey North I was led to believe, from the accounts which appeared in the Edinburgh papers, that a fever, almost amounting to the plague, was raging in this City; and it was not without some dread that I approached it. At the inn at Berwick I met with a lady and her daughter who had been to Edinburgh on business, but who had been so much alarmed by the accounts in the newspapers that they had fled, leaving their business unfinished, and who even then did not conceive themselves in safety. Now, Mr. Urban, how will you be surprized to learn that the greater part of these statements which appeared in the papers were altogether false. I made strict inquiry on my arrival, and though I did find that a considerable deal of sickness prevailed amongst the lower classes, yet that there was nothing of that highly contagious and pestilential disease which the Correspondents of the Edinburgh editors had found so alarmingly prevalent. The fever which did exist was neither contagious nor pestilential, but a low fever, with strong inflammatory symptoms, and evidently arising from the misery and bad food of the people among whom it existed; and after the most minute investigation I could not find that it had found its way to more than one or two families above the lowest order. This leads me to consider one of the very greatest improvements about the City, and which must be conducive to the health as well as comfort of the inhabitants, namely, the manner in which the hollow ground between the old and new town, commonly called the North Loch, has been drained and filled up. This lake, or loch, has long been deprived of its stagnant water; but the drains by which that water was carried off were left open. They received the contents of a great number of the common sewers of the Old Town, and from the descent being very trifling, they were at all times choak-full, more especially in summer. The exhalation from these
ditches

ditches was not of the most savoury kind, nor were they the most salutary. The whole, however, have now been cleaned out, deepened, and completely covered over, so as to prevent any annoyance or evil.

Of late the newspapers have been filled with violent philippics against the magistrates respecting the supply of water to the inhabitants. These philippics have all been on one side of the question, namely, against the rulers of the City, for the Edinburgh editors in general seem to have a great antipathy to those in power; and although their publications are too much of a milk-and-water cast to do any harm, they seem always anxious to copy from others any thing that can bring into discredit the powers that be. The approaches to Edinburgh are really good, and in some instances grand; and the general appearance and great improvements of the roads in the neighbourhood of the City, as well as throughout the county, is owing, in a great measure, if not altogether, to Sir William Rae, the high sheriff of the county, one of the most zealous and active magistrates that ever existed, and to whom the improvements of the City are also in some measure owing.

VIATOR.

MR. URBAN, *Nov. 2.*

REFERRING to the statement in p. 205, respecting the longevity of Musicians and Sculptors, might it not be interesting, and even useful, to pursue the inquiry more extensively, so as to ascertain how far the several avocations and professions of civil society contribute to promote health and longevity, or the contrary?

It is well known that the exercise of some trades and occupations, by their mere mechanical impression on the living body, induce disease and shorten life; but great mental excitement and passionate irritation have a still more powerful effect on the vital principle.

The predisposing causes of interrupted health and long life are, doubtless, a congenial robustness of constitution, and a perfect conformation of all those organs on which vital action depends; but this frame of body is accompanied by a dulness of intellect, and an obtuseness of feeling, incompatible with the high operations

of mental energy, and only adapted to the exercise of the lowest employments. Accordingly we find, with scarcely one exception, that all the cases of very great longevity are found among the lowest ranks of society, whose long lives, nevertheless, did not supply intellect enough to enable them to rise above the lowness of their condition. The question is not of Octogenarians, for old Parr and Johnson the Yorkshireman were youths at the age that King David assigns as the limit of that period that man can be yet capable of enjoying life. This standard, however, seems founded in nature, and has not varied since, so that seventy years may be deemed the commencement of old age. Yet, certain classes, though of a finer organization, have attained an age beyond 70 without a decay of their faculties, and this may be attributable to causes connected with their professions: of these classes are Musicians and Musical Composers.

The effects of Music on the sensitive organs, though greatly amplified in poetry, are founded in nature and truth; all the inferior creation, as well as man, are more or less moved by the concord of sweet sounds. In all the crosses and vexations of life, the Musician finds a sure and constant solace in his art; and the practice of it induces, in general, temperate habits, as well as being a steady and gentle exercise. Sculpture is also a fine and healthy profession. The model in the mind of the artist being gradually developed from the centre of the block of marble, produces a tranquil and pleasing emotion, whilst the exercise in the open air, active without fatiguing, must be highly conducive to health.

Between Painting and Musick there is a striking analogy. The harmony of sounds agrees exactly with the harmony of colours, and similar conceptions are required to compose a piece of musick and a picture; Painting also is equally allied to Poetry, "ut Pictura sic Poesis." But Painters cannot boast so uniform a list of long lives as Musicians. If Michael Angelo, who was also a Sculptor, and Titian, attained a great age, the divine Raffaele and the inimitable Vandyke died comparatively young. The cause may be, that the practice of the art is more sedentary, whilst

whilst the artists themselves are more exposed to dissipation.

In ascending the scale of intellectual energies, we arrive at the Poetical Temperament. This is induced by an organization more attenuated and refined than belongs to the other liberal professions, or the severe sciences. The *genus irritabile* is noted for the acute sensibility and great mobility of the nervous system. This great susceptibility renders Poets little able to resist the seductions of Bacchus and Venus. They have never been famous for their moral conduct; and Horace, the archetype of the whole race, candidly owns that he was "Porcus de Grege Epicuri."

Poets have mostly inherited weak constitutions; they are not seldom born with some malconformation of the body, and predisposition to chronic disease, particularly to Insanity. So true is Dryden's remark,

"Great Wit to Madness nearly is allied."

These remarks are sufficiently illustrated by the following List of Poets of the first rank (which only should be adduced), taken from all ages and countries.

Homer *, (blind),	-	-	Age 66
Pindar,	-	-	55
Lucretius (insane),	-	-	42
Terence,	-	-	35
Virgil (asthma),	-	-	52
Horace (lipitude),	-	-	57
Tasso (insane),	-	-	51
Shakespeare,	-	-	53
Milton (gout and blind),	-	-	65
Cowley,	-	-	49
Dryden,	-	-	70
Lee (insane),	-	-	48
Otway,	-	-	36
Racine,	-	-	60
Moliere	-	-	52
Addison (asthma),	-	-	53
Pope (asthma),	-	-	56
Akenside,	-	-	49
Thomson,	-	-	48
Goldsmith,	-	-	45
Gray (gout),	-	-	45
Collins (insane),	-	-	42
Cowper (insane),	-	-	64
Burns,	-	-	36

Several minor Poets, who deviated still more from that dignity which

* The age of the Father of Poetry can only be conjectured. But as he died of sickness during his rambles, he could scarcely be older than our English *Mæonides*.

Genius stamps on the human character, died miserably at an early age; such as Savage, Chatterton, Dermody, &c. &c.

Yours, &c.

E. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

IT is the part of an arbitrary and prejudiced character, before the merits of a case is gone into, to pronounce judgment. Such a character I take to be your Correspondent *Crito*, who, in your Magazine for October, p. 296, so dogmatically decides my conjecture, as to Sir William Jones being the Author of the Letters of Junius (without waiting to hear what I had to advance in support of it); to be "the most vague and unfounded" that ever was brought forward.

To prove this he says Sir William Jones was but 21 when Junius first commenced his literary career, in 1767, and consequently that he could not have "attained an age which would allow him, without vanity, to boast of ample knowledge and experience of the world," which Mr. Woodfall makes part of the characteristics of Junius, and *supposes* him to have had.

Now I grant that your Correspondent, Sir, is correct with regard to Jones being only 21 in 1767; but it must be observed, that it was only the Miscellaneous Letters of Junius, under various signatures, that were written and published in that year: the Letters subscribed "Junius," and the *private* correspondence with Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Woodfall's father, did not appear till 1769, when Jones was 23 years of age:—and that it is from these latter Letters only that the present Mr. Woodfall has drawn up the before quoted sentence with regard to Junius's age, as may be seen in Mr. Woodfall's Preliminary Essay to his edition of the Letters of Junius.

Your Correspondent says, that "to prove my assertion" with respect to the question of Authorship, I brought forward *that* quotation; but I beg leave to add, it was not adduced "to prove," but merely as the test of Mr. Woodfall, *by which I was to prove* my assertion.

To return to Junius's age. Does *Crito* imagine that knowledge and experience are always attendant on age? or that it is a thing not in nature for a man of 23 to have had in that time "ample knowledge and experience

rience of the world?" Surely he cannot. "To gain this knowledge," as an ingenious Author remarks, "depends, not so much on the time a man has lived, as on the use he has made of opportunities." Jones was too well convinced of the value and importance both of time and opportunities not to fail to profit by them; and while he was in the *Spencer* family, as Tutor to the present Earl, he was introduced into the first political circles, at home and abroad; and of course a man of his penetration and sagacity would not, and in fact did not, fail to profit by it.

Upon the whole, I think Crito must have a very imperfect knowledge of the life and character of Sir William Jones (if in reality he has any at all); or at the best must have formed a very inadequate idea of his talents and capacity. The Editor of the "Annual Biography" for the present year has formed a much truer estimate, who says, "Jones's celebrity, indeed, is astonishing, and in point of *character*, his is one of the fairest of the age in which he lived, both as to integrity and patriotism; while in respect to genius, general literature, and deep research, it is second to none in the annals of his country.".... "So pure was he in regard to his principles, that he obtained the appellation of the 'English Cato;' so universal in respect to attainments, that he bore a near resemblance to the 'admirable Crichton;' while a learned Dutch Professor (H. A. Schultens) termed him '*the Phoenix of his day, and the Ornament of the age!*'"

Let not Crito be any longer deceived.—It was undoubtedly the object of Junius to have his Letters considered to be the production of some grave Statesman, for obvious reasons; and I am only sorry to find he has succeeded in deceiving the critical acumen of the intelligent Crito.

Let Crito also recollect that Hugh Boyd, with not half the abilities, or the opportunities of gaining that political knowledge and experience which Jones possessed and had, was long considered the Author of the Letters; and even within the last year his ingenious but pertinacious advocate has again brought forward his claim; and yet Boyd was born in the very same month and year as

Jones. The Letters of Junius have been truly described "as a singular exhibition of the fire of youth with the gravity of a matured intellect." Jones united both.

I have now, I presume, fully answered Crito; and if he be not convinced, I shall not again trouble you, Sir, with the subject, unless he advances better grounds of objection than in his last.

The next month I shall send you my second Letter on the claim of Sir William Jones to be the Author of the Letters. J. O'LANFRAC.

MR. URBAN,
"LEICESTERSHIRE," which appeared in your last Number, is the 20th English County of which I have attempted an Historical Compendium. Encouraged by the readiness with which you have inserted them, and by the obliging notice of your Correspondents C. T. (in the Magazine for February) and J. S. (in the last Supplement), I certainly intend sending a similar Epitome of the remaining Counties; but I am well aware of very many omissions and some errors in those already sent, and I hope that you will allow me occasionally to occupy your pages with the additions and corrections which subsequent reading has supplied.

I originally thought of compiling only such a brief summary of County History as might have been contained in a large single sheet; but, exclusive of the necessity, which distinctness and perspicuity imposed, of having regular lines, allotting an equal space to each County, and thus, Procrustes like, lopping off York, and cruelly stretching little Rutland to the same dimensions, I found that I could not comprize my Chorographical Chart within the intended limits; and immediately adopting my present plan, without any previous preparation, I sent off my first Compendium for your Magazine. From this cause, the counties earliest in alphabetical arrangement, have, perhaps, the most numerous omissions; but living, as I do, in a County very remote from any valuable topographical library, I am conscious that my little summary will always be obnoxious to censure for many imperfections, but I have exerted all the means in my power to render it not wholly useless or uninteresting.

teresting to your readers, and in my own case the compilation has verified "labor ipse voluptas," has been a pleasing companion in my solitude, has prevented many an hour of languor, and alleviated many an hour of sickness and of pain.

I propose to add a brief "Peerage" to the "Present State and Appearance," and to prefix to each County a poetical extract, if I can find one de-

scriptive of its scenery, or allusive to its most eminent native or principal event.

In answer to Mr. Lawrence's remark (Part I. p. 517) it may be proper to repeat my former observation, that the "Biography" is confined exclusively to Natives, and that the "Miscellaneous Remarks" have no such restriction.

Yours, &c.

BYNO.

ADDENDA TO BEDFORDSHIRE. VOL. LXXXVI. PART II. p. 313.

"In days of old, here Ampthill's towers were seen,
The mournful refuge of an injur'd Queen :
Here flow'd her pure but unavailing tears ;
Here blinded Zeal sustain'd her sinking years :
But Freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
And Love aveng'd a realm by Priests enslaved :
From Catharine's wrongs a Nation's bliss was spread,
And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed."

HOR. WALPOLE.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

Antiquities. Warden Abbey. Felmersham Church.

Ampthill was the residence of Catharine of Arragon, whilst her divorce was pending. She was here cited to attend the Commissioners at Dunstable, but refused to obey their summons. On the site of the Castle is a Gothic column erected in 1770 by the Earl of Upper Ossory, with an inscription by Horace Walpole as above.—In the Church was buried Sir John Churchill Lord Fanhope, one of the warriors in the van at Agincourt, with his wife Elizabeth, widow of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and sister of Henry IV.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

River, Hiz ; Eminences and Views, Tottenhoe Castle ; Ridgmont Rove. Seats.

Apsley Guise, Rev. W. O. Smith.
Arley, Sir John Jackson, bart.
Battlesden, Sir G. O. P. Turner, bart.
Blunham Closes, Mrs. Campbell.
Bromham House, Hon. John Trevor.
Bushmead Priory, Rev. H. W. Gery.
Cardington, George Curtis, esq.
Chasson, Sir Henry Langley, bart.
Colworth House, late W. L. Antonie, esq.
Cople, Earl Ludlow.
East Hide, Robert Hibbert, esq.
Egginton, F. R. Moore, esq.
Eversholt, Dame Judith Monnoux.
Flitwick, Robert Trevor, esq.
Harlington, Mrs. Jennings.
Harold, Robert Garstin, esq.
Hasells, The, Francis Pym, esq.
Hawnes House, Lord Carteret.
Healow, George Edwards, esq.
Hockliffe Grange, Rich. Gilpin, esq.
Hockliffe Lodge, Mrs. Glossett.
Houghton Regis, Hen. Brandreth, esq.
Howberry, J. Polhill, esq.
Ickwell, C. Fyshe Palmer, esq.

Ickwell-bury, John Harvey, esq.
Kempston, Robert Dennis, esq.
Kempston-bury, William Long, esq.
Melchbourn, Lord St. John.
Milton Bryant, Sir Hugh Inglis, bart.
Milton Ernest, Mrs. Mary Boyden.
Mogerhanger, Godfrey Thornton, esq.
Oakley House, Duke of Bedford.
Odell Castle, Thos. Alston, esq.
Ridgmont, Dr. Macqueen.
Roxton, C. J. Metcalf, esq.
Sandy Place, Hon. Samuel Ongley.
Sandy Rectory, Rev. Sir P. Monnoux, bart.
Sharnbrook, John Gibbard, esq.
Shippingley, John Parker, esq.
Stockwood, John Crawley, esq.
Stratton, Charles Burnett, esq.
Sutton, Sir M. R. Burgoyne, bart.
Temsford, Sir Charles Payne, bart.
Tingrith, C. D. Willaume, esq.
Turvey Abbey, John Higgins, esq.
Turvey House, Mrs. Higgins.
Warden, Lord Ongley.

Peerage. Bedford Dukedom and Earldom to Russel. Cranfield Barony to Germaine Duke of Dorset. Of Ampthill, Upper Ossory Barony to Fitzpatrick, Earl of Upper Ossory in Ireland. Of Battlesden, Bathurst Barony to Bathurst, Earl Bathurst. Of Bletsoe, St. John Barony to St. John

John. Of Bromham, Trevor Barony to Hampden Viscount Hampden. Of Turvey, Mordaunt Barony to Baroness Mordaunt. Of Hawnes, Carteret Barony to Carteret. Of Southill, Byng Barony, to Byng Viscount Torrington. Of Wrest, title of Countess de Grey to Campbell.

Produce. Freestone.

HISTORY.

- 917, at Leighton Buzzard, Danes defeated by Edward the Elder.
 921, Tempsford taken from the Danes, and their King put to death by Edward the Elder.
 1138, Bedford Castle, under Milo de Beauchamp, after a long siege, taken by Stephen.
 1154, at Dunstable, amicable meeting between Stephen and Henry Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II.
 1216, Bedford Castle, under William de Beauchamp, one of the associated Barons, taken by Fulk de Brent, to whom it was bestowed in recompence by King John.
 1224, Bedford Castle, under Fulk de Brent, after a siege of two months taken by storm, and destroyed by Henry III.

BIOGRAPHY.

- BOLEYN, ANNE, Queen of Henry VIII. Luton Hoo 1507.
 Bowles, Edward, nonconformist divine and author, Sutton 1613.
 Byng, John, unfortunate Admiral, Southill, (shot 1757.)
 Chishull, Edmund, divine and antiquary, Eyworth, (died 1733.)
 Dillingham, Francis, one of the translators of the Bible in 1607, Dean.
 Dilly, Charles, bookseller, Southill 1739.
 Dilly, Edward, bookseller, Southill 1732.
 Dunstable, John of, "John of all Arts," inventor of Counterpoint in Music, (died 1455.)
 Eades, Richard, Dean of Windsor, tragic writer, (died 1604.)
 Fisher, Jasper, author of Sermons and a Play, about 1588.
 Harpur, Sir William, founder of Bedford school, Bedford, (died 1574.)
 Joy, George, translator of the Bible, friend of Tindal, (died 1553.)
 Norton, Thomas, translator of the Psalms with Sternhold, Sharpenhoe, (died 1600.)
 Osborne, Francis, author of "Advice to a Son," Letters and Poems, about 1588.
 Reinolds, John, epigrammatist, Toddington.
 Richardson, William, editor of Godwin "De Præsulibus," Wilhamsted 1698.
 Salmon, Nathaniel, topographer and antiquary, Meppershall, (died 1740.)
 Salmon, Thomas, historian and geographer, Meppershall, (died 1743.)
 Sclater, William, divine, Leighton Buzzard, (died 1627.)
 Staunton, Edmund, nonconformist divine and author, 1600.
 Turnor, Sir Christopher, Judge, Milton Ernest, (died 1675.)
 Turnor, Sir Edmund, loyalist and benefactor, Milton Ernest 1619.
 Whitbread, Samuel, brewer, benefactor, Cardington.
 Wingate, Edmund, arithmetician, Sharpenhoe 1593.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Battlesden was the seat of Sir Saunders Duncombe, who in 1634, first introduced into this Kingdom the use of Sedans, and obtained a patent, vesting in himself and his heirs the sole right of carrying persons in them for a certain time. It is probable that Sir Saunders, who was a great traveller, had seen them at Sedan, in France, where Dr. Johnson supposes that they were first made. It is a singular coincidence that hackney-coaches were first introduced into London by Captain Bailey, in the same year.

At Bedford, in St. Paul's Church, is the Monument of the benefactor Sir William Harpur, and his wife.—John Bunyan was co-pastor, with Samuel Fenn, of the old Independent Meeting-house in Mill-lane, and continued in that situation till his death in 1698. His "Pilgrim's Progress" was composed during his confinement in the County gaol.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXVII. PART II.

At

At Biggleswade, June 16, 1785, 120 houses were destroyed by fire: the loss was estimated at 24,000*l*.

In Bromham Church is the monument of the first Lord Trevor, Chief Justice and Privy Seal, who died 1730.

In Cardington Church is a tablet to the memory of John Howard, the philanthropist, who resided for several years in a house near the Church-yard; and a splendid monument, the last and one of the best works of the Statuary Bacon, to the memory of Samuel Whitbread, father of the late statesman.

In Charlton Church is a memorial of Thomas Willes, "who lived parson of Carlton and Chillington, about threescore and ten years; he died August 2, 1602, aged above an hundred."

At Chalgrave, resided and died Sir Nigel Loring, knighted by Edward III. for his bravery at Sluys, in 1340, and one of the Knights of the Garter at its institution.

Clapham Manor-house, in 1648, was for several months the prison of the learned and pious Dr. Hammond.

Cople was the burial-place of Sir Samuel Luke, the original of Butler's Hudibras, with whom the poet lived as clerk at his seat of Wood End. Luke died in 1670.

In Eyworth Church are monuments of Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and of Alice Viscountess Verulam, widow of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon.

In Flitton Church are numerous monuments of the Greys, Earls of Kent.

At Harlington and Wood End resided Edmund Wingate, the arithmetician.

Harold was the residence of the learned physician, Richard Mead, whose wife died there, and has a monument in the Church.

Hawnes was the Rectory of Thomas Brightman, commentator on the Canticles and Apocalypse.

Higham Gobion was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of the orientalist, Dr. Edmund Castell, who died there, 1674, aged 68.

Houghton Conquest was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of Dr. Zachary Grey, editor of Hudibras, who died there 1766, aged 78.—The park house was built by Mary Countess of Pembroke, the subject of Ben Jonson's beautiful epitaph; and here it is said that Sir Philip Sydney, whilst visiting his sister, composed great part of his "Arcadia."

Maulden was the Rectory of the poet Pomfret.

At Potton, in 1783, 50 houses were destroyed by fire, the damage exceeded 25,000*l*.

In Southill are monuments of the brave Adm. Geo. Byng, first Viscount Torrington, who died in 1733; and of his unhappy son, John Byng, shot 1757.

Sutton was the Rectory of Edward Stillington, afterwards Bp. of Worcester.—The popular tradition of a rhyming grant of this town and Potton by John of Gaunt to Roger Burgoyne, appears to be destitute of foundation; as there is no evidence that these places were ever in the possession of the pretended grantor.

At Toddington, was the seat of Henrietta Baroness Wentworth, and the scene of her love for the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth; she died of a broken heart in a few months after his execution, and lies buried under a costly monument in the Church, where is another monument for Lady Maria Wentworth, who died in 1632, aged 18, with a most extravagant epitaph by the poet Carew (copied in p. 299.)

Wilden was the Rectory of Francis Dillingham, one of the translators of the Bible.

ADDENDA TO BERKSHIRE. SEE VOL. LXXXVI. PART II. p. 314.

"Here hills and vales, the wood-land and the plain,

Here earth and water, seem to strive again;

Not Chaos like, together mix'd and bruis'd,

But as the world, harmoniously confus'd;

Where order in variety we see,

And where, tho' all things differ, all agree."

POPE'S *Windsor Forest*.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants: add Segontiaci.

Roman Station: Bibracte, Bray or Old Windsor.

Antiquities:

Antiquities: Wayland Smith Cromlech, Uffington Church, Chirdrey leaden font, Wallingford bridge of 19 arches, Appleton Manor-house.

In Abingdon Abbey had sepulture St. Edward, King and Martyr; Robert d'Oyley, builder of Oxford Castle, and tutor of Henry I.; and its Abbot, the historian, Geoffrey of Monmouth.—Here in 1107 Egelwinus, Bp. of Durham, was imprisoned and starved to death.

In Bisham Abbey were buried William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who fought at Poitiers; John, Earl of Salisbury, who confederated against Henry IV. and was slain at Cirencester in 1400; Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, "the mirror of all martial men," "Henry the Fifth he first train'd to the wars," slain at the siege of Orleans in 1428; Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, beheaded at York in 1460 for his adherence to the house of Lancaster; Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, "proud setter up and puller down of Kings," and his brother, the Marquis of Montague, both slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471; and Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence, who, bred up from his cradle in prison, was beheaded in 1499 for attempting to taste the sweets of liberty.

At Windsor, John, King of France, and his son Philip, taken at Poitiers, and David, King of Scotland, taken at Nevill's Cross, were prisoners on parole. In St. George's Chapel were entombed Anne, Duchess of Exeter, sister of Edward IV. she died in 1475; William Lord Hastings, High Chamberlain, beheaded by Richard III. in 1483; Sir Reginald Bray, prime Minister of Henry VII. who died in 1503; and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, favourite of Henry VIII. who died 1545. The beautiful roof was erected in 1508.

Sunning hill was the residence of Queen Isabell during the interval between the deposition and death of her husband Richard II.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

River: Emme. *Inland Navigation:* Thames river. *Eminences and Views:* St. Leonard and Sinodun hills.

Natural Curiosities: Windsor forest, Maidenhead thicket, Cumnor and Sunning-hill medicinal springs.

Seats:

Aldermaston House, W. Congreve, esq.	Calcot Park, John Blagrave, esq.
Appleton, Robert Southby, esq.	Cannon Hill, C. S. Murray, esq.
Arborfield, S. W. Parrett, esq.	Carswell House, Henry Perfect, esq.
Ardington, W. W. Clarke, esq.	Caversham House, Major Marsack.
Ascot, Daniel Agace, esq.	Chaddleworth, R. W. Nelson, esq.
Ashdown Park, Earl of Craven.	Challow, Exuperius Turner, esq.
Barton Court, Charles Dundas, esq.	Charlton House, W. H. Price, esq.
Beams, H. L. Hunter, esq.	Circuitts, Sir Charles Saxton, bart.
Bear Place, Sir Moses Ximines, bart.	Clewer Lodge, John Ramsbottom, esq.
Beaumont Lodge, Viscount Ashbrook.	Coley Park, Berkeley Monck, esq.
Becket House, Bp. of Durham.	Compton Beauchamp, J. A. Wright, esq.
Beenham, Rev. J. Bostock.	Culham House, Hon. Fr. West.
Benham Place, Margravine of Anspach.	Culverlands, Sir G. Blane, bart.
Bere Court, Rev. Dr. S. Breedon.	Donnington Castle House, Col. Stead.
Betterton, Rev. J. Collins.	Donnington Grove, John Bebb, esq.
Bill Hill, General J. L. Gower.	Down Place, Henry Harford, esq.
Billingbeare, Lord Braybrook.	Early Court, Rt. hon. Sir W. Scott.
Binfield, Claude Russel, esq.	Englefield House, Rich. Benyon, esq.
Binfield House, Onesiphorus Elliot, esq.	Farley Hill, R. Stephenson, esq.
Binfield Place, Lord Mark Kerr.	Farringdon House, — Bennett, esq.
Binfield (Pope's house), T. Neate, esq.	Fernhill, Lady Metcalfe.
Bisham Abbey, Geo. Vansittart, esq.	Grazelly, Sir John Simeon, bart.
Bradfield Hall, Stephen Wilson, esq.	Greenham, James Croft, esq.
Bradfield House, Rev. Henry Stephen.	Grove House, Old Windsor, Ly. Onslow.
Braywick Lodge, Sir J. W. Waller, bart.	Haines Hill, late Mrs. Colleton.
Buckland, Sir J. C. Throckmorton, bart.	Hall Place, Sir Wm. East, bart.
Bucklebury, H. H. Hartley, esq.	Ham House, Mrs. Walcot.
Burnham Grove, Sir W. Johnston, bart.	Hempstead Lodge, Earl of Craven.
Buscot Park, E. L. Loveden, esq.	Hendens, Rev. Dr. Trenchard.

Hendred

- Hendred (East), Basil Eyston, esq.
 Heywood, John Sawyer, esq.
 Hinton, Rev. John Loder.
 Holly Grove, Sir A. S. Hamond, bart.
 Holme Park, Richard Palmer, esq.
 Hungerford Park, John Willes, esq.
 Hurst House, Mrs. Woven.
 Inholmes, — Seymour, esq.
 Ives House, Thomas Wilson, esq.
 Kingston Bagpuze, Adam Blandy, esq.
 Kingston Lisle, A. E. M. Atkyns.
 Lady Place, G. A. Kempenfelt, esq.
 Langley Park, Sir Walter James, bart.
 Lockynge, Sir H. W. Martyn, bart.
 Lockynge, J. P. Bastard, esq.
 Lovel Hill, Charles Shard, esq.
 Luckley House, C. F. Palmer, esq.
 Macham, George Elwes, esq.
 Maiden Earley, Edward Golding, esq.
 Maidenhead, Sir William Herne.
 Maidenhead, Lady Pocock.
 Midgham House, W. S. Poyntz, esq.
 Milton, Mr. Barrett.
 Oakfield House, Mrs. Brocas.
 Padworth House, R. Clerk, esq.
 Penel Place, James Bonnel, esq.
 Prior's Court, J. T. Wasey, esq.
 Prospect Hill, J. Liebenrood, esq.
 Purley Hall, late Rev. Dr. Wilder.
 Purley, Hon. Mrs. Storer.
 Pusey House, Hon. Philip Pusey.
 Radley Hall, Sir George Bowyer, bart.
 Ruscombe, — Cummings, esq.
 St. Leonard's Hill, Earl Harcourt.
 Sandleford, Rev. M. Montague.
 Shaw, Sir Joseph Andrews, bart.
 Shinfield Park, E. F. Maitland, esq.
 Shottesbrooke House, Arthur Vansittart, esq.
 South Hill, Earl of Eimerick.
 Sparsholt, — Williams, esq.
 Standen House, Thomas Michel, esq.
 Stanlake, Sir N. Dukinfield, bart.
 Stubbings, Lady Dorchester.
 Sulhamsted, William Thoytes, esq.
 Sunning-hill Park, G. H. Crutchley, esq.
 Sutton Courteney Rectory, Fr. Justice, esq.
 Swallowfield Place, T. H. Earle, esq.
 Swinley Lodge, Marquis Cornwallis.
 Temple House, Owen Williams, esq.
 Tidmarsh, Robert Hopkins, esq.
 Titnest, Sir Home Popham.
 Tubney Lodge, J. J. Lockhart, esq.
 Wadley House, W. Y. Mills, esq.
 Wallingford, — Blackstone, esq.
 Waltham Place, Philip Rawlings, esq.
 Warfield Grove, Earl of Mountmorris.
 Warfield House, Sir J. B. Walsh, bart.
 Wasing Place, Wm. Mount, esq.
 Welford House, J. A. Houblon, esq.
 West Court, Rev. Ellis St. John.
 White's Place, J. H. Leicester, esq.
 Willows, Townley Ward, esq.
 Windsor Park Cottage, Prince Regent.
 Windsor (Old) Manor House, H. Isherwood, esq.
 Windsor (Old), Sir J. Harrington, bart.
 Windsor (Old) Lodge, William Webster, esq.
 Winkfield Place, Standlake Batson, esq.
 Winkfield, J. Bannister, esq.
 Woodley, James Wheble, esq.
 Woodside House, Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.
 Woolhampton House, Visc. Falmouth.
 Woolley Park, Rev. Philip Wroughton.
 Yattendon, J. A. Gallini, esq.

Peerage: Abingdon Earldom to Bertie; Berkshire Earldom to Howard, Earl of Suffolk; Hungerford Barony to Hastings, Marquis of Hastings; Uffington Viscounty to Craven, Earl of Craven, who is also Baron Craven of Hempstead Marshal; Windsor Earldom to Stuart, Marquis of Bute—Of Coleshill, Pleydel; Bouverie Barony, to Bouverie, Earl of Radnor; of Foxley, Bayning Barony, to Townshend.

Produce: Timber. *Manufactures*: Cotton, sacking.

HISTORY.

- 639, at Aston Upthorpe, Cenowalch, King of Wessex, defeated by Wulfere, King of Mercia.
 742, at Abingdon, the "Cloveshoe" of the Saxon annals, a Synod was held; and again another Synod in 822.
 796, at Abingdon Egfrid, son and successor of Offa, the powerful King of Mercia, died, after a reign of four months.
 871, at Englefield, Danes defeated, and their King Sidrock slain by Earl Athelwolf, after which they retired to Reading, where they entrenched themselves, and, in a sally from that place, made a successful attack on King Ethelred, in which the brave Athelwolf was killed.
 878, at Eddington, near Hungerford, Alfred, in the disguise of a Harper, visited the Danish camp, and obtained such information as enabled him to surprise and totally defeat them.
 925, at Farringdon, Edward the Elder died.

- 1006, Reading destroyed by Sweyn, King of Denmark.
 1122, at Windsor, Henry I. married to his second Queen, Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lovaine.
 1127, at Windsor, David, King of Scotland, Stephen, Earl of Boulogne (who afterwards usurped the English throne), and the principal Barons, swore fealty to the Empress Maud.
 1359, at Reading, John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. married to his first wife Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster.
 1385, at Wallingford, died Joan, "the fair maid of Kent," widow of Edward the renowned Black Prince.
 1431, at Abingdon, commenced an insurrection under William de Mandeville, whose object was to level all distinctions. It was suppressed by the Duke of Gloucester, and Mandeville executed.
 1464, at Reading, the marriage of Edward IV. with Elizabeth Widville, widow of Sir John Grey of Groby, first publicly declared.
 1645, at Radcot bridge, Sir William Vaughan, Colonel Lyttleton, and 200 Royalists, taken prisoners by Cromwell.
 1646, Wallingford Castle, in July, surrendered by Colonel Blague to Sir Thomas Fairfax.
 1648, at Windsor, the unhappy Charles I. spent his last Christmas.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Backhouse, William, astrologer and alchymist, (died 1662.)
 Bacon, Phanuel, poet, Reading, 1700.
 Baker, William, learned printer, Reading, 1742.
 Barbour, Jeffery, benefactor, Abingdon.
 Beauchamp, Richard, Bp. of Salisbury, (died 1482.)
 Becket, William, surgeon, Abingdon, 1684.
 Blagrove, Joseph, astrologer, Reading, 1610.
 Bradfield, John de, Bp. of Rochester, Bradfield, (died 1283.)
 Bullock, Henry, divine, correspondent of Erasmus.
 Davis, Henry Edwards, defender of Christianity against Gibbon, Windsor, 1756.
 Dodwell, William, divine, Shottesbrooke, 1710.
 Drope, Francis, author on Fruit Trees, Cumnor.
 Drope, John, physician and poet, Cumnor.
 Elderfield, Christopher, divine, Harwell, (died 1652.)
 Eleanor, Countess of Berry, eldest daughter of Edward I. Windsor, 1266.
 Farrington, Anthony, divine, author of Sermons, Sunning, 1576.
 Gunter, John, nonconformist divine and author, 1625.
 Hickes, Gaspar, nonconformist divine and author, about 1620.
 Hilsey, John, Bp. of Rochester, East Illesley, (died 1540.)
 Holt, Sir Thomas, lawyer, Reading.
 Hungerford, Walter, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI. Hungerford.
 Hyde, Thomas, Roman Catholic divine, Newbury, (died 1597.)
 Kendrick, John, benefactor, Reading, (died 1624.)
 Kimber, Isaac, biographer and historian, Wantage, 1692.
 Lyford, William, divine, Peysmore, (died 1652.)
 Margaret, Duchess of Brabant, third daughter of Edward I. Windsor, 1275.
 Mary, nun at Ambresbury, sixth daughter of Edward I. Windsor, 1279.
 Merrick, James, poet, translator of the Psalms, Reading, 1719.
 More, Sir Francis, lawyer, author of "Reports," East Illesley, 1558.
 Neville, Henry, republican, author of "Plato Redivivus," Billingbear, (died 1694.)
 Penrose, Thomas, poet, Newbury, 1743.
 Phipps, Sir Constantine, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Reading, (died 1723.)
 Piers, John, Archbishop of York, South Hincsey.
 Portage, Samuel, romance and dramatic writer, Bradfield, (flor. temp. Car. II.)
 Pye, Henry James, poet laureat, Farrington.
 Ramme, Thomas, Bishop of Ferns, Windsor, (died 1635.)
 Reading, Hugh of, Abbot of Reading, theologian, Reading, (flor. 1180.)
 Reynolds, Walter, Abp. of Canterbury, Chancellor to Edward II. Windsor, (died 1327.)

Rich,

Rich, Alice, prioress of Catesby, canonized, Abingdon, (died 1270.)
 Rich, Edmund, Abp. of Canterbury, canonized, Abingdon, (died 1240.)
 Rich, Margaret, prioress of Catesby, canonized, Abingdon, (died 1257.)
 Rich, Robert, biographer of his brother St. Edmund, Abingdon, (died 1250.)
 Rogers, Benjamin, musician, ecclesiastical composer, Windsor, (17th century.)
 Smith, Sir Thomas, secretary to James I. Abingdon, (died 1609.)
 Stevens, William Bagshaw, poet and divine, Abingdon, about 1755.
 Stonehouse, Sir John, physician and divine, 1716.
 Tomlyns, Samuel, nonconformist divine and author, Newbury, 1632.
 Twiss, William, calvinistic divine, Speenhamland, (died 1645.)
 Umpton, Sir Henry, Elizabeth's Ambassador to France, challenger of the Duke of Guise, Wadley, (died 1596.)
 Wallingford, Richard of, Abbot of St. Albans, mechanic, Wallingford (died 1335.)
 Worrall, John, bookseller, author of "Bibliotheca Legum," Reading (died 1771.)
 Young, Edw. Dean of Salisbury, theologian, father of the Poet, Woodhay, 1642.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Abingdon school were educated Lord Chief Justice Holt, Dr. Newcome, Abp. of Armagh, and Richard Graves, author of the "Spiritual Quixote." Thomas Godwin, author of Roman and Jewish Antiquities, was one of its Masters.—George Benson, the biblical critic, was minister of the Presbyterian meeting-house in this town.

Aldworth was the residence of Sir Nicholas de la Beche, who superintended the education of the glorious Black Prince.

Arborfield was the seat of Edward Standen, esq. the last heir male of his family, the lover in the ballad of "Molly Mog."

Beenham was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of Thomas Stackhouse, author of "History of the Bible" and "Body of Divinity;" he died there 1752, aged 72.

Besils Legh was the property and residence of William Lenthal, Speaker of the Long Parliament.

In Binfield Church are monuments of Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, captor of Pondicherry, who died 1794; and of Catharine Macaulay Graham, historian, who resided at Binham the latter part of her life, and died there in 1791, aged 61.

Bisham was the seat of Sir Edward Hoby, Speaker of Elizabeth's Parliament, and writer on controversial divinity.

Bradfield was the rectory of the enthusiast Dr. John Pordage, head of the Behmenists, (who was also Vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading); and of William Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Worcester.

Brightwell was the Rectory of Thomas Godwin, author of Roman and Jewish Antiquities, who died there in 1642; and of Edw. Bernard, the astronomer and critic.

In Bucklebury Church-yard is a yew-tree nine yards in girth.

Childrey was the Rectory of Dr. Edward Pocock, the orientalist.

At Cumner manor-house, in 1576, the Countess of Leicester is supposed to have been murdered by the contrivance of the Earl her husband, and through the instrumentality of Sir Richard Verney.

Donnington Castle is said to have been the retirement of the father of English Poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer; it was certainly the residence of his son. Donnington Grove House was built for his own residence, by James Petit Andrews, the chronological historian.

At Enborne, is an ancient custom, that if the widow of a Copyholder should marry again, or be guilty of incontinence, she forfeits her life-interest in her late husband's copyhold, which is only recoverable by her riding into Court upon a black ram, repeating some ludicrous lines (see Spectator Nos. 614 and 623), when the Steward of the Manor is obliged to reinstate her in the copyhold.

Englefield was the retirement of the antiquary Elias Ashmole, historian of the Order of the Garter. In the Church is a monument, with an epitaph by Dryden, for John Paulet, 5th Marquis of Winchester, the heroic defender of Basing House, Hants; he died in 1674.

At Faringdon, was buried Sir Henry Umpton, Elizabeth's spirited Ambassador to France.

Fern Hill was the seat of General Clayton, who was slain at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743.

East Hampsted was the Rectory of Dr. Durell, the biblical critic. In the Church were buried Sir William Trumbull, Secretary of State to William III. who died in 1716; and Elijah Fenton, the poet, who died in 1732; both friends of Pope, and both commemorated by epitaphs from his pen.

At West Hanney is a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, widow of Edward Bowles, who died in 1718, aged 124.

East Ilsley was the rectory of Richard Wightwick, joint founder of Pembroke College, Oxford; and West Ilsley, of Mark Antonio de Dominis, Abp. of Spalatro, who first accounted for the phenomena of the rainbow, in his book "*De radiis visûs et lucis*;" and of Godfrey Goodman, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.

To Letcombe Basset Dean Swift retired after his unsuccessful attempt to reconcile Lords Oxford and Bolingbroke in June 1714; and during his residence there for three months, in the house of his friend Mr. Gery, he wrote his "*Free Thoughts on the present State of Affairs*."

In Newbury Church was buried its famous native, John Wynchcombe, who died in 1519. There is a fine inscription by the present Poet Laureat for a column in Newbury field.

At Reading Free School were educated Abp. Laud; Blagrove, the mathematician (who has a monument in St. Lawrence's Church); Merrick the poet, and Coates, the local historian; all natives of this town. One of its masters, Julius Palmer, suffered martyrdom in Mary's reign. — In St. Giles's Church was buried its Calvinistic Vicar, the Hon. Bromley Cadogan.

Sandleford House was the seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, author of *Observations on Shakspeare*.

Shottesbrooke was the Vicarage of White Kennett, afterwards Bp. of Peterborough. — In the Church was buried the learned Henry Dodwell, whose principal work, "*De cyclo Veterum*," was written in this town. He died in 1711, aged 70. In the Church-yard is the tomb of Francis Cherry, the friend of Dodwell, and the patron of the Antiquary Hearne, who died in 1713, aged 48.

In Shrivvenham Church are monuments of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington, author of "*Miscellanea Sacra*," who died 1734, aged 55; and of the veteran Admiral, the Hon. Samuel Barrington, victor at St. Lucie, with an epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More.

At Spene, is the monument of the late Margrave of Anspach, who died at Binham Place in 1806, aged 69; the inscription written by the Margravine.

Upton Court was the seat of Francis Perkins, esq. who married Arabella, the "Belinda" of Pope's "*Rape of the Lock*," which the poet dedicated to her under her maiden name of Fermor. She died at Upton in 1738.

Wallingford was the residence of Sir William Blackstone, author of "*Commentaries*," who was Member of Parliament for the Borough, erected the spire of St. Peter's Church, and lies buried in the chancel.

Wargrave was the Vicarage of Dr. Derham, author of "*Physico-Theology*." In the Church is the monument of Thomas Day, author of "*Sandford and Merton*," who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1789, aged 41.

White Waltham was the burial-place of Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who resided at Heywood house. The father of the Antiquary Hearne was parish-clerk here.

Windsor Terrace, the noblest walk of the kind in Europe, was made by Elizabeth, and extended by Charles II.: it is 1870 feet long. — St. George's magnificent hall is 108 feet long. — In St. George's Chapel were interred the amiable, beloved, and universally deplored Princesses Amelia, and Charlotte of Wales; Henry, Marquis of Worcester, the noble defender of Raglan Castle, Monmouthshire, who died 1646, aged 81; Bruno Ryves, author of "*Mercurius Rusticus*," who died 1677, aged 81; Francis Junius, the etymologist, who died at the house of his nephew, Dr. Isaac Vossius, in this vicinage, 1678, aged 90; and Dr. Douglas, Bp. of Salisbury, "the scourge of impostors and terror of quacks," who died here in 1807. — In the Parish church were buried Lord Chief Justice Reeve, who died in 1736; and William Heberden, the physician, who died in 1801. — The last State-prisoner confined in the Castle was

Marshal

Marshal Belleisle. — The great Lodge in Windsor Park was the residence of William Duke of Cumberland, conqueror at Culloden, who died in 1765. — In Old Windsor Church-yard is the tomb of Mary Robinson, actress and poet, who died in 1800, aged 48.

At Wokingham, in 1590, died its native Thomas Godwin, Bp. of Bath and Wells, aged 73; and in 1662, Thomas Buck, aged 115.

At Yattendon, Carte wrote the greater part of his "History of England." He lies buried in the Church without any memorial. Byao.

Mr. URBAN, *Court Lodge, East Farleigh, Kent, Nov. 23.*

PERCEIVING in your Index Indicatus, a question respecting Paper Roofs, I take leave to refer your Querist to a pamphlet published by Longman and Co. for T. Hood and Co. Union-office, St. John's-square, 1811, which has a plate and describes the Roofs of *Tew Lodge, Oxon.* — which will give him every information he may require; and as I have tried the experiment on some Lodges for my cattle, built seven years ago, I can speak with confidence of the utility and economy of this covering. It is, however, proper to observe, that once in three or four years, a fresh coat of tar should be laid on, and if anvil dust (that is the scales which fly off from iron at the forge) is sifted over the tar while fresh, it adds greatly to the durability as well as resistance to wet. Many years since, I lodged at a house near the sea-side, which was roofed with very slight rafters, and boarded with old tea-chests, on which was nailed old sailcloth, tarred, and covered with a mixture of anvil-dust and sand, which effectually resisted the weather in a very exposed situation on the coast of Sussex; and from the flatness of the roof, the rise being only one foot to five in the length of the rafter, much timber is saved, and a less elevation exposed to tempests. Messrs. Phipps and Son, at River, near Dover, make paper for covering roofs at 50s. per lb.: each sheet measures 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 11 inches; it should be tarred before it is laid on, and the sheets laid in the same manner as slates, the second sheet covering half the first sheet in courses, which makes the whole double. After it is on, and the roof dry, a second coat of tar should be laid on hot, and immediately sprinkled with anvil dust, dry sand, or powdered charcoal; 2 lbs. pitch should be boiled with the tar, and if the charcoal dust is boiled with it the

coating will be improved, as charcoal is known to be impervious to wet. — If these hints are of sufficient value to find a place in your valuable Miscellany, I shall be gratified by your inserting them.

I have been a constant subscriber to your Magazine for the last 50 years, and an occasional Correspondent under the signature of "An Officer," though now A SEXAGENARIAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 18.*

YOUR Miscellany has been often made the record of monumental inscriptions, which can scarcely fail to interest, not only the surviving friends of the parties whose frail memorials are thus more lastingly preserved, but others also, who, animated by laudable examples, and a desire of virtuous and honourable fame, aspire to be well spoken of when their bodies are laid in the cold grave. A thought has often occurred to me upon the perusal of these fragments of personal history, which I will make bold to communicate, with the hope that it may possibly preserve some of your Readers from an error into which I am apprehensive that too many of our contemporaries, as well as progenitors, have fallen—I mean that of lavishing undeserved panegyric upon departed friends. Laudable as may be the feelings of gratitude and respect in the minds of survivors, they should not forget what is due to truth. Would it not sometimes be conducive to decorum and propriety, if good-tempered and just criticism were allowed to extend to monumental inscriptions with more freedom than the generally received impression, that nothing ill should be spoken of the departed, allows to common observers? Would it not prevent the obtrusion of much nonsense and absurdity, and even sometimes of high-flown compliments, which have been never merited by the parties to whom they are applied, and who, at least many of them, would

would blush if they could see the figure which they make in monumental records? For my own part, there appears to me something shocking and immoral in thus trifling with sincerity; and I am convinced that, instead of posthumous applause, when undeserved, having any tendency to excite to virtue, it has an effect directly the reverse; for, whilst the churl expects to be called bountiful, he grasps his purse-strings the more eagerly, and merit and virtue become confounded with immorality and licentiousness. I walked into a church the other day, and read upon a newly-erected tablet an inscription for an old gentleman, respecting whom the justest tribute of respect could only with propriety have recorded, that he passed through life without doing mischief, whose faults were such as make the least noise in the world, and whose qualities such as to have demanded no panegyrick, although they might have escaped censure, if they were suffered to die with him. But when it is asserted—that “of him it may be truly said, he believed all that he professed, and practised all that he enjoined;” those who read such exalted praise, cannot help asking, in the name of common sense, who can judge of any man’s belief? and those who knew the individual to whom these words have been inscribed, will marvel at their application. I must confess that they immediately brought to my recollection the criticism of Hervey in his *Meditations among the Tombs*, upon the vanity of such inscriptions; and I could scarcely help repeating upon the spot,

“Here lies the Great—False marble,
where? [here!”

Nothing but poor and sordid dust lies

If we would celebrate our friends,
let us remember that indiscriminate
praise is only censure in a gaudy dress.

Yours, &c. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, *Eglys Wen*, Nov. 2.

EVERY sincere and consistent friend of our excellent Church of England must hail with unaffected joy the approach of that period assigned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a late speech in the House of Lords, as an æra the most important which, perhaps, the Protestant

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXVII. PART II.

Religion has witnessed since its establishment; when, to use his Grace’s words, “it is hoped that there will be few parishes in England without a resident minister.” Such, however, were the expressions put in the mouth of that distinguished Prelate by the reporters in their account of the speech above alluded to. Most truly and fervently do I wish that that hope may be realized; for between indulgences and excuses, absences on account of bad health or bad circumstances, or a bad neighbourhood, or an uninhabitable parsonage, or some one or more of the thousand evasions by which the salutary intentions of the framers of the Bill for enforcing residence, and the wholesome discretion of the Bishops, are both rendered of little avail; most melancholy are the effects of the prevalent fashion, to leave churches to fall down, and congregations to fall away—to the tabernacle and conventicle. I could, indeed, have contemplated the termination of so disgraceful a state of neglect in ecclesiastical matters, with better and more confident hope that it would be speedily accomplished, if I saw any progress made towards enforcing a general residence of the clergyman upon every benefice of sufficient value to enable him to support his family. Until that be done, Mr. Urban, laws may be multiplied, and speeches may be made, without end. The plain matter of fact is, that all the complaints made against the Clergy, as well as by them, respecting tithes and moduses, and such matters, depend solely, or almost entirely, upon non-residence and its obvious effects. A non-resident usually cares very little about the sentiments entertained respecting him by those whose faces he seldom or never sees; but the resident minister has a thousand inducements to live well with his neighbours, “not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake.” I repeat it, that every parish, of which the Living be of sufficient value to maintain the Clergyman and his family, ought to have the benefit of his residence.

It would be impertinent to enlarge upon the advantages of such residence, in a moral, a political, or a religious point of view. It is also, I believe, superfluous to add, that the Right Reverend

Reverend Bench are fully satisfied of the necessity of applying some remedy to the rapid and alarming increase of Dissenters and Schismatics, which can never be effected whilst the accumulation of livings in the hands of non-residents leaves so many parishes without proper guardians; for it is absurd and ridiculous to suppose that a stipendiary Curate, who earns a bare subsistence by serving two or three churches, can, under any circumstances, oppose so effectual a barrier to the encroachments daily making upon the Establishment, as the Incumbents of Livings themselves. What must be the impression upon the minds of the inhabitants of half a dozen contiguous parishes, in which, although the several benefices are of the annual value of from 200*l.* to 800*l.* there is not one resident Incumbent; in which, among them *all*, only *two* Curates reside? Is it surprizing to any reflecting person that Methodists and Sectaries of almost every description daily increase amongst them? Is it extraordinary, that whilst, under any pretext whatsoever, residence upon such benefices is dispensed with, feelings of disesteem, disrespect, and indifference, should be manifested, or that they should often lead in the end to secession and dissent? There would be no occasion for Acts of Parliament to build new churches, if the Incumbents of those which the piety of past ages has already erected were duly regarded by those who are their proper pastors. The disgraceful condition of many of our country churches is a reproach to the times in which we live, and calls loudly upon those to whose office it especially belongs to superintend them, to do more than merely *complain* and *present* at an Archidiaconal Visitation; for, if Archdeaconries, like Rural Deaneries, should ever become an empty name, efficient officers might in such cases be appointed, to prevent our places of divine worship being reduced to a state in which they might probably soon become absolute nuisances by dilapidation and decay; and parsonage-houses undistinguishable from hovels and pig-styes.

The above is no ideal picture; and with regard to the number of Livings in which non-residence is so glaring an evil, and an evil so entirely inde-

fensible, it may not be paralleled in almost every diocese and county in England; but a more extensive acquaintance would, I doubt not, have enabled me, unfortunately, to extend the number to a much wider district than that which at the moment offered itself to my recollection.

When a Clergyman resides upon his Living, Mr. Urban, and lives as he ought to do amongst his neighbours and parishioners, they will seldom or never grudge him the amount of his benefice, be it ever so large: when absent, they will seldom pay it without a murmur. When he resides on his Living, and performs his clerical duties properly, they will seldom, if ever, forsake the Church for the Conventicle: when he absents himself from his duty, they are too apt to forget their own, and to imitate his example. Let it not be imagined that it will ever be difficult to find proper, discreet, learned, and pious Ministers, disposed to reside upon their respective benefices, whenever, in the wisdom of the Bishops, they shall be pleased to *insist upon residence* as an absolute essential, at the time of institution, and never to be dispensed with on account of *pluralities*. But, until some such regulation be made, I am very apprehensive that the pious sentiment of the Metropolitan must be considered rather as his Grace's *wishes* than his *hopes*.

One word more with regard to the miserable state of the Churches, notwithstanding briefs in frightful numbers, to the continual annoyance of churchwardens, and vexation of curates who have three or four sermons to preach in a day. It is impossible to believe that an opulent Rector, if resident, would suffer either his Church or Chancel to fall into decay; and even if he did so, there would be more chance of its being noticed by an Archdeacon, than where no other inducement but that of duty invited that officer's presence in a country village. And here I will venture to add, that so long as Archdeacons themselves are content to put a string of questions to a set of gaping churchwardens at a county town, amidst the hurry and confusion of a Visitation there, without affording the benefit of their personal and vigilant inspection, occasionally, of the parishes within their jurisdiction,

diction, not only places of Divine Worship will frequently call forth such remarks as these which are now made; but many circumstances of Church discipline and ecclesiastical duties will be too often neglected, and form the just subject of animadversion and complaint. PASQUIN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 13.

THE inquiry at this time set on foot for the building a number of new Churches, and dividing many extensive parishes similar to that of Marybone, has excited considerable satisfaction in the minds of every friend to the Establishment: it has brought forward many opulent and liberal persons who are ready to accelerate its progress; it has discovered many places where the extent was so great, that those who dwell at the borders of their parish were utterly prevented from attending the Public Worship on the Sabbath-day; and seldom were able to resort to their proper church, except for the necessary purposes of baptism, marriage, or burial. It has discovered that it is far preferable to divide large parishes, than to erect Chapels of Ease; that the people are much more attached to their mother church than to any chapel, which they do not hold in such veneration and reverence. It is also designed to embrace the interests of the present Incumbent by a compensation for the loss incidental to the severance of the parochial lands, in tithes and surplice fees; and the Lay Impropropriators will also be considered in the arrangements, but whose rights will not be much affected by the change of the name, merely, of the parish wherein the lands lie; and the parochial rates will probably not be much altered, because the lands and their cultivation will continue the same. A great readiness has already been manifested, in most places where these inquiries have been begun, to support the plan by suitable contributions among the people themselves, provided they are well secured by parochial claims, and by a proportionable aid from Parliament. The liberal example which has already been set by the neighbourhood of Stepney and Marybone has given energy to these plans, and indeed has formed something like a basis for the rest. The only point which remains to be regretted is, that

it was not suggested and acted upon 20 years since; but whoever recurs to the many important matters in which England was then engaged, will not be surprized that the present scheme was deferred till only three years after a general peace: it is now under the present auspices that it is possible we may see it brought to a conclusion, and therein the security of the Protestant cause, in the preservation and extension of the Church of the United Kingdom. To this great scheme may be added that of a third University, for Clergy in Wales, which will have due consideration, in its establishment, to the minor fortunes and minor preferments of that extensive but remote district. The Fathers of the Church of England could not have formed a scheme better calculated to promote its permanence and influence, to extend its patronage, and to embrace, with due conciliation, its sacred obligations. A justly characterized University, upon a smaller scale than the other two, but not the less respectable for all the opportunities of study, and of qualification for the Church, &c. affords a grateful sense of the liberality of these times, fostered by those who have justly risen to eminence and power by their own unwearied labours, to acquire academical honours at the highest charge. I forbear, through respect, to mention the names of some Prelates, by whose assiduous devotion to this cause the plan has been reduced to practicable adoption; but, when it shall appear in its full developement, they will not receive less of the due meed of veneration. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 12.

THE time affixed for Easter, in the Almanacks of 1818, is perfectly right, so far as the Act of Parliament, and the rules in the Prayer Book, are a guide; and such they must be to us. It is, also, the same time in France, and in all Roman Catholic countries; that is to say, March 22d. The Gentleman who has written to you on the subject misapplies the Rule in the Prayer Book, which has been cited. The full moon there meant is not the real or astronomical full moon, which falls upon the 22d; but the *Ecclesiastical* full moon, which falls on March 21st, by the

the rule in the Prayer Book. If you try either of the two tables given in the Prayer Book to find Easter-day till the year 1899, you will find we are correct. The second table is the easiest in use. If you look down the column which has D, the dominical letter for the year 1818, at top, you will find opposite the golden number XIV, that March 22d is Easter.

It is true enough, however, that the discrepancy between the astronomical and the ecclesiastical full moon is awkward and strange: and ought not to be permitted. I have more than once conversed with able Astronomers on this subject: but the anomaly is not for Almauack-makers, but for *Legislators*, to correct; and I wish they could be persuaded to undertake it. The principles on which the reformation should be conducted are explained by Lord Macclesfield, in a paper on this very subject, in the 46th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Yours, &c. A STATIONER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hunmanby, Nov. 13.*
I OUGHT perhaps to begin with apologizing to you for this second obtrusion of myself, as in the haste of dispatching my last communication, which was originally appended to my Assize Sermon (in 1808) upon the necessity of introducing nationally a system of Religious Education among the poor, I omitted to state, that some alterations of my 'List of Books for a Village Library' had been subsequently found expedient. At the outset, I judged it proper to solicit the advice of some excellent friends, more conversant than myself with the class of publications in question: and upon their suggestions were admitted several volumes, which, for one cause or other, though characterized by great practical piety, have since appeared to me of doubtful utility. In such a collection, whatever tends even indirectly to diffuse the tenets of Calvinism, or to foster the spirit of Enthusiasm, ought assuredly to have no place. Without more particularly specifying the publications alluded to, it may perhaps allowably be doubted, whether or not the Sermons even of Doddridge himself come sufficiently within the canons of composition or selection laid down in the preceding part of my last letter.

Neither let the Institutor be discouraged, if, after a short time, the ardour of his Readers appears to intermit. There will drop off probably, when the novelty is gone by, a few light students, whom no adhesion would permanently have improved: but the experience of half a score years has convinced me that the more valuable and the more numerous portion will persevere. And does it not seem indispensable, that, with the power of reading, now so extensively communicated, should be supplied the materials for its profitable employment?—if not gratuitously, cheaply at all events, ex gr. on the payment of one shilling *per ann.* which (as in the case of the Soup-Establishment) might give additional interest to the Institution. If with the *ars fruendi*, imparted by Dr. Bell, the genuine *divitiæ* be not combined, some base Birmingham currency will be thrown into insuppressible and fatal circulation.

As a matter of inferior concern, but still highly important in its operation upon the Comforts of Cottagers, I have taken leave to inclose a small paper drawn up some years ago on the Insuring of Cows, to which your Journal will not fail to give a most extensive and useful diffusion. Of this valuable class of society, numbers, it is well known, decline to accept the offer of land to keep a Cow (however needful to the support of a young family) under the apprehension of being ruined on the contingency of her death. Against such a calamity, the adoption of the accompanying Rules will afford perhaps the cheapest and the most satisfactory security.

Frs. WRANGHAM.

Articles suggested for a Village Cow-Club.

1. That a Treasurer and a Commissioner or Commissioners, without stipend, shall be elected for each District within the circuit of this Institution.
2. That, in the event of one or more of the said Officers dying or declining to act, the vacancy or vacancies shall be supplied by such person or persons, as a majority of Subscribers in their respective Districts by letter or ~~sent~~ otherwise signified shall elect.
3. That each of the Subscribers shall pay half-yearly (May 12, and November 12) for each Cow by him or her admitted, after the rate of one halfpenny per pound upon her value per calendar month, into the

the hands of the Treasurer of the District; which sums, when amounting to 20*l.* respectively, shall be placed at interest till wanted, to accumulate for the benefit of the Fund. 4. That no Cow shall be admitted without the approbation, and valuation, of the Commissioners, or one of the Commissioners of the District, to whom (if required) she shall be sent for inspection. 5. That upon the death of any Cow so admitted, the Commissioner or Commissioners of the District shall inquire into the manner of it; and if it appear to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the Owner, or by his or her refusing to employ such farrier as they may have appointed (the excess of whose bill above One sixth of her value shall be paid out of the Fund) he or she shall receive no benefit from this Institution: but with this exception, for each Cow so admitted and dying there shall be paid Five-sixths of her estimated value, in no case however exceeding 12*l.*; her hide, tallow, &c. to be sold for the purposes of the Fund. 6. That when the subscriptions shall amount in each District respectively to 3*l. per cent.* upon the aggregate value of the Cows admitted, the half-yearly payments shall be suspended, until the respective Funds shall be reduced by losses beneath that proportion, when they shall again be renewed: and, if in consequence of additional losses resulting from any other cause than a murrain, those Funds prove inadequate to the claims upon them, each Subscriber shall contribute in proportion to the value of the Cow or Cows by him or her admitted, to supply the deficiency. 7. That no Subscriber shall receive any benefit from this Institution, upon the death of a Cow above Fourteen years old. 8. That if upon any accident the Commissioner or Commissioners for the District deem it necessary to have a Cow slaughtered, the Owner shall have the option of receiving the net value of her carcase, after the expenses of slaughtering are deducted, or Five-sixths of her value, as entered in the books of the Club. 9. That every Subscriber, not making his payments on the days appointed by the third Article for that purpose, when the Fund is incomplete, or within fourteen days after notice in writing from the Treasurer of the District, shall be excluded. 10. That all disputes upon the meaning of any part of these Articles, or of the purposes of this Institution, shall be determined by the Commissioner or Commissioners of the District wherein they occur, subject to the control of a General Committee, to be subsequently elected from the whole

Circuit.—As some Subscribers may only insure a part of their Stock, it will be necessary to have the Animals insured ascertained by some Mark or Brand, upon the horn or elsewhere.

By this plan the rate of payment is proportioned, in Art. 3, to the value of the Cow insured. The sum paid by the Fund on the death of a Cow, by Art. 5, never exceeds a certain proportion (Five-sixths) of her value, nor a certain absolute sum (12*l.*); the first restriction operates to keep alive the owner's interest in her recovery; and the latter to prevent his dealing in these animals with any other view than to the nutriment of his family. Even the moderate payments directed in Art. 3, are suspended by Art. 6, as soon as a moderate per centage is raised upon the aggregate value of the Cows admitted; as the object of the Institution is simply to provide against the probable contingencies of the ensuing six months, and a new call for contributions to supply deficiencies may always be made upon the next following pay-day. This is abundantly effected by three *per cent.*; which, if the full value were paid on the death of a Cow, would cover the loss of about one in thirty-three, but by the existing arrangement of paying only Five-sixths, will cover the loss of one in twenty-eight.

It is obvious, lastly, that though primarily intended for the benefit of Cottagers, this Institution admits Farmers and other opulent Owners of Cows to insure them; as there is nothing in its composition of an eleemosynary nature.

Mr. URBAN,

Love-lane, Alder-
manbury, Nov. 1.

RESPECTING the Cure of the Stone in the Bladder, by the juice of Red Onions, or Leeks, please to favour your Readers with the following account of benefit received from them.

Mr. Bryson, an eminent black dyer, in Spitalfields, had been many years afflicted with the Stone; and hearing of a cure by the juice of leeks, he went to a gentleman, who informed him that his son was perfectly cured by the following recipe: "Take a handful of only that part of leeks which is white, the fibres of the root are the best; boil them in a quart of water until it becomes a pint; strain it, and drink half of it, two hours before dinner, and the other half two hours before supper; perhaps

perhaps a quarter of a pint at first, is as much as the stomach will bear, and the strength should be increased as the stomach will bear it."

Mr. Bryson determined to give it a fair trial for a quarter of a year. For some time he found no benefit; but, being a man of considerable resolution and great perseverance, he never omitted it, and took a bottle of it in his pocket, even when he came into the city; and has often asked me for a tumbler, to take his dram, as he pleasantly called it.

In about two months, he felt greater pain than usual, and two or three stones came from him without much pain, and his water was thick; he thought something was dissolved that held them together: for the next day 10 or 12 more about the size of a pea (in all about 40) came from a stone-quarry which, he said, he had of his own; from that time he was well, and gradually left off taking his medicine.

I sent this account to a friend at Leicester, who had been afflicted many years: it soon relieved him, and he shewed me about twenty stones like lime, some much larger than others, that came from him, and I believe he never had any return of the complaint.

After 6 or 7 years Mr. Bryson's disorder returned, and, I believe, was removed by Red Onions; for I saw a great number of them in his garden at Tottenham, which he raised for this purpose, and informed me that he considered them more efficacious than Leeks.

Yours, &c. JOS. STAFFORD.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 4.

THE paper in p. 390, gave me a hint to communicate my thoughts on "Punning," a subject which in practice has frequently excited my indignation. The paper had the accidental initials of my name; but those are no more a part of my name than that composition is a part of my mind.

We perceive in the nature of some languages, that punning is a propensity adapted to some nations, whether from the classical deficiency of the Italians, the loquacious levity of the French, or the grave insignificance of the Spanish: but the British ought never to have been degraded by such a misrepresentation of itself,

or sense: for it is a language not only from its derivative source of a superior formation; but is, from its daily use in the currency of its sentences, more nearly approaching to the purity of the ancient writers than any other method of expressing thoughts, whether stamped for the interchange of conversation, or the more valuable impressions of premeditated skill, and deliberate composition. Not only a patriotic, but a literary regard for the native language, induces me to hold up, not to contempt merely, but radical detestation, the degrading habit of punning. Punning has no recommendation, or even an excuse; it is without logic, without instruction; without research, except the attempt to find its latent merits; which attempt, and that to extract the wit (for it never imbibed, nor came in contact with, wit) would be less rational than the endeavour "to extract the rays from the cucumbers." Whenever punning is called "wit," it ought to be recollected that it is wit without understanding.

Philosophers assert that there is a secret chain of connexion in animated Nature; Συγγενή χροῦσιν ἡ ἡρανοθεν κρεμασταις*. One sage, speaking of Man, says, that he is "an imitative animal," ζῷον μιμητικόν.—Mimicry is imitation; punning is nothing but a vocal imagery, a similitude, a mimicry. Between man and monkey, with the exception of voice, the link is all but complete; such connexion has, doubtless, been thus providentially denied to the monkey tribe, which might (and we judge only from the versatility of its corporeal intellect) have perfected the link by the mental and bodily happiness of punning, to the no small astonishment of the physical and metaphysical contemplatist. To persons of rational taste and conversation, nothing is so tiresome as the intrusion of a pun: it is rarely to be understood without explanation: in this, the Punster has some resemblance to the Antients, who under the painted images wrote the names of their respective originals; "this is an ass;" "this is a man;" but now, "this is a joke;" the penurious consolation of the delineative punster!

* Hom. Il.

† Aristotle.

Every person, for the sake of his quietude, usually smiles when he is inflicted with a pun. When he smiles, he ceases to be honest; for such a smile is praising that which is devoid of sense; such praise is more than telling, for it is *doing*, a lie.

I have thus expressed myself, Mr. Urban, for my own defence, and that of the social feelings of your Readers when in company.

Yours, &c. R. TREVELYAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, Dec. 11.*

A FRIEND of mine, who has resided many years in the United States of America, has lately returned to England on business, and has brought with him two Coins, which I think are highly interesting, from the place in which they were found. My motive for this communication is, to request that some of your Antiquarian Correspondents would favour me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, with information, whether any similar coins have been dug up in the interior of America; and whether these coins are more interesting from the situation in which they were found, than similar Roman coins.

These two coins were dug out of an Indian Mount, near Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, North America, about three years ago, and were brought from America by my friend, who has entrusted them to me. They are gold, and in high preservation:—one is of M. Antoninus; and the other of Faustina.

The question that arises in my mind in viewing these coins is, how did Roman coins come into what is termed an Indian Mount; and in a part of America that was unknown to Europeans, to travellers, and even to the inhabitants of the United States, so lately as sixty years ago? And when it was discovered, it was by hunters, who of all others were the most unlikely to possess Roman gold coins; and still more unlikely to bury them in the earth: and it is equally improbable that the inhabitants of a new-settled country should deposit coins in such a situation. This would lead me to suppose that they had lain in the earth from a period prior to the discovery of America by Vesputius and Columbus.

The coins, as I observed before, are in high preservation, and evidently have been very little worn. Was America known to the Romans, or to any other Europeans; and has this knowledge been lost? Have the native Indians been Colonies from Europe, or Asia? These questions may appear random ones; but we may recollect the account, that is believed by many, of a Colony of Welsh going to America, the descendants of which are now become an Indian tribe, and which tribe is said to have at one time resided in Kentucky.

Yours, &c. W. SAVAGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Euston-square, Dec. 15.*

HAVING observed, in your p. 401, that a Letter is inserted, "on the Topography of Athens, by Mr. Wilkins, which he had before published in the Literary Gazette, I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of that Journal which contains my reply; not doubting but that you will, in impartiality, permit my answer to receive the same extensive circulation, by means of your Magazine, as the paper which originally produced it.

E. T. BURROW.

"It is but justice to Mr. Wilkins, and to myself, to endeavour to show him, that I have not trifled with his opinion; but that, when I have differed from him, it has been upon conviction of his being in error—a conviction founded on a comparison of his words with the authorities he quotes, and with authorities which he does not quote. Pursuing as closely as I can the course of his remarks, I will begin by admitting most cheerfully the advantage which he possesses over myself, in having acquired his knowledge of Athens from personal observation. It is a superiority which I envy him; and I have no desire to depreciate its value: still less am I disposed to question his professional talents, or the benefit of their operation on certain subjects; but I still think that 'a trip to Greece is not a qualification absolutely requisite' to enable me to make a fair conjecture on the probable sense of a classical author, or to judge of the Topography of Athens 'as a whole,' when 'the parts in detail' have been so ably delineated and described as they have been in the splendid work of Stuart and Revett. Mr. Wilkins supposes, that I 'may delude' myself into a belief that I am qualified, without having been an eye-witness of the

the

the scene, to *illustrate* the History and Topography of Athens; now, I only professed to *illustrate* 'the ELGIN MARBLES,' and, if possible, render them more interesting, by putting together such particulars as were furnished me by ancient and modern authors, relative to the history and topography of the renowned city which they had so eminently adorned. Where the authors were at variance, I by no means pledged myself to rely implicitly on either one, but, as was reasonable on such a case, took the liberty of judging which of them appeared to be best supported. Had I controverted a statement of Mr. Wilkins with respect to the proportions or mode of structure of any building which he had examined, I confess that I might justly be accused of having fallen into a 'delusion' with regard to my own qualifications, precisely similar to that which might be attributed to an architect who should categorically decide upon the merit of sculptured marbles, in opposition to the unanimous opinion of all those persons, whose skill in *their* profession must render them unquestionable judges of true excellence in the imitative arts. Mr. Wilkins cannot, surely, conceive my meaning, in the passage to which he alludes, to be, that the vestiges of ancient *buildings* 'are scarcely discernible upon the Acropolis and plain of Athens,' for that were indeed to make my pen most absurdly contradict my pencil; but those ruins of the city, which I have figured from Stuart, and which I have stated to be in actual existence, do present mere 'vestiges, scarcely discernible, of its ancient *splendour*.' Compare but the few, very few, perfect columns, which now just point out the site of porticoes and temples, with the innumerable edifices and throng of statues, which astonished the world in the age of Pericles or Hadrian, and 'the fallacy' of my 'delusion' may not seem so obvious.

"With regard to the first matter mentioned by Mr. Wilkins, in which I have ventured to dissent from him, I would not now enter into the full discussion of which it will admit, because I have occasion to refer to it again in the second volume of 'The Elgin Marbles,' which will shortly be laid before the publick. I shall merely hint, that the question of the precise spot at which the Persians made their escalade, turns upon the very point on which we are at issue. If 'the literally meaning, *behind* the approach or road,' be unintelligible to Mr. Wilkins, we must remain at issue; but, I confess, it appears very intelligible to me, that the South door of St. Paul's Cathedral is as much *behind* (ὑποῦν) the Western

entrance, with reference to the front, as a door, if there were one, at the East end would be. Again, I cannot but respect the testimony of Ulpian, who states decisively that the Athenians in gratitude to the heroine Agraulos, who had sacrificed herself for the welfare of her country, ἵπρον ὑπὲρ τούτων ἱερήσατο αὐτῇ κατὰ τὰ προτύπαια τῆς ἀγορεύουσας. However wrong I may be in assigning to the temple of Agraulos a site 'near the Propylæa,' in conformity with the above account, thus differing from Mr. Wilkins, I have yet the satisfaction of knowing that, although I may have chosen an unaccredited guide, I have not strayed from one who is *infallible*. It is true that a battle of Athenians and Amazons might appropriately, and perhaps did, ornament the frieze of the sepulchre of Hippolytus; but it does not follow that the little Ionic building of which we speak was that sepulchre, for the simple reason—that the sculptured stones belonging to it, which are now in the British Museum, do not bear one tract of an Amazon throughout the bas-relief. The eye of an Antiquary should discern at once, that the figures which might to common observers appear feminine, are in fact dressed in the well-known costume of *barbarians*.

"May I not be permitted to retort Mr. Wilkins's own words, and say, that it was 'incumbent' upon him to inspect the frieze 'before venturing to decide, in the manner he has done, that I am wrong and he is right?'"

"As to the 'allocation' of the Erechtheum; I would assure Mr. Wilkins that my opinion was chiefly founded on particulars furnished by himself. He says, speaking of the different levels of the ground, 'Under these circumstances the statues were placed upon a continued pedestal elevated upon three steps so as to be more than eight feet above the ground.' In a note he adds, 'During the time I resided at Athens, Lord Elgin excavated this portico, and discovered several steps leading down to a door-way in the South wall of the Pandroseum;' that is, according to his ideas, in the South wall of the main building, to which the small structure supported by figures was attached. Now, am I not justified in asserting from this description, 'that the construction' of the 'little building permitted no passage from without?' A door in the wall between the two buildings most assuredly allowed of a passage from one to the other, but not from *without*, not from the adjacent ground. As Mr. Wilkins had declared the pedestal to be a continued one, it was not for me to suppose that

that it was interrupted by an entrance. It still remains to be explained how 'several steps' can 'lead down' from one building to another, the floors of which are 'nearly level;' or how the existence of a stair-case in the interior of a room, conducting to a door in the North side of it, absolutely requires an aperture on the East, West, or South.

I am quite willing to concede to Mr. Wilkins, that it would be a great advantage to be enabled to determine this matter from ocular observation; but I must beg for a little concession in return; viz. that if persons who have it in their power to examine ancient monuments would give a clear and consistent description of them, others who have not the same advantage might not find it so necessary 'a qualification,' to have visited them, in order to form a sufficiently accurate idea of their present state and former destination. In fact, I preferred the conjecture of Mr. Stuart to that of Mr. Wilkins, because I conceived the former to be more consistent with the text of Pausanias than the latter; and I still think so. Should I procure more distinct information with regard to the impossibility of the outer building being the Pandroseum, I shall feel no difficulty in acknowledging my error. In the mean time, I must be allowed to dissent from Mr. Wilkins even in his interpretation of the word *πορταῖς* as a '*portico*.' In the first place, M. Visconti, who must have paid minute attention to the meaning of the inscription, did not consider it in this light, or he would not unhesitatingly have said, 'Or cette même inscription nous apprend que les Caryatides qui soutiennent encore aujourd'hui dans le temple de Pandrose, le plafond sous lequel étoit abrité l'antique olivier de Minerve,' &c. Dr. Chandler renders the passage with which Mr. Wilkins would overwhelm me, 'in fronte Cecropium versus.' In the next place I submit that even the word *πορταῖς*, from *πορτήναι*, is a generic and not a specific term, and would signify any building attached to the front of another; moreover *πορταῖς* will give *πορτάδης* in the dative, and not *πορτάσι*, which comes from *πίπτειν*. I can find no authority for construing *πορταῖς* a *portico*.

It were needless to enter here into any remarks on the correctness of Mr. Wilkins's version of 'the Athenian Inscription.' When he makes public his further observations on its Palæography, he will doubtless elucidate the cause of some alterations which at present is a little inexplicable.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.

D

"Having shewn that my disagreement with Mr. Wilkins on one or two points in the Topography of Athens did not arise either from inattention to his text, or from want of a due estimation of his talents; he will not, I trust, object to my collating his opinion with that of other antiquaries; and, allowing myself to be as liable to error, or much more so than he, to point out to my Readers those particular instances in which I do not think his conjectures so well supported as they usually are by authorities and facts.

"E. I. BURROW.

"Euston-square, Oct. 17, 1817."

MR. URBAN, Dec. 1.

ASSURED by the interest you have taken in whatever concerns the County of Leicester, that you will not think the following statement unworthy of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, I take leave to inform you that an elegant Monument has recently been erected in the Chancel belonging to the Farnham family, in the Church of Quorn, pursuant to directions in the will of the late Countess of Denbigh, as a memorial of her Ladyship's veneration and love for her deceased parents and their family.

It is the work of Bacon, and evinces the purest taste, combined with the most perfect skill and knowledge of his art.

It represents a tomb, the folding-doors of which are thrown open, and within are seen the heads of several coffins standing on a pedestal, on which are engraven the Arms of the House of Farnham; the coffins are placed under a pall, or covering, loosely thrown back from the front, and falling down in folds over the sides.

On one side of the pedestal is a figure of Hope, her right hand resting on the Anchor, and her left on the Bible, which is open, and presents to the contemplation of the Reader our Saviour's address to Martha:

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

The figure is looking up to Heaven, as if expressing her hope, founded on this passage of Scripture, that the dead within the tomb will rise again to the life that shall be immortal.

On

On the other side of the pedestal is a figure of Charity or Affection, in a mournful attitude, holding in her left hand a scroll, on which is written,

"And all wept and bewailed her; but he said, Weep not, she is not dead, but sleepeth."

This figure appears to be reading the inscription, and to be seeking consolation from the assurance it conveys to her, that the friends whose loss she mourns, are not dead, but sleeping. Under the pedestal, on a plain tablet, are recorded the names and ages of the Countess's parents and their family, with the periods of their respective deaths.

On one side of the tablet are the arms of the Farnhams, with their several Quarterings in a lozenge, her Ladyship's maiden arms; on the opposite side, the arms of the House of Halford, impaling the Farnham arms with their Quarterings, which her Ladyship, having been married to Sir Charles Halford, of Wistow Hall, in this county, bart. was entitled to bear during her first coverture and widowhood. And under the tablet are the arms of the Houses of Feilding and Hapsburgh, impaling the Farnham arms, with their Quarterings; which her Ladyship (having after the death of Sir Charles Halford married the late Basil Earl of Denbigh) was entitled to bear at her death.

In the inscription on this monument there is no laboured eulogy of the merits, the piety, or the virtues of the dead; it contains only a simple statement of the fact, that they lived and died; while the emblems above are intended to express the hope, founded on Scripture truths, of their resurrection through Jesus Christ, and for his sake, but not for their own merits, to the life immortal; and to the happiness of which, an Angel, represented by a little child, with the crown of glory in his hand, appears hovering over the tomb, as if waiting to conduct them.

And while this monument reminds the Christian of these consolatory truths, it bears additional testimony to the admirers of the fine arts, of the great improvement in them, which the genius of our own Countrymen is daily producing.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 29.

IN reply to Antiquarius (p. 115), and by way of continuing the line of Paget and Lee, it is clear that Anne, the youngest daughter of William Lord Paget, married Sir Henry Lee, knight; and Dugdale informs us that Sir Henry Paget succeeded his father, and was the second Lord; had summons to Parliament in the 8th of Elizabeth; and by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Knevett, knight, had issue one sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Lee, knight: it may be her monument in Aylesbury Church. Her father, Lord Paget, was interred at Drayton, Middlesex, where they had a seat. Some writers speak of one daughter that she left by Sir Henry Lee, named Anne, or Eliz. Her mother was a descendant of an ancient family and as renowned as any upon record. She married secondly Sir Edward Carey, by whom a son Henry, Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland; he died at Berkhamstead, 1633;—and a daughter Anne, married to Francis Leake, Earl of Scarsdale; he died in 1655, and was buried in the Church of Sutton, Scarsdale.

Perhaps Viator can inform the writer whether the above Sir Henry Lee, and Eliz. his wife, left any issue. Many Biographical Writers say she died young, but do not say she died issueless. If Sir Henry Lee had any child or children by Eliz. his wife, sole daughter and heir of Henry Lord Paget, his title being a barony in fee, it consequently became vested in her issue.

Anthony Collins names this family as Lee of Hartwell, and Quarrendon in Bucks, and that Catherine Knevett was the daughter of Sir Henry Knevett, of Charlton, Wilts, adding, this family of the Lee's, and the Earls of Lichfield and Viscounts Quarrendon, many of them interred in Quarrendon Chapel, almost gone to decay.

Richard, the son of Benedict Lee, and Eliz. his wife, daughter and sole heir of John Wood, of the County of Warwick, esq. altered his arms to Argent, a fess between three crescents Sable.

A further description of the armorial ensigns, crests, &c. in Aylesbury Church, or Quarrendon Chapel, of

of the Lee family, with the epitaphs and inscriptions, may lead to a further elucidation.

Yours, &c.

A. F. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

AS you have Correspondents in the town of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, and as it may perhaps be agreeable to some of them to be informed of any trifling matters which passed there in antient days, long before the destructive fire which consumed the greater part of that celebrated town, I submit to you, for insertion in your valuable Miscellany, if you think it worthy of a place in it, a transcript of a Letter written in the year 1688, by my grandmother to her husband. The orthography must be excused; for it is in no respect comparable to that of the women of these more enlightened days; and it must be recollected that in those days there were no ladies boarding-schools known, and even writing was in general self-taught. The writer of the Letter was a daughter of Colonel John Penruddock, who was beheaded for his loyalty, written to her husband Thomas Chafin. It is directed to him, at Tregonwell, Frampton's-house, at Newmarket, in the following words and manner:

"November, second day.

"My dear T's,

"I had writ to thee the last post, but that we continue our sheep-jobbing trade. I wish you were at home that we may lose that name we have now gotten. My unkle Freak and John Baldon and his shepard came a Monday just as I was going to writ, to buy a hundred of our new-purchased sheep, but Dakens and he could not agree upon the pris, and I believe my unkle went away displeased; I did not meddell nor make in it, but I think Dakens was very fare with him; so this day they are to goe to be sold three hundred at Andover saire. My brother Pile is well again, but the ladys are yet at Standlinch.—My sister Chiffinch is at Ranston. I have a melancoly time of it for want of thy company. I pray God to send us well together again, but my thinks it is an age since, I believe it dos not seme so to you: you have so many good devertiens I fear you forget all us at home. I am suer you are never out of my mind and fear for thee: all the comfort I have is a letter now

and than that you are well and have not quit forgotten us. My thinks this bad wether should not admit of any fild recreation, and for others we have enough here, for Saturday was a senate there was lost at Blandford Ornary a thousand pounds, by one Mr. Clark, a parson's son; Sir George Savage woon six score pounds back that he had lost to him the Saturday before, and five hundred pound more on tick, and Sir Simon Leek woon three hundred pound, but afterwards there was a great quarrel which have caused great disturbance. My brother Ryves is wery of going, for now he says it is not an Ornary for bisness but for play; but for all what he says they were all there again a Saturday, and a great deall of money lost; Mr. Ogden have the devill on his side still. The children, I thank God, are prity well; but for myself I will say nothing, for I find I have not your pity, but I hope a great share of your love, or else I am ill requited. We have a miserable time of wet wether. Pray God send thee safe home. I dread what a sad travelling you must have: prithy take care of thyself, I cannot help saying so in every letter, my fears are so great. Let me hear from you as often as you can, for that is a cordial to me in all my afflictions, and believe all that I say is the real truth, and that I am as I ought to be whilst life, thine own dear

A. C.

"P. S. I desire, if you make a spoon of those rings I sent up with you, that it mout be very strong and thick; and if you put more to it and have a case to it, with a knife and fork, and sisers and bodken, you ware as good put your buckles to it, and then all the rest as well as the spoon may begold; let the case be made to ware on ones side from the girdle."

The ladies of the present age carry little baskets in their hands as substitutes for pockets, but in those days they wore what were called Gipsires, hanging on their side from a broad girdle round the waist, ornamented either with jewels or curious needlework, which was more attended to than any other part of external dress, and gave the ladies an opportunity to vie with each other in works of fancy. A description of gipsires may be seen in the late Mr. Strutt's very pleasing Romance of Queenhoo Hall. W. C.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 6.

DEVOTED as your Magazine is to matters of Antiquity in particular, as well as to those of general utility, I know not to whom I can address myself upon the present occasion with more propriety than to its Editor. It is, however, upon a subject so alluring, that to avoid proximity will be difficult—I shall therefore at once come to the point.

Messrs. Longman, Hurst, and Co. have very recently purchased upon the Continent a Library of considerable extent and curiosity; in this Collection occurs a volume, which, speaking of it as a volume, from the nature of its contents, and truly singular state of preservation, may not be unaptly termed unique. It consists of three of those first efforts of the typographical art styled *Block Books*, with the cuts quite free from those rude attempts at colouring which so generally disfigure them, and in the finest possible condition.

1. *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*. The first Latin edition, and of which no other copy exists in this country. On examining this with the remarks of Mr. Ottley, in his "*History of Engraving*," where he very ingeniously enters into a minute comparison of the state of the blocks in the various impressions, his hypothesis is confirmed in a most remarkable manner; and this edition, which he had never seen, satisfactorily proved to be the first.—At the sale of the Merley Library in the year 1813, a copy of this work, erroneously stated to be the first edition, was sold for three hundred guineas.

2. *Biblia Pauperum*.—Of this it is perhaps sufficient to observe, that, on referring to the numerous Bibliographers who have described the variations and peculiarities of different editions, the present is undoubtedly the first. At the same sale, above noticed, a copy of this edition was sold for two hundred and forty-five guineas.

3. *Sancti Johannis Apocalypsis*.—With the exception of a few variations, and it is believed that no two copies exactly correspond, this agrees with Lord Spencer's copy, and is probably the first edition.

As these three books have occupied so much of the attention of Bibliographers, and are so well known

to the learned in books, it would be useless to crowd your columns with quotations from books which all libraries possess; but a few words respecting this identical volume may not be deemed irrelevant:—That this volume is in a genuine original state of binding is evident; and that the binding is of the fifteenth century, more than probable. From the circumstance of a waste sheet of Calde-
rinus's Juvenal, the edition of 1474, being pasted on the cover, it may indeed be fairly presumed, that the three books were about that period united; and from the style of binding it is inferred, were so done in Italy. On inspecting the back, there is sufficient to prove that the three books had previously been bound separately; and on minutely inspecting the first and last leaf of each, there remains no doubt of their having been many years in use while in that state.

Finally, this extraordinary volume affords endless food for typographical speculation, and good grounds for ascribing the date of production to very remote periods.

Yours, &c. A. F. GRAFFIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.

IN the "Annual Biography and Obituary for 1817," the Editor, in treating of the origin of the ducal family of Howard, mentions Sir William Howard, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1397, as the first certain ancestor of that illustrious house; and with great truth, as I firmly believe. The Editor, however, a little after, makes a strange mistake, for he states that Sir William, the Judge, sprung from the marriage between Sir Robert Howard, and Margaret daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. In fact, Sir Robert Howard, who married Margaret Mowbray, instead of being ancestor of the Judge, was his remote descendant. In p. 114, many titles are attributed to the Duke of Norfolk to which he had no pretension, such as "Earl of Norwich," &c. What is the meaning of *Premier* Baron Howard of Castle Rising?

In the article of Dr. Duigoman, the Editor inserts several vulgar misstatements relative to the supposed Papist origin of the Doctor. His father and grandfather were, however, certainly of the Established Protestant Church,

and in a genteel, though obscure line of life. His grandfather, Francis Duigenan, was a physician, and a Protestant, though of a name of aboriginal Irish import. G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicestershire, Dec. 9.*
THE following Epitaphs are from the county of Leicester, and may not be unacceptable to you, or the readers of your Magazine.

On a tomb erected in *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* Church-yard:

"In memory of James Dinwoodie, gent. of the parish of Hutton, in the county of Dumfries, N. B. who for the eight last years of his life greatly distinguished himself as Master of the Grammar School in this place, and died on the 14th day of March 1812, in the 37th year of his age, universally and justly regretted."

"Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Salkeld, of Hougham, co. Lincoln, and Dorothy his wife, died July 3, 1811, aged 21 years."

There are now eight bells at *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*. The two treble bells were given by voluntary subscription in commemoration of the Peace of 1814.

"John Briant, Hertford, fecit 1814."

In *Norton by Twyross* Church-yard on a tomb is this inscription:

"William Glen, gent. of Bilson, in this county, died July 26, 1808. Out of grateful remembrance, and in commemoration of his many virtues, this tomb was erected by his Niece."

Inscription on a slate stone in *Orton-on-the-Hill* Church-yard:

"In memory of Jane Newman, who died May 10, 1814, in the 102d year of her age."

THE GIPSIES.

OF late years some attempts have been made to reduce the numbers, or at any rate to civilize the habits, of that vagabond and useless race, the Gipsies. In pursuance of such purpose, a Society of Gentlemen, in 1816, made all the preliminary inquiries requisite to a proper understanding of the subject. A series of questions were proposed to competent persons in the different counties in England and Scotland; and answers were received. Our Readers will, we think, be amused with the following specimens of these questions and answers:

1. From whence is it said the Gipsies first came?
2. How many is it supposed there are in England?
3. What is your circuit in summer?
4. How many Gipsy families are supposed to be in it?
5. What are the names of them?
6. Have they any meetings with those of other circuits?
7. And for what purpose?
8. What number of Gipsies are there computed to be in the county?
9. What proportion of their number follow business, and what kind?
10. What do they bring their children up to?
11. What do the women employ themselves in?
12. From how many generations can they trace their descent?
13. Have they kept to one part of the country, or removed to distant parts?
14. How long have they lived in this part?
15. Have they any speech of their own, different to that used by other people?
16. What do they call it? Can any one write it?
17. Is there any writing to be seen any where?
18. Have they any rules of conduct which are general to their community?
19. What religion do they mostly profess?
20. Do they marry, and in what manner?
21. How do they teach their children religion?
22. Do any of them learn to read?
23. Who teaches them?
24. Have they any houses to go to in winter?
25. What proportion of them, is it supposed, live out of doors in winter, as in summer?

Reports in answer to these questions were received, and their contents are thus briefly stated:

1. All Gipsies suppose the first of them came from Egypt.
2. They cannot form any idea of the number in England.
3. The Gipsies of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, parts of Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire, are continually making revolutions within the range of those counties.
4. They are either ignorant of the number of Gipsies in the counties through which they travel, or unwilling to disclose their knowledge.
5. The most common names are Smith, Cooper, Draper, Taylor, Boswell, Lee, Lovell, Loversedge, Allen, Mans-

Mansfield, Glover, Williams, Carew, Martin, Stanley, Buckley, Plunkett, and Corrie.

6 and 7. The gangs in different towns have not any regular connexion or organization; but those who take up their winter quarters in the same city or town appear to have some knowledge of the different routes each horde will pursue; probably with a design to prevent interference.

8. In the county of Herts it is computed there may be sixty families, having many children. Whether they are quite so numerous in Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, the answers are not sufficiently definite to determine. In Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, greater numbers are calculated upon. In various counties, the attention has not been competent to the procuring data for any estimate of families or individuals.

9. More than half their number follow no business: others are dealers in horses and asses; farriers, smiths, tinkers, braziers, grinders of cutlery, basket-makers, chair-bottomers, and musicians.

10. Children are brought up in the habits of their parents, particularly to music and dancing, and are of dissolute conduct.

11. The women mostly carry baskets with trinkets and small wares, and tell fortunes.

12. Too ignorant to have acquired accounts of genealogy, and perhaps indisposed to it by the irregularity of their habits.

13. In most counties there are particular situations to which they are partial. In Berkshire is a marsh, near Newbury, much frequented by them; and Dr. Clarke states, that in Cambridgeshire their principal rendezvous is near the Western villages.

14. It cannot be ascertained whether, from their first coming into the nation, attachment to particular places has prevailed.

15, 16, and 17. When among strangers they elude inquiries respecting their peculiar language, calling it gibberish. Don't know of any person that can write it, or of any written specimen of it.

18. Their habits and customs in all places are peculiar.

19. Those who profess any religion represent it to be that of the country in which they reside; but their description of it seldom goes beyond repeating the Lord's Prayer; and only few of them are capable of that. Instances of their attending any place for worship are very rare.

20. They marry for the most part by pledging to each other, without any ceremony. A few exceptions have occurred when money was plentiful.

21. They do not teach their children religion.

22 and 23. Not one in a thousand can read.

24 and 25. Some go into lodgings in London, Cambridge, &c. during the winter; but it is calculated three-fourths of them live out of doors in winter as in summer.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Helen's-place,*
Dec. 10.

AS the subject of Stock Debentures has for some time been under discussion in several of the public journals, and as it is intended to be introduced to the consideration of the Legislature at the approaching Sessions, it may not perhaps be unacceptable to your numerous Readers to lay before them a short abstract of the plan, and of the arguments which have been urged for its adoption. I propose,—“that every proprietor of the Funded Capital shall have the liberty of claiming any part of it in transferable Debentures of 100*l.* and upwards. These Debentures to be re-transferable into Stock, and the interest, when received, to be written off the back of each.” Every Proprietor would thus possess at all times a security convertible into cash, and the bankers could lend all their floating capital, as they would hold an available property in case of any sudden run upon them; and the present necessity of locking up stock for a third of a year (during the preparation for the dividends), and the long attendance required to transfer Stock, would be avoided. By the present practice a London banker, possessing 500,000*l.* Stock, can hardly avail himself of the use of it after half past two, although he is obliged to pay every claim until five o'clock every day; and a banker of Glasgow cannot transfer his Stock except he gives his personal attendance in London, or executes a power of attorney, whereby he ceases to have the controul of his own property.—The country bankers, by receiving Debentures as deposits for the loans they afford, would restore the circulation of private paper which has been withdrawn, and agricultural trade

trade and commerce would thus be advanced.—Persons of financial experience will fully perceive the beneficial effects that would be produced in the money market, by the facility the plan would give to the procuring loans on Stock at any hour of the day, and in every part of the United Kingdom. The immense dormant capital, the National Debt, will be *in effect* changed into a circulating medium, applicable to the purposes of cash, transferable in every country, and answering the desirable uses of currency, in those places where barter now only exists.

The relief that would be instantly afforded to our Colonies, where an article of merchandize sometimes passes through three hands in the course of a day for want of a circulating medium, will be fully appreciated by those interested in their welfare, and who may often have witnessed this circumstance.

What practical ill effect could be produced by a commercial gentleman who holds 3300*l.* 3 *per cent.* Consols changing them into three 1000*l.* and three 100*l.* Stock Debentures; thereby possessing the means, at any moment, of raising money, by sale or loan, in every part of the United Kingdom?

It is obvious that the Funded Debt of the country has arisen to its present enormous amount by the succession of loans; and upon examination it will be found that the plan proposes a New Basis of Public Credit. Thus: a loan to the Government is—a part of the individuals lend to the whole of the individuals; the loan itself neither increases nor diminishes the riches of the country; but it occasions a *destruction* of capital to the amount borrowed, as the uses of that capital are thereby annihilated. But by giving the Stock-holders the permissive faculty of holding Debentures, funded property will be *so far* reproductively consumed, instead of improductively; that is, the riches of the country would be again restored to productive employment.

The bankers of the United Kingdom would possess a security, transferable in every place, and at all times, without the creation of a fictitious capital, and without any compulsory acts to oblige a circulation. Capital can thus be supplied to the extent that may be wanted, without the disadvantage of *forcing* the intro-

duction of paper, but merely giving the power of making it *subservient* to the temporary exigency of the Kingdom. But it will be, in fact, dissimilar to a paper circulation, as each Debenture will represent a certificate of substantial property, for which every acre of land in the United Kingdom stands pledged.

It has been objected, that Exchequer Bills are now applied to this purpose—I answer, the Constitution forbids any *permanent* unfunded debt; it would be an infringement of the Bank Charter, and a much greater innovation than the introduction of Debentures; besides, the tenor of an Exchequer Bill obliges an application at the Exchequer at certain periods, and it is subject to a variation and loss of interest, and to be withdrawn by the Government. As to the small amount of India Bonds now in circulation (perhaps only four millions), they form a very inadequate supply, and are little known.

Debentures would prevail where funded property is hardly known; and such would be the demand for a security bearing interest, and yet possessing all the advantages of Bank Notes, that the 3 *per cent.* Consols would soon rise in value to 100*l.* sterling. And as the purchases of the Sinking Fund would then be useless, the whole of that fund of fourteen millions *per annum*, and four millions in addition, saved by the *consequent* reduction of the four and five *per cents.* would be applicable to the service of the year; which eighteen millions *per annum* is more than the national expenditure!

The Stock Exchange would obtain an increase of business and great facilities by the use of Debentures. They would be a most material assistance to every day's settling of Stock, which would resolve itself with the greatest ease by the afternoon's balancing of the bankers accounts; as Lombard-street would probably possess six millions every evening of Debentures; and the Bank of England, by their use, would be compensated for the reduction in their discount trade.

The use of Debentures is proposed to be *optional*; and I conceive, if only a twentieth part of the National Debt be brought into circulation by this means, it will effect all the purposes which are at present required.

It has been asserted that capital punish-

punishments for forgeries (through the use of Debentures) will be numerous. Forgeries, with respect to Bank-notes, only occur in the smaller ones: a tradesman never takes even a 20*l.* note but from a person of respectability, nor without possessing the means of returning it if it is a forgery. This will apply more forcibly to Debentures, none of which will be of a less amount than 100*l.*; and no person would perpetrate such an act with the certainty of being detected in a few hours; besides, the construction of Debentures, by a *peculiar invention*, will give the means of examination at distant places.

Nor would the landed interest be less benefited. An agricultural writer represents, "that the country bankers have rendered themselves the possessors of most of the title-deeds in the country; and that the landed proprietors are paying at the rate of 10 and 12 *per cent.* interest, in the shape of annuities, for money borrowed upon the security of their estates."

From what has been advanced, the Landed Proprietor must be satisfied that money will be easily procured at 3 *per cent.* through the use of Debentures; and then the Annuitant and Mortgagee will comply with a ratio of interest proportional to the price of corn; as the wisdom of our Legislature has provided the equity of redemption in both instances. The difference in the rate of interest chargeable upon estates would be applied by the Proprietors to the improvement of their lands, and activity would thereby prevail in the farming districts, as well as in the manufacturing counties; and the poor rates will consequently diminish. What can the Farming Interest require more? They will be benefited, with the country at large, by the appropriation of the Sinking Fund to the service of the year, and feel virtually a reduction of eighteen millions of taxes *per annum*. Money reduced generally to 3 *per cent.* interest would, I presume, render every member of the agricultural family satisfied.

An opponent, who signs himself "Amicus," truly understands the effect that I have anticipated from my plan—he says, "it is enlisting the physical force of the country in support of the Stocks." But *this* he condemns, and would rather that the National Debt be expunged!

Believing, Sir, that yourself and most of your Readers wish "faith to be kept with the Public Creditor," I trust the subject will gain a place in your valuable Miscellany. Wm. DUNN.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 26.
THE following remark may be thought trivial by some of your Readers; but, when facts are adduced, the Writer conceives all apology unnecessary. Many worthy Christian ministers in the Dissenting interest think it proper to adopt and wear a gown resembling the clerical robe, &c. in their places of worship. The writer of this having visited various churches and chapels in the Metropolis and elsewhere, observes, that the greater number of the Reverend Clergy of the Establishment, on Sundays and great festivals, wear their University Hood with the surplice, thereby displaying and distinguishing their respective degrees, and (as it is supposed) in conformity to the Canons of our Church, &c. Without doubt the Reverend Clergyman who thus appears, contributes his share (in this respect) to uphold the sacerdotal dignity; at the same time disusing the insignia of University honours, and affixing them only to the name, seems to be an inconsistency not easily to be accounted for; whilst those who have no right to the honourable distinctions above alluded to take as much of the robes of our Church as they can possibly assume.

Yours, &c. ECCLESIAE AMICUS.

P. S. Perhaps the expence of the Hood may be an object.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.
IN Hazlitt's "Characters of Shakspeare's Plays," p. 88, is he serious in speaking of Pandarus's "*disinterested willingness to serve his friend in an affair which lies next his heart?*" If he be, I cannot much laud the morality of the writer. In Noble's "History of the College of Arms," p. 398, he notes the Hon. Grey Longueville as Bath King at Arms, and the Hon. Edward Young as his successor. Query. What pretension had either of those gentlemen to the designation of "the Honourable?"—Who was Richard Tousin, esq. and his daughter Jacob, mentioned in p. 357 of the same work?

Yours, &c.

G. H. W.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

83. *The Uncertainty of Tomorrow: a Sermon, occasioned by the much lamented Death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte-Augusta; preached in the Parish Church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, on Wednesday Morning, November 19, 1817; and on the Evening of the same Day, at Ram's Chapel, Homerton. By the Rev W. B. Williams, M.A. Minister of the above Chapel, Boyle's Lecturer for 1817, &c. 8vo, pp. 40. Rivingtons.*

A PATHETIC Discourse from Prov. xxvii. 1.; from which we take one short extract:

"As to sympathy: never perhaps was the disposition more generally diffused, or so acutely felt, or so strikingly displayed. Perhaps, not even the mourning at Megiddo and Hadraddimmon, certainly nothing of modern history, can shew its parallel: who that hath beheld this day the streets of our great Empire, and hath ever seen the like. Here is not only the outward garb of sorrow; but there is the indication in every countenance of that within, which passeth shew. 'Tis as the general pulse of life stood still, and made a pause, an awful pause, prophetic of her end!' 'Tis somewhat in appearance, as was once in Egypt; as if in every house some one was dead!"

In a note, Mr. Williams adds:

"The loss of Prince Henry, the very promising son of James the First, has been instanced; but whatever grief this might occasion, he left a younger brother Charles; earlier still, on the death of Edward VI. (called by some the English Josiah) his half-sister Mary remained, who had hitherto concealed her cruel disposition: but in the present calamity, the mother and child both removed; there is no resting-place for the mind; nothing human on which to turn our eyes, or to raise our expectations."

84. *The Day of Tears: a Sermon preached at the Church of Allhallows Barking, Great Tower-street, Nov. 19, 1817, being the Day of Burial on which the mortal Remains of Her R. H. the Princess Charlotte-Augusta of Wales were consigned to the Tomb in the Royal Cemetery at Windsor. By the Rev. Henry G. White, A.M. Curate of the Parish, one of the Preachers at the Asylum, and Domestic Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. Asperne,*

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.

MR. WHITE'S language is every where appropriate, powerful, and uniformly equal to his subject.

"To the illustrious object of our mournful reminiscence the event is now indifferent. *Nor things present, nor things to come*, as they relate to those whom she has left behind, can hinder her course of glory and honour and immortality. All things with her are eternal! The path of Religion and Virtue has led her to that of everlasting Life and Blessedness. She has put on her Saviour's image, and, clothed in the robe of righteousness, as the heir of God and coheir with Christ, has laid down her cross at the mercy-seat of the Father, and has exchanged her day of trial for endless ages of joy in a happier and a better world."

85. *Joy turned into Mourning: a Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Her R. H. the Princess Charlotte-Augusta, Daughter of His R. H. the Prince Regent, and Consort of His Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; delivered at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, and at Salters' Hall, London, November 9, 1817. By William Bengo Collyer, D.D. F.A.S. 8vo, pp. 37. Black and Co.*

IT would have been strange indeed if this elegant popular Preacher had been silent on this momentous occasion; and he has selected an appropriate text:

"The elders have ceased from the gate; the young men from their music. The joy of our heart is ceased; our dance is turned into mourning." Lamentations v. 14, 15.

"The grief," says the Preacher, "pervades all classes. It suspends all pursuits: it is here that the text so particularly applies, and receives a literal accomplishment. The festivities usual in this metropolis at this season, and associated with its civic privileges, are resigned. The most melancholy gloom has banished the accustomed hilarity. The magistrates, the populace, the aged, the young, the rich, the poor, feel alike the bereavement, and lament it with the same sincerity; and while the hall of pleasure is closed, who goes to the exchange of merchandise with the same eager step and ardent temper as before? Business which cannot be suspended, is followed with reluctance and heaviness of spirit—professions which must not be neglected,

neglected, are pursued without alacrity—literary engagements have ceased to solicit, or to occupy public attention, even the sanctuaries resound with lamentations; and every where the harp of praise is hung upon the willow. A feeling so general, so deep, and so sincere, has perhaps never been excited and displayed on any occasion."

In conclusion Dr. Collyer says:

"Finally, let us look to our *Corrector as our friend*. Let us not imagine that he has wrath treasured up against us, because he chastises us: for 'whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth.' Let not affliction overwhelm us with despondency, nor drive us from his feet. 'To whom can we go but unto Him?—he hath the words of eternal life;—he, who wounded, alone can heal us—and, 'like as a father pitieth his children, the Lord pitieth them that fear him.' For one class, I feel most deeply—those who are in the same delicate situation with that which led to the fatal catastrophe so universally mourned. It is particularly necessary, that these should be instructed to regard the corrector as *their friend*. I am afraid that this unusual result should produce an unhappy effect upon the spirits of those who are approaching the hour of child-birth. Let them recollect it is promised, that 'The woman shall be saved in child-bearing, if they continue in faith, and charity, and holiness, with sobriety.'"

86. *The Vanity of Human Expectations: a Tribute of Respect to the beloved Memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Consort of His Serene Highness Prince Saxe-Cobourg; who died at Claremont, Nov. 6, 1817, in the 22d year of her age. Delivered at Worship-street, Finsbury-square, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1817, the Day of her Interment. With an Appendix on the original Accession of the Hanoverian Family.* By John Evans, A. M. 8vo, pp. 30. Sherwood and Co.

THIS Reverend Veteran, ever active in the interests of Religion and Morality, adds his able testimony to the merits of the amiable Princess, and his regret for the very severe national affliction..

"It is but a few years ago that the birth of this amiable Personage was announced to us by the thundering of cannon, the blaze of illumination, and other ebullitions of public joy! We congratulated ourselves on the security of an heir to the crown."

We have not room to accompany Mr. Evans through the progress of this short but eventful life; but,

"At length, it was announced to the British Nation, that its just hopes would not be disappointed; this happy Princess gave indications of future progeny—a circumstance received by all descriptions of people with exultation. In the commonest ranks of life increase of family is deemed a desirable event. The pleasing imagery of a *fruitful vine* is employed by the Psalmist to represent the augmentation of the human race: but the present case had too deep an interest attached to it not to be deemed a matter of high importance. Upon the *first born* of an heir to the throne, revolve, as on an axis, the hopes of the Nation! It is a circumstance of general notoriety, of pleasing interest,—of universal joy. The eyes of the Nation were turned toward this object with an intenseness which, the interest created, could alone justify. All ranks and degrees of people eagerly anticipated the event.

"And now arrives the important hour, and of a memorable day renowned in the annals of our country, the *fifth of November*—when hopes long indulged, and expectations fervently wrought, are on the verge of gratification. But awful are the dispensations of Providence— manifold and pungent the sorrows of mortality! The event is fatal—terminating in the death of mother and child—the lamp of life is extinguished—one common grave is thrown open for their reception, and thus closes the agonizing scene. The shock vibrated throughout the whole circle of civilized society—Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity!"

87. *Elegy on the Death of the Princess Charlotte - Augusta of Wales.* By Susanna Watts. 8vo, pp. 24. Cookshaw, Leicester.

"'Twas hers with calm and comendat-
ing grace, [Hence]—

To rule in Woman's chiefest empire,
'Twas hers to keep the Sabbath in its
place, [Inge Dame.]

'Mid the meek worship of the Vil-
"The beauteous prospect flies—a sud-
den blow, [ing flood,

Tremendous, rushing like a whale-
Destroys the Hope—and lays, all pale
and low, [bad]"

The Rose of England—and its infant

88. *An Epicedium; sacred to the Memory of the amiable and much-lamented Princess Charlotte - Augusta.* By Richard Hatt, Author of "The Hermit."

mit, &c. Fourth Edition. 8vo, pp. 12. Westley.

"Accept, pale mourner! partner of our woe! [shrine.

This tribute offer'd at her sainted Whilst faithful mem'ry bids the tear-drop flow, [mine!"

Or life exists, — may its last gem be

89. *Lines occasioned by the lamented Death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte-Augusta of Saxe-Cobourg, &c &c.: a severe Dispensation of Providence, calling aloud to the Inhabitants of Great Britain for Humiliation and Repentance. By the Author of the "Combined View of the Prophecies of Daniel, Esdras, and St. John."* 4to, pp. 24. Hatchard.

A WELL-MEANT and very serious production; but more commendable for the Piety than the Poetry.

90. *Campaigns of Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. &c. Folio. Paris, printed by Didot, in French and English.*

THIS beautiful record of the campaigns of the Hero of Waterloo being at length completed, may now be truly called a monument of British glory. It was undertaken by a spirited French Bookseller at Paris, who engaged the most eminent artists of that capital to make the drawings, and engrave the plates, 24 in number, beginning with the battles fought in India, and ending with the entrance of the Allies into Paris in 1815.

The work is dedicated to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, in the following words:

"Most Gracious Prince! I have the honour to place under the illustrious protection of your Royal Highness this record of the prowess of England's immortal Wellington, by whose victorious career, the fame and honour of Great Britain have been so indelibly stamped upon the page of glory.

"To your Royal Highness's unwearied exertions and profound wisdom, in the British Armies, are to be attributed the happy issue of the conflicts that have been directed by the most consummate skill, and supported by unparalleled bravery. I therefore address to your Royal Highness, as Parent of the British Army, this detail of the fame of its Chiefs, the valor of its Officers, and the never-fading renown of those undaunted soldiers, who have accomplished a peace; as honourable to England as it is gene-

rous to France, and necessary to the repose of Europe.

"In presenting to posterity a faithful detail of these glorious achievements, the present zealous effort will, I trust, meet with the honour of a favourable consideration; and I have great pleasure in committing this Work to the patronage of your Royal Highness, and to the protection of the brave British Army, and its laureled Chiefs.

"Happy in this opportunity, which affords me the privilege of publicly expressing my sentiments of respect and devotion, permit me to testify the profound consideration with which I have the honour to be, your Royal Highness's most obedient, and very humble servant,
"J. A. GALIGANI."

After the dedication follows the introduction, containing a brief but well-written account of the Wellesley family, from the reign of Henry the Eighth; but this being familiar to the English readers, renders it unnecessary to repeat in this place.

The plates are beautifully executed in the manner of etchings by the celebrated J. Dupleix Barleaux, and are arranged in the order following:

- "1. Prise du Fort et de la Ville de Seringapatam, le 4 Mai 1799.
- "2. Bataille d'Assye, livrée le 23 Septembre 1803.
- "3. Assaut du Fort Gawilghur, livré le 17 Décembre 1803.
- "4. Combat de Roleia, le 17 Août 1808.
- "5. Bataille de Vimeira, le 21 Août 1808.
- "6. Passage du Douro, le 11 Mai 1809.
- "7. Prise de Porto, le 12 Mai 1809.
- "8. Bataille de Talavera, les 27 et 28 Juillet 1809.
- "9. Bataille de Busaco, le 27 Sept. 1810.
- "10. Lignes de Torres Vedras, Octobre 1809; Mars 1810.
- "11. Combat de Fuentes de Onor, 3 et 5 Mai 1810.
- "12. Prise d'Almeida, 11 Mai 1810.
- "13. Prise de Ciudad Rodrigo, le 19 Janvier 1812.
- "14. Prise de Badajoz, le 6 Avril 1812.
- "15. Combat des Arapiles, auprès de Salamanque, le 22 Juin, 1812.
- "16. Entrée des Anglais à Madrid, le 13 Août 1812.
- "17. Bataille de Vittoria, le 21 Juin 1813.
- "18. Bataille des Pyrenées, le 29 Juillet 1813.
- "19. Passage de la Bidassoa, 7 Oct. 1813.
- "20. Combat de la Nivelle et de la Nive, 8—13 Novembre 1813.
- "21. Bataille d'Orthès, le 27 Janvier 1814.

" 22. Bataille de Toulouse, le 10 Avril 1814.

" 23. Bataille de Waterloo, le 18 Juin 1815.

" 24. Entrée à Paris, le 7 Juillet 1815."

A recapitulation of these glorious battles will bring to the recollection of the Reader the mighty deeds of that valiant Hero, the pride and admiration of his countrymen, and who has been justly styled the Preserver of Europe.

" 1. Seringapatam was taken by storm on the 4th of May 1799; Tippoo Saib on the approach of the English Army threw himself in the City, the place was carried by storm, Tippoo perished, with great numbers of his followers, and all the treasure fell into the hands of the conquerors. Col. Wellesley was afterwards nominated Governor of the City.

" 2. The Battle of Assaye was fought on the 23d of Sept. 1803. The Maharattas, who had fortified themselves near that village, were defeated in their entrenchments, and routed by the English Army, when the wounded, rising up on a sudden, took possession of the guns, and fired them against the conquerors. Sir A. Wellesley immediately ordered his troops to oppose the enemy's rashness cut them into pieces, and completed his victory.

" 3. The taking possession of the exterior fortress of Gawilghur, and its final capture, occasioned a peace between the two Nations

" 4. The Battle of Roleia: after divers manœuvres, the French, while encamped on the heights, were attacked by the English, who intrepidly advanced under the protection of their batteries; the French retired in good order to the mountains, but were followed by General Wellesley, who forced them, after a brisk action, to abandon the defiles.

" 5. The French attacked the position of Vimeira, but were repulsed: they then endeavoured to carry the heights of Lourinho, but taken in flank by the English, they retreated in great disorder, and afterwards rallied in the plain, but their resistance proved fruitless, and General Junot terminated the campaign by the Convention of Cintra.

" 6. Sir Arthur Wellesley being determined to deliver Portugal, directed his force on Oporto, which was occupied by the French Army, under Marshal Sault; and on his arrival on the banks of the Douro, he collected the boats, and having crossed the river, advanced by forced marches to Oporto, which the French abandoned.

" 7. The British, upon their arrival at the City of Oporto, were greeted by

the inhabitants with the most lively demonstrations of joy for their deliverance from the oppression of the Usurper. A cry of vengeance prevailed, but General Wellesley's firmness prevented all disorder.

" 8. The Intruder's Army, which had crossed the Alberche, attacked the British in their position at Talavera! it exerted the utmost efforts to get possession of an eminence about a league from the British lines, but was repulsed after a bloody conflict, and in the night the French Army recrossed the Alberche.

" 9. The French Army endeavoured to pass over the Sierra of Busaco, in order to fall upon Coimbra, but found the heights occupied by the British. With a view to force the passage, a detachment of 300 men climbed up to the top of the hill. The British, however, steadily withstood their charge, and maintained their position.

" 10. Lord Wellington, being obliged to evacuate Coimbra, fell back upon his lines of Torres Vedras; which extended from the Tagus to the sea, and consisted of 105 fortified works. Marshal Massena, having in vain attempted to provoke the British to fight, was obliged to retreat for want of provisions.

" 11. The British having pursued the army of Massena, were attacked in the village of Fuentes de Onor. After a brisk action the French gave way, but in two days they renewed their operations, but were vigorously repulsed.

" 12. By the retreat of Massena, the fort of Almeida could no longer hold out. The French Army marched out of it under the favour of the night. The British pursued and engaged them on the Agueda. The greater part of the garrison succeeded in effecting their escape, and the British took possession of the fort.

" 13. On the 8th of January 1812, Ciudad Rodrigo was invested by the British; on the 14th they opened several breaches by their batteries, and four days afterwards the ramparts were stormed, and the town taken. General Mackinnon was killed by the springing of a mine.

" 14. On the night of the 5th of April 1812, the British stormed the town of Badajoz, and forced the breaches in defiance of the cannon balls. Heaps of dead bodies choked up the ditches, yet the besiegers scaled the ramparts, and took the citadel.

" 15. The French Army, under Marshal Marmont, attacked the British Army near Salamanca on the 22d of June 1812; each attempted to become master of the range of hills called Arapiles. After a sharp action, the British remained

remained masters of the field. The French Marshal was severely wounded, and retreated in the night.

"16. After the battle of Salamanca, the Usurper evacuated the capital. The British Army entered Madrid on the 12th, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants. Joy exhilarated every heart, and the shouts of Long live the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo rent the air. Lord Wellington proclaimed the Constitution framed by the Cortes.

"17. The Usurper, forced to abandon Madrid, retreated hastily with his Army to Vittoria. Lord Wellington attacked him in his position. The villages of Gamarra, Major, and Abechucho, were taken by storm. The British crossed the Zadora and pursued Joseph's Army, which abandoned its artillery, ammunition, and baggage, and retreated in confusion to Pampeluna.

"18. After the battle of Vittoria Lord Wellington pursued the fugitive enemy to the Pyrenees. Marshal Marmont endeavoured to dislodge the British from their positions, but entirely failed, and having recrossed the frontiers, left Navarre and Biscay in possession of the Allied Army.

"19. The English Army having passed the Bidassoa, entered France, and took the rock of Rhune by assault, and threatened the Camp of Sarre, in which were entrenched 20,000 men.

"20. The English attacked the Camp of Sarre, and obliged the French to abandon their position, and retire behind the Nivelle, leaving behind 50 pieces of cannon and 1400 prisoners. Generals Hill and Beresford passed the Nive, and forced Marshal Soult to retreat upon Dax.

"21. Marshal Soult, pursued by the victorious English to Orthes, gave them battle near that town; but, the English divisions being on the point of taking his troops in flank, precipitately flew with a loss of more than 5000 men. Bourdeaux immediately shook off the yoke of the Usurper, and the English entered that city in triumph.

"22. Marshal Soult having entrenched himself in Toulouse, and fortified the heights at the East of the *Canal du midi*, was gallantly attacked by the English Army, which successively carried the five batteries, and invested the town. The French evacuated Toulouse in the night, and on the 12th the Duke of Wellington made his solemn entry into that city.

"23. Towards the close of the sanguinary battle of Waterloo, Buonaparte made a last effort to carry the summit occupied by the Duke of Wellington's Army, but the English rushed impetu-

ously upon the assailants, and attacked at the point of the bayonet, whilst the artillery vomited destruction on the army of reserve: confusion then spread through the ranks, and the arrival of the gallant Prussians carried disorder to its height, and completely and totally defeated the hopes and expectations of the Tyrant of Europe.

"24. The Allied Troops having passed the Seine, attacked Paris on the South-west, when a military convention was signed at Saint Cloud, the English and Prussians occupied Paris, and the French Army retired beyond the Loire."

Such was the glorious termination of that awful Revolution whose progress had equally mocked the calculations of the Philosopher and the Politician; and which during a period of 25 years, threatened to involve the whole civilized world in desolation and ruin. How grateful ought we therefore to feel to that great Captain, and to his brave Army, under whose banners these glorious actions were achieved, who by their skill, patience, and perseverance, surmounted every difficulty, and finally triumphed over the Usurper, effectually healed the wounds of suffering humanity, and gave peace and repose to insulted Europe!

T. F. Chelsea.

91. Junius. *Sir Philip Francis denied! A Letter addressed to the British Nation.* 8vo, pp. 25. Williams.

MRS. Olivia Wilmot Serres still maintains that her uncle, Dr. Wilmot, was the *veritable Junius*; and that all others are *Pretenders*.

The gentleman particularly named in her title-page is thus very laconically dismissed:

"I have but in a slight way," she says, "looked over the Work published by Messrs. Taylor and Hessey in favour of Sir Philip Francis; convinced, to examine its tendency minutely would be time mispent, it being impossible any kind of information should be derived from such fallacious suppositions, however dressed up for public favour in borrowed plumes."

So much for Sir Francis.

Old Woodfall and his worthy Son are not more ceremoniously treated. Dr. Butler has a severe trimming; and Mr. Blakeway is styled "the Reverend Reviler of the virtues of Junius."

Mrs. Serres, lamenting that she is at present "labouring under serious losses,

losses, occasioned by a recent death, and suffering great injustice for the present moment," and is thereby "prevented giving fac-similes and other proofs to the world;" repeats her conviction that Dr. Wilmot was the identical Junius; and endeavours to prove it by his talents and his high connexions; but, above all, by one argument that is incontrovertible:

"Dr. Wilmot was never married—thus no conjugal attentions interrupted the progress of learning; his secret was therefore DOUBLY secure. He had not a wife, in a moment of natural tenderness, to possess herself of the fixed resolves of his mind. In the answer of Junius to Junia, his single state was illustrated—this emphatic sentiment evinces itself, when, with gallantry rallying Junia, he wrote, IF I AM FATED TO BECOME A HUSBAND! Such expression clearly demonstrated the writer had never been married, or he would naturally have exclaimed, *If I am to have a plurality of wives, &c.*"

92. *The Knight of St. John, a Romance, in three Vols. By Miss Anna Maria Porter, Author of The Recluse of Norway, &c.*

IF the customs and conditions of the middle ages have supplied inexhaustible materials for modern Poetry, the annals of the 16th and 17th century have been equally fertile to the writers of Romance. In observing the march of heroes and conquerors, in exploring the chart of discovery then first unrolled to the eyes of Europe, or in contemplating that slow but continuous progress of reason, whose trophies have since been erected on the then barbarous regions of America and Africa—in pursuing such speculations it is impossible not to strike on some magnificent relics of heroism, some colossal model of honour and magnanimity, happily calculated to represent the beau ideal of the romantic character. Removed, by an immeasurable disparity in situation and circumstances, from all analogy with modern times, the dramatis personæ of the departed ages are yet sufficiently within the common verge of humanity to interest our sympathies; they even inspire enthusiasm, and awaken a kind of latent emulation, without challenging rivalry, or inciting to imitation; and the sublime virtues which they are made to exhibit may be classed rather with

the passive than the active pleasures of the imagination. Romance is certainly allied to Poetry; and its value is not to be measured by any positive rules of practical utility, but by its general tendency to ennoble human nature, and by its direct influence on our moral and religious sensibilities.

To those who are acquainted with *The Recluse* and *Don Sebastian* of Miss Porter, it must be unnecessary to observe, that in *The Knight of St. John* she has fulfilled the first object of Romance, to elevate the mind and purify the heart. In the present Work, the scene of which is laid in the 16th century, she has judiciously introduced to the back ground of her picture the ever-memorable siege of Malta, in which Valette and a handful of veterans baffled the force of the Ottoman Empire, and set limits to the encroachments of that gigantic power which had so long overawed or desolated Europe.

We could find much to admire in this Work, independent of La Valette and his honourable comrades; but we are irresistibly drawn, by our primitive sympathies and juvenile retrospections, to the description of the scene when the conflict was over, in which the Author, dropping fiction, has mingled the spirit of poetry with the dignity of truth.

"When the victorious Army after a short march entered El-Borgo, they beheld it with a mixture of admiration and regret. It seemed as if they came its conquerors rather than its preservers, for every where it lay in ruins: fallen houses, shattered fortifications, ruined magazines, attested the severe assaults it had sustained during Cesario's absence. The half-famished inhabitants slowly crawled among those melancholy remains like so many spectres, and the little remnant of Knights, who with their Grand Master came forth to meet their more fortunate companions in arms, were covered with the honourable testimonies of their sufferings; and all pale and neglected, as if they had neither slept nor rested throughout the dreadful siege. They advanced with slow and somewhat unsteady steps, for they were all reduced to feebleness; each countenance, however, was bright with conscious desert and gratitude. At the sight of the sacred band, all the Knights who were mixed with the fresh troops, broke tumultuously from their ranks, and ran to receive them in their arms. Many were

were the embraces and tears of that affecting moment; those who had gone through the horrors of the siege, thought of all they had hoped to see survive this joyful hour; and those who came had each to learn the fall of friends or relations, whom they had fondly expected to find amongst the survivors. As the magnanimous La Valette rested for a moment on the shoulders of Cesario, their hearts laboured with the same sad remembrance; the name of Toledo was half-breathed, and their mutual tears embalmed his memory. 'Now brave spirit,' cried Cesario inwardly, as he rose from the Grand Master's embrace, apostrophizing Toledo, 'now thou art satisfied, thy father's honour is retrieved!' Wiping his darkened eyes, he gazed on the faces of the surviving garrison—only few were familiar to his eye, the order was nearly annihilated; but with what respect did he look upon that band of heroes, with what overflowing love and veneration did he contemplate the wasted form and pallid countenance of La Valette. That form was still erect in all the majesty of an unbending mind; and that countenance beaming with magnanimity, gave assurance that the impregnable port of Malta had resided in the character of her Prince. The standards of St. John floating from all the Christian and Turkish batteries, completed this august picture."

93 *Scripture Portraits; or, Biographical Memoirs of the most distinguished Characters recorded in the Old Testament: with a historical Narrative of the principal Events, accompanied by serious, moral, and practical Reflections, adapted to Juvenile Readers. To every Portrait are prefixed appropriate Mottos. By the Rev. Robert Stevenson, of Castle-Hedingham. In Two Volumes, 12mo, pp. 275, 271. Harris.*

THE title of the Work before us sufficiently indicates the importance of the subjects therein discussed. The design at least is good; the Author moves in a path but little trodden before, and it must be acknowledged that a Work of this kind is well calculated to interest and impress the minds of the rising generation in no ordinary degree.

"Many a lesson in morals, and many an instruction in practice, will be found in these pages, which will be attended with the happiest advantages to those young people who pay regard to them in their walk through life; for they will form them to become honourable and useful members of society. To render these lessons the more impressive, they are all taken from the very numerous

scenes which are here represented, and from the portraits which are drawn; portraits, that are not to be considered as dead images, but as living pictures; for, although dead, 'they yet speak.'

"In respect to the biographical part of this work, the Author has availed himself of all the advantages he could derive from his venerable precursors in the walk of sacred biography, such as Bishop Hall, Saurin, Hunter, Robinson, and others. But after making this general acknowledgment for the slender aid they have afforded him, he must avow his personal responsibility for the arrangement and delineation of the Portraits; for the moral and practical reflections he has deduced from them; and for the mottos prefixed to each portrait, the selection of which has occasioned him much labour. His principal solicitude has been to impress youthful minds with a strong sense of virtuous and honourable feeling, in the numerous circumstances to which the different biographical sketches have called for attention; and to excite them, from a conviction of the superior happiness and pleasures which Religion promises, to an early and ardent dedication of themselves to her service.—The candid reader will observe in these volumes the total absence of any thing like a Party spirit; for, while he is fully decided in his views of the grand and leading doctrines of Revelation, the Author flatters himself that it will not be discovered from any internal evidence to what denomination of professing Christians he belongs; so that pious parents, whether members of the Christian Church, as established either in the Southern or Northern division of this Island, whether Independents or Baptists; whether Methodists, or of the Society of Friends; may with safety put this publication into the hands of their sons and daughters, without a fear of their imbibing either sectarian or seditious principles."

A short specimen of the Author's Characters shall be given.

"DAVID'S *Elegy on the Death of*
SAUL and JONATHAN.

"My Jonathan, my better part,
My brother, and that dearer name, my
friend, [heart,
I feel the mortal wound that reach'd thy
And here my comforts end.

WATTS.

"The Elegy, which was composed by David on this occasion, does as much credit to his high poetical talent, as it does to the character of a friend and a brother; yea, of a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

"How

"How beautifully does he prohibit every one from communicating the doleful tidings to any of the cities of the Philistines, 'Tell it not in *Gath*, publish it not in the streets of *Askelon*, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph!' That impassioned apostrophe to the mountains of Gilboa, wherein the scene of the fatal action happened, and his wish that there might be neither dew nor rain upon them, but that they might be given up to perpetual barrenness, is highly in character for a mind so absorbed in grief as to be wholly disregarding of every other object. The Poet, now Saul was dead, has not a word to say of the sufferings he made him feel. All past injuries are forgotten, and every thing consistent with truth is said, that is respectful to his memory and affectionate to that of Jonathan. He calls upon the daughters of Israel to lament over Saul, to whom they were indebted for the elegance of that attire which adorned their persons, 'Ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you in scarlet, who put on ornaments of gold upon your apparel.' But to Jonathan, to his dear and ever lamented Jonathan, he returns with a glow of affection seldom equalled, never excelled, 'I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan!'

"What a consoling reflection is it to the humble Christian, that there is a world where lovers and friends shall never be separated, where that monster Death shall never enter, and where there will be nothing to hurt or to destroy for ever!"

The Volumes now published consist of 152 articles, all taken from the Old Testament. But the Author, though "his age is making a rapid approximation to the usual boundary of human life," has it in contemplation, if the present Work is favourably received, "to direct his attention to the portraiture of the distinguished characters recorded in the New Testament."

"Among those illustrious personages, the Author will have to delineate the features of him, who stands forth with commanding prominence, as 'the brightness of his Father's glory, and the express image of his person.'

"However arduous, as the task will confessedly be, yet, encouraged by the public voice, animated by the smiles of Heaven, and influenced by that divine spirit,

'Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire,'

the writer will not shrink from the office, which will occupy two volumes more; from which, if he should derive as much

pleasure and profit, as he hopes he has received from those which now solicit the public attention, he will think himself most amply remunerated.

"Even this will not wholly complete the Author's plan, which comprises also the Parables, the Miracles, and the Prophecies, which are contained in the New Testament, among which will occur several interesting articles of biography."

94. *The Grave of the Convict. An Elegy.* 8vo, pp. 16. Hatchard.

A SUCCESSFUL imitation of Gray, though the Author has seemingly avoided any expressions that might be considered as plagiarism.

We transcribe part of the conclusion:

"But, haply, thus some Bard, in after-time,

As pensive wanderings lead him to
Shall o'er his tomb preserve, in hasty rhyme,

The plain, but hapless, record of his
'Here rests a youth, who lived the child of woe,

Whose death was stamp'd with igno-
Yet he had known each fairer gift below,
But science smil'd, and virtue warm'd,
in vain.

Still, who shall say (to man 'twas never given),

That endless vengeance waits one rash
Grant he hath err'd, but who shall say,

that Heaven
Shall ne'er to him her saving power

Though some there be, whose firmly pious path

One even tenour holds from youth to
No crossing fear have they of coming

wrath,

As busy conscience turns o'er memory's
Clear is their hope as evening's cloudless sun,

And, as it lights them hence, it sends
Whose gleam still lingers, though their course be run,

In golden earnest of a brighter day."

95. *A Critical Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of the Case of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and her Infant Son, with the probable Causes of their Deaths, and the subsequent Appearances. The whole fully discussed, and illustrated by comparative Practices, pointing out the Means of preventing such Evils in future; particularly worthy the attention of the Faculty and the Publick.* By Rees Price, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo, pp. 64. Chapple.

ON this very delicate subject it is sufficient to announce the existence of this singular professional Treatise.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

LINES,

Written for the purpose of Recitation at the Oratorio, performed at Drury Lane Theatre, Nov. 21, 1817. By the Author of "The Philosophy of Nature," and "Amusements in Retirement."

"DEATH!—Ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good, as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee!"

THUS sung the Bard *, in melancholy
pride, [ther died.

When Sidney's hopes, and Pembroke's mo-
Ah!—had he liv'd in this eventful time,
Tears then had fall'n and blotted out his
rhyme!

For wheresoe'er our mournful footsteps
turn,

Fancy beholds AUGUSTA's funeral urn!—
—Fair was her morn of life!—her Father's
pride, [beside!

Her Mother's hope!—and all the Realm's
Grief look'd relief'd, whenever she ap-
pear'd; [voice was heard.

And Love, delighted, smil'd where'er her
Early she knew, a PEOPLE's LOVE's the
gem

That shines the brightest in a diadem:
That gem (despising every courtier's art)
She won, she wore, and polish'd in her
heart.

Proud of her Country, through that Coun-
try wide [pride.

She liv'd,—she died,—its ornament and
Briton in views, in manners, and in mind;
Warm, open, honest,—liberal, and kind;—
All ease, all grace!—For her c'en pea-
sants pray:—

For wheresoe'er she look'd, Pride, sullen,
stalk'd away!

At length came HE, upon whose noble
breast [rest.

The loveliest angel might, with rapture,
Illustrious COBOURG!—Form'd in Virtue's
mould!— [gold!—

Though manly, gentle;—and with heart of
He came—he saw; awhile, as lost, he
gazed,

Delighted, charm'd,—adoring and amaz'd.
—He gaz'd—and lov'd!—She saw his
modest smile, [guile

And blush'd!—She felt its influence be-
Her proudest wishes; while that secret
Power,

That rules in cot, in palace, and in bower,
Smil'd at them both.—Not daring to ex-
plain:—

The Royal Father saw their secret pain,
And softly whisper'd, "COBOURG! you
may woo;— [too."

To crown my wishes and the empire's

—Oh! blest that father, whose parental
pride [bride;

Could make an empire's heir, a good man's
Could bend, in tears of rapture, from a
throne,

To make his daughter's paradise his own!

Now, then, behold th' illustrious pair re-
tir'd, [desir'd;

Blest with each wish their mutual hearts
Remote from splendour, and distractions
rude, [SOLITUDE.

Feeling no charm so great,—as LOVE IN
Ah me!—If joy from wedded love doth
flow [then, know,

In humbler bosoms, what must theirs,
When conscious Virtue, visiting their
dome,—

Planted soft beds of flowers, and own'd
herself at home!

The empire heard, how swift their mi-
nutes flew

In every mental exercise!—and you—
You know—you feel—the honest truth I
speak!—

Alas the time! a tear bedews my cheek,
To think how soon their pleasures flew
away,

Like the short sunshine of an April day.
All Britons hail'd, with eagerness, the
hour, [power,—

—So grateful to their happiness and
Wheu, from their mutual tenderness,
might spring [KING.

Their Country's bulwark—in a FUTURE
Hope sat in ev'ry eye!—but—in the
bloom

Of love matur'd, their melancholy doom.
Fate seal'd!—while Death the patient
dove [love!

Struck in the FRUITAGE of her wedded
Oh sure!—a time so sad has never been!
Oh! sure—the suffering world has never
seen

Its hopes so blighted! sure—relentless
fate

Ne'er left a people's heart so—desolate!
Oh! heaven!—But stay—the sorrow of
mankind [MIND;

Best shews the justice of th' ETERNAL
Which guards, or withers, with impartial
care,

A peasant's offspring, and an empire's
heir.

Yet—though with awe we check the voice
of woe; [that flow!

We would not—cannot—check the tears
For ne'er, till now, has fond expecting
bliss.

Turn'd to a woe, so exquisite as this!
The kindest mistress!—but—ah!—where-
fore dwell [well!

On virtues such as hers;—you know them
And

* Ben Jonson.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.

And could your blood recall her—what a
flood [blood.
Of tears in crimson!—for you'd weep in
But mark the husband!—see his droop-
ing head:—

See—how he gazes on the fatal bed!
Alas!—those eyes—those beauteous eyes
—are clos'd, [pos'd!—

On which his widow'd heart so late re-
In silent agony he, pitying, stands,
Bends o'er her snowy frame, and wrings
his nerveless hands.

Convuls'd he bends!—No tear bedews his
eye!

He sees the lovely, lifeless, victim lie
In Death's pale stillness!—On her faded
cheek speak!

He prints a sacred kiss, and bids her
Alas!—she hears him not.—He calls
again:— [begs in vain.

"My angel, speak!—nay—speak!"—He
"Dead?"—No—she sleeps!"—oh!—leave
her to her rest!

There—leave her—leave her:—Let the
saint be blest.

Breathe softly;—lest her slumbering vi-
sions fly!—

A saint so pure as this can never die!"
Thus he, in accents falt'ring, wild with
dread:— [dead!

He will not yet believe his angel can be
But soon—too soon—he sees Death's fa-
tal snare! [blem of despair!

Dumb—motionless—he sinks!—an en-
You, too, who've lost a friend, so firm—
yet mild!— [lug child!

A friend?—nay more—the EMPIRE's dar-
I hear your sighs;—I feel your scorn re-
lief;

You mourn in *public* for a *private* grief:
And when retir'd—in silence and alone—
You weep in *private* for a *public* one.

Ah! well ye may! Yet dry, oh! dry
your eyes;

Though in the grave her sainted body lies,
She lives—she lives!—a Christian never
dies!

Her soul has burst the fetters of the tomb!
Her soul now flies to her celestial home!

Ah! when arriv'd at Heaven's eternal doors,
Her best and sweetest hope, she'll turn on
you and yours!

While you and yours shall so embalm her
fame,

That every distant age shall venerate her
name!

*Conclusion of "The Oxford Newsmen's Ad-
dress to his Masters and Mistresses for the
New Year, 1818."*

BUT hark! whose last and lorn farewell
Is heard in that funereal knell?
Why throughout all our sorrowing Isle
Should Joy's bright crest and Pleasure's
smile

Be shaded by those looks, that show
One universal heart of woe?
O Death! thine unrelenting power
Ne'er sent on earth a sadder hour,
Ne'er spread thy cypress shade so wide,
Nor struck so low Man's brittle pride,
As when that pure and spotless mind
With Virtue's holiest gems cushin'd—
That breast, to which Religion gave
A strength, omnipotent to save,—

When that fair form with beauty blooming,
Still lovelier charms from youth assuming:
That Star, with royal splendour graced,
On which all England's trust was placed,
Were shrouded in the cold dark tomb,
And all our hopes o'ercast with gloom!
Claremont! thy sainted CHARLOTTE mourn,
From all thy dear enchantments torn;
Ah! mourn, thou lov'd retreat! No more
Her feet thy widowed scenes explore,
Whose genius warm, and judgment chaste,
No charm of genuine Nature pass'd;
Whose presence wing'd the happy hours
Spent 'mid thy groves and homied flowers.
But now a dread repose among
Thy sad sequester'd bowers is flung;
The heavy note of grief resounds
Through thy lone haunts and woodland
rounds;—

No sunshine of the breast is there,
To chase the hovering cloud of care—
Her rosy chaplet torn and faded,
Mirth flies the walks she late pervaded:
While H^{is}, the PRINCE, whose cloudless breast
So late thy loveliness caress'd,
Who to the world's tumultuous stage
Preferr'd thy blameless hermitage;
Whose unaffected fondness wrought
The sweetest interchange of thought,
Whose wedded love to bliss gave birth
More like to that of Heaven than Earth:
Now stunn'd by grief that does not speak,
Thy gloomiest shade is wont to seek;
Of all terrestrial treasures left,
And nought but painful memory left;—
Memory! that choosing still to dwell
On that cold form once lov'd so well,
Feeds, with importunate controul,
The desolation of his soul!
Oh! let no footstep rash intrude
To mar his hallow'd solitude;
While yet his throbbing heart shall burn,
And bleed o'er CHARLOTTE's cherish'd urn!

And scorn not, honoured Masters dear,
If while your Newsmen drops a tear
Over the tomb that wraps in dust
His weeping Country's vanish'd trust,
And pours the homage of his love
To Her, whose soul is blest above;
He meekly strives his dogged stare
To change for once from gay to grave,
Advice submissively to urge,
And moralize his feeble dirge:—
May all the noble, rich, and great,
Her gentle virtues emulate;
May they be sure that lofty station
Holds influence over half the nation;

That

Select Poetry,

That when they stain high rank with sin,
And thoughts of darkness dwell within,
Such conduct imitation draws,
And gives to vice the strength of laws :
Then let them guilty pleasures scorn,
Like her whose early grave we mourn ;
'Stablish, like her, a heart that glows
With charity for others' woes ;
Nourish those fruits which Saints caress,
Love, peace, compassion, gentleness—
And give to all of low degree
The smile of affability—
And let them feed Religion's flame !
And leave to fools the recreant shame
To jeer the best of blessings given,
The words and thoughts that breathe of
Heaven !
So shall they live belov'd ; and when
They hasten to their dust again,
When Death shall stab with his brave dart
These god-like virtues of the heart,
Their righteousness shall often raise
The sigh of grief—the hymn of praise,
And be, like her's, of Royal birth,
Welcom'd on High, and wept on Earth !

ELEGIAC STANZAS

On the Death of the Princess CHARLOTTE.

AH, why all these emblems of woe !
And why this sad tone of despair ?
Its sound strikes wherever I go,
And each face wears the semblance of
care.

Our Princess, our fav'rite 's entomb'd,
The hope of our Nation is gone ;
A rose in our garden had bloom'd,
But was pluck'd in its earliest dawn.
The nettle, the bramble, and thorn,
Had long our fair garden deform'd ;
When this sweet bud of promise was born,
And its barren appearance transform'd ;
She spread her gay leaves to the sun,
And their fragrance extended around,
She conceal'd not a fold whilst it shone,
For no spot on her bosom was found.

But torn is this floweret so fair,
And its leaves are all scatter'd around ;
Ah, what with its sweets can compare !
And when will its equal be found ?

REFLECTIONS

On the Death of the Princess CHARLOTTE.

WAKES not the Master's lyre
Wild, deep, and strong,
He, whose least touch can fire,
Mighty in song ?
Sleeps the Bard of our Nation,
Is his tuneful ear fled,
Hears he not lamentation
And wail o'er the dead ?
The bright star of morning
Is set in the tomb,
And the joy that was dawning,
Is sadden'd in gloom.

the
tain is
cause they are not
are not, in whom center'd
of years,
And inter'd
our fears :
Basis is shaken,
Her landmark 's remov'd,
And the cold grave has taken
What Angels approv'd !
Then, Minstrel, wake the note
Sad, wild, and slow,
Soft, as o'er Zephyrs float
Accents of woe ;
But ah ! not o'er the dead
Loud Laments raise,
On high her spirit fled
Above grief or praise !
All care and pain above,
Above earthly joy,
The wonders of Heav'nly love
Her pure soul employ.—

Alas ! a feeble hand may sweep
The Lyre—when Britain's woe
Untaught can bid each bosom weep,
Each eye with grief o'erflow.
But ah ! there needs the Master's hand
Our sympathy to prove,
For Him, the stranger in our land,
Who shares our pain and love !
Then bid the gifted Minstrel twine
His magic wreath o'er Virtues shrine,
That wreath all storms shall brave,
Shall fadeless bloom thro' future years,
Preserv'd by England's grateful tears
Triumphant o'er the Grave ! E. N.

MAGDALENÆ VALESIE *Reginae* Scotorum,
16 ætatis anno extinctæ.

[By BUCHANAN.]

REGIA eram conjux, et Regia filia, neptis
Regia, spe et votis Regia mater eram ;
Sed ne transgrederer mortalis culmen ho-
noris,
Invida mors hic me condidit ante diem.

TRANSLATION.

MAGDALENA VALESIA, *Queen of the Scots,*
who died aged 16 years.

SAY, who can boast in all the regal line
Such high descent, such Royal claim as mine ?
A Royal Bride, with courtly joys beguil'd,
A Royal Father on my nuptials smil'd,
A Royal Grandsire too, of noble birth,
Great in his Titles,—greater by his worth.
Warm expectation, and angelic hope,
Gave my fond soul, my ardent wishes scope,
A Royal Mother soon to stand confest,
Maternal fondness glowing in my breast :
But, ah ! relentless Death, that envious foe,
Lest I this pinnacle of joy should know,
Snatch'd me in youth's, in beauty's bloom
away,

Crushing the fondest hope of that expected
day.

J. M. JONES.
GREEN

GREEK IAMBICS,

*Translated from an English Epitaph, from
a Church in Staffordshire.*

"IF Christ thou know'st, then art thou
truly wise, [eyes;
Tho' all things else be hidden from thine
Not knowing him, tho' thou know'st all
beside,

Thy wisdom is but vanity, and pride."

ΕΙ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΝ εγνων, εξ αληθειας τυ γε
σοφως πιφικας, ταλλα καιπερ ην τιων
λαθον! απ' οσων ει δε μη τωτον γ'
εγνω,

σοφια κενον τι, κ' ηδε το ψευδος παν.

R. TRUVELLYAN, M. A. *

*On a Monument in the New Church of All
Saints, SOUTHAMPTON.*

Sacred to the Memory of

FLIZ. BAYARD.

WHO shall forbid the fond parental tear
That flows resistless o'er a Daugh-
ter's bier?

Who speak the language that can ease
impart,

And heal the tortures of a wounded heart?
Tell us, ye wretched, that like us have
prov'd

The pangs of parting from a child so lov'd.
No hackney'd phrases, labour'd into rhyme,
Of rose and lily fading in their prime,
Can her fair form describe. No pencil
trace [its grace,

The mind which thro' that form diffus'd
In every gesture shone, beam'd in her
eyes

With the mild lustre of the native skies.
Cease then to chide if we our vigils keep;
O'er such a cause it's luxury to weep.

But come, blest Monitor, come Faith, and
bring [wing,

Hope, the bright Cherub with the golden
Yours is the language that can ease impart.
And sooth the sorrows of a wounded heart.

This dear young Soul, though called in
early life, obeyed the summons with sere-
nity, and her last moments were spent in
resignation to the will of her Creator, and
endeavouring to alleviate the affliction of
those beloved Parents who watched her
calm departure, when she uttered these
last words:—"I have done no harm, and
am not afraid to die. Go, pray for my
soul!"—And drew her last breath.

LINES

*Addressed to the Misses — on my leaving
the Village of —.*

YE virgin roses, purest flowers
That ever bloom'd in Virtue's bowers;
My Muse, my daring Muse, for you
Would bathe her lips in Hybla's dew,

* See our Review for November, p.
435. EDIT.

And quaff Castalia's sacred stream,
In honour of so sweet a theme.
And tho' that White Rose, soft and fair,
Which once adorn'd its parent stem,
Resplendent as th' Indian gem,
No longer shed its lustre there;
That White Rose still is dear to me,
Enshrin'd in fondest memory.

Ah, me! my Muse forgets to sing:
Dull'd are her powers, and spent her wing.
The silver stream of verse hath fled:
Th' unclouded flame of song is dead.
Ah! what can now the Muse impart,
Except the language of the heart?

Let other Bards young rose-buds bear,
To wreath some maiden's golden hair;
With roses grace the Lover's head,
Or at the feast their fragrance spread;
The rose enfold in silken vest,
And bid it breathe o'er beauty's breast:
But I, disclaiming outward art,
Will twine these Roses round my heart,
With life, and life alone, to part.

Sweet Flowers, farewell! with sorrowing
breast,

Retiring from a scene so blest;
With faltering, lingering steps I go,
No more to view your beauties blow;
Your vernal sweets no more to share,
Impregning all the balmy air.
Sweet Flowers, farewell! to you be given,
Each kindly gift of favouring Heaven.
Oh! may it ever shed on you
Its softest shower, its gentlest dew;
Each furious blast, each storm forego,
And only bid the zephyr blow;
And with one bright, unclouded ray,
Illumine your transitory day.

For you, like other flowers, must fade,
And all your charms in dust be laid:
But, oh! in tints of Heaven array'd,
In deathless blossom may you rise,
Transplanted to your kindred skies;
And find the chill, and wintry tomb,
A passport to eternal bloom!

Sept. 2. 1817.

H. S. B.

EPITAPH

On a Poor Honest Man.

STOP, Reader, here, and deign a look
On one without a name,
Ere enter'd in the ample book
Of fortune or of fame.

Studios of peace, he hated strife:
Meek Virtues fill'd his breast;
His coat of arms a spotless life,
An honest heart his crest.

Quarter'd therewith was innocence,
And thus his motto ran,
"A Conscience void of all offence
Before both God and man."

In the great day of wrath, tho' pride
Now scorns his pedigree,
Thousands will wish they'd been allied
To this great family.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

AFRICA.

A French ship, which there is too much reason to suppose was fitted out for the Slave Trade, was captured on the coast of Africa, by his Majesty's ship the *Cæsar*. This vessel Sir William Scott has ordered to be delivered up to the claimants, the proof of her destination having been learned by a search; which, in time of peace, it seems is not lawful. She is to be tendered up, however, without costs or charges. (See p. 624.)

A letter from New York, dated the 24th ult. states, that advices had been received there from Sir James Yeo, at Sierra Leone; in which Sir James expresses a strong conviction, that the object aimed at by the friends of humanity, in establishing and maintaining so expensive a settlement in so unhealthy a situation, would certainly be followed with complete disappointment. If the civilization of Africa be the object aimed at, Sir James is decidedly of opinion, and strongly recommends the Gold Coast as a much better situation in point of health; as presenting numerous facilities for gaining a free and beneficial intercourse with the inhabitants; and as being a far more eligible situation for controlling, and, eventually, eradicating the Slave Trade.

AMERICA.

The Americans, not content with moderate prices for their cotton, have driven our manufacturers to the Indian market, the imports from which are increasing in a rapid ratio. About 50,000 bales of cotton were last year imported from the East Indies: this year there have been 100,500, and next year will probably produce 150,000. In return, too, the Manchester goods have been sent to India at prices so low, that they must command a market, some of them so low as from 7d. to 7½d. per yard.

The American Papers are filled with disputes respecting an enormous sea-serpent, a hundred feet in length, which is said to have appeared at various places on the American coast, and to have excited great alarm.

American Papers have brought the melancholy intelligence of a tremendous hurricane on the 21st of October, in the West Indies, over which it raged with a more destructive fury than has been before experienced for many years. It was felt on the same day at Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucie, Martinique, and Dominique. The direction of this awful visitor was from West to East. It swept at the same moment over every object within a space of about 200 miles, from St. Vincent to

the North of the island of St. Don that is, from the 13th to nearly degree of latitude; leaving behind it a deep track of desolation. At every ship in the port was lost. Government House (a stone building blown down; and of all kinds, including the Governor's mansion, his lady, and the secretaries, servants, &c. in number not less than 50 souls, not one escaped from the ruins. The destruction at the barracks was still more dreadful. The building was entirely demolished, and 200 officers and soldiers contained in it were in an instant buried alive. The estates on the island were one and all ruined irretrievably. At Dominique the town was deluged with water; property to an immense amount was destroyed, and the whole island ravaged. Fifty sail of American and other vessels were driven to sea from Martinique, without ballast or provisions; and it is feared that many of them have foundered. Here also the estates have suffered severely. St. Vincent is reported to be a scene of universal devastation; and there, as well as at St. Lucie and Dominique, it will be years before the damage can be repaired. The Antelope, of 50 guns, Rear Admiral Harvey, sailed from Pigeon Island for Barbadoes the night previous to the gale, so that anxious fears are entertained for her safety.—Most of the above particulars were conveyed to America by Capt. Williams, of the brig *Louisa*, from Antigua, arrived at Norfolk. Since the account was received in London, we are happy to say that circumstances have arisen to induce the hope that the statement is considerably exaggerated.

His Majesty's sloop *Pike*, Capt. Buchan, from St. John's, Newfoundland, in eleven days, brings accounts of two most destructive fires at St. John's, which destroyed one half the houses, and the principal part of the property in the town.—The first fire broke out on the 7th of November, destroyed 135 dwellings, and property to the amount of from four to five hundred thousand pounds!—This awful calamity was succeeded by a second conflagration on the 21st of November, laying in ashes a great part of the Western half of the town, which had been contemplated as a shelter for the distressed individuals who suffered by the fire of the 7th. The principal depositories of provisions intended for the winter supply of the inhabitants being destroyed, an alarming scarcity was dreaded, and a temporary embargo on the export of provisions ordered.

A treaty

A treaty has been entered into between the United States and several nations of Indians on the Ohio, by which the United States become possessed of eight millions of acres of land. This treaty, with others of a similar nature, forms the commencement of a system by which the white and red population of the United States will be amalgamated by a gradual but sure process. The foundation of this system was laid by President Jefferson, with a view to the civilization of the Indian nations.

It is now reported, that Lord Selkirk, losing confidence in his present title to his North-western territory, and with the determination of persevering in his plans of colonization, has succeeded in a negotiation with the Saulteux Indians of Lac la Pluie, for the sale of their rights to 200 leagues of the Hudson's Bay Company's grant, *in consideration of an annual present of 200lbs. of tobacco*. It happens, that this country is so near the boundary line between Canada and the United States, that it is not certain to which it may belong; and as it is inhabited by the Saulteux only in common with the Crees, Assiniboins, and other tribes of Indians and half-breeds, having equal rights, the result of this negotiation may be an Indian war; in which his Lordship may find the Hudson's Bay Charter gives him as ample power to interfere, as it did to eject the Canadians by force from the posts they occupied within the boundaries of his grant.

Jamaica papers bring the most interesting information we can receive from the West Indies, that relative to the observance of the laws against the Slave Trade, which are nugatory as long as Africans can be maintained upon each plantation in numbers not accounted for. Upon this subject it is stated, that "public notice was issued, directing the inhabitants to make a return to the Clerk of the Common Council, of the slaves possessed by them, up to the 28th of June last, upon pain of incurring the penalties attached to the neglect of so doing." Another piece of intelligence is unequivocally good. It appears that the baptisms of slaves have much increased. In 1776 there were only 16 slaves baptised in a particular parish of the island of Jamaica; and in 1816 there were 508. These are gratifying symptoms of an ameliorated treatment of that class.

New York and Baltimore papers have lately brought reports of misunderstandings between Spain and America. A private letter affirms, that the old disputes between the two countries, upon their mutual wrongs and claims to redress, have again been revived, but that they will end in nothing. The American Government, however, considers it good policy to make demonstrations on the subject at

the present moment, when the Spaniards are under so great alarm about the aid which the American Government might be enabled and disposed to contribute to the Patriots of South America. The hearts of the Americans are represented, one and all, as being completely on the side of the Spanish Independents; and if Mr. Monroe's Cabinet have succeeded in preserving the dignity of the neutral character, it may very possibly be ascribed much more to the conscientious restraint, than to the natural indulgence, of their feelings. The aim of the Government is said to be, the possession of the Floridas; until the accomplishment of which scheme, it would be rash to provoke a rupture with the Court of Madrid.

Accounts received in town, *vis the United States*, represent, that Mina has penetrated into the very centre of New Spain, and is carrying on his operations in the richest and most populous part of that interesting country, after evading and defeating all the disposable troops the Viceroy could bring against him. The Spanish accounts complain of the seductive and flattering principles he proclaims; his proclamations speak of the oppression under which South America has laboured for three centuries. Mina has joined Father Torres, the principal of the insurgents in Mexico, and the country he commands is very capable of defence.

Advices from New Orleans to the 1st of September, confirm accounts previously received, by way of Jamaica, of the continued success of General Mina in the Mexican territories. It is certain, that he had penetrated as far as St. Louis de Potosi. He had joined General Victoria previous to his advance upon St. Louis; having defeated the Spaniards in a hard-fought action, which they hazarded in order to prevent that junction. About 800 of the Royal troops had deserted to his standard in a body.

We have intelligence by the *Two Sisters* transport, with detachments from the *Cape of Good Hope*, last from St. Helena, which she left on the 23d of October, that on the 21st of October, about half-past ten at night, several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Helena, which lasted nearly two minutes. The agitation caused by the tremulous motion of the earth was so great, that articles which were placed upon the shelves in the houses were thrown down. The beasts and birds were also sensibly affected by the phenomenon, and showed evident symptoms of terror at the event. A large dinner party, who were at the Governor's, were so much alarmed, that they left the house with the utmost precipitation. The shock was also seriously felt at Longwood, the residence of Buonaparte, who, in consequence, attempted

tempted to leave his house, but was prevented by the sentinels on duty. The agitation was sensibly experienced on board the Conqueror, the flag-ship of Admiral Plampin, then lying in the bay. The bells of the Church on the Island were so much disturbed, as to occasion their sound to be distinctly heard at a considerable distance.

A large quantity of wool and skins has been shipped at New South Wales for England; the arrival of which may be daily expected.

Wonderful rapidity of Navigation.—Letters were written to the city of New York by the ship *Laucaster*, which left Liverpool on the 10th of September last; to these letters answers were received on the 4th of November, by the *Ann Maria*, Captain White; the whole period being only 55 days for two voyages across the Atlantic; and the latter vessel having performed the voyage in *sixteen days*; being probably the quickest ever made.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept. 15. At *Lanherne Nunnery*, near St. Columb, a young lady, aged 25, was robed, with the usual ceremonies at putting on the garments of a Nun: the ceremony lasted near three hours. This is generally done about six months prior to their taking the veil.

Sept. 26. Early in the morning the farming premises of Dr. Hars, at *Southminster*, Essex, were wilfully set on fire, in consequence of which the barn and other buildings, with the whole of this year's crops, were totally destroyed, to the amount of 2000*l*.

Nov. 9. The new Chapel in his Majesty's Dock Yard, at *Plymouth*, was opened by the Rev. G. Pope, chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, and of this Dock Yard, and rector of Meavy, Devon. This Chapel, which unquestionably may be ranked among the finest specimens of modern Church architecture in the United Kingdom, has just been rebuilt with great liberality, by Government, on a larger scale, for the better accommodation of the officers, clerks, and artificers of the Dock Yard, and the following naval departments in the port, viz. the admiral and officers of the navy, the general, officers and corps of royal marines, and the officers, men and boys of the ordinary.

A new Church has been lately erected and consecrated in a tract of country, (*Delamere Forest*, Cheshire,) which has been long desolate and destitute of regular religious instruction.

A Statue of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval has been placed on the North side of the Chancel in All Saints Church, *Northampton*. It represents the late Mi-

nister in his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a roll of paper in his hand. The figure stands on a plain pedestal of marble, highly ornamented, on which is the simple inscription—SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Lord Rivers's mansion and estate at *Strathfieldsaye*, Hants, have been purchased for the Duke of Wellington for 263,000*l*. The timber is valued at 150,000*l*. His Grace intends to pull down the house immediately, and in spring the outline for the new mansion will be determined upon.

The receipts from the Duke of Devonshire's property in Derbyshire, and other parts of Great Britain, up to Christmas, are said to amount to 140,000*l*. clear of all deductions. The revenue from his Irish estates is likewise very considerable, but the whole of the amount is expended in Ireland, in the repairs of castles, farm-houses, &c. and in the employment of a number of poor inhabitants.

Sir C. Bethell Codrington, bart. has recently purchased the whole of the freehold and leasehold estates, the property of Jeremiah Hill, esq. of Bristol, for 45,000*l*. situate at *Wapley* and other parishes in Gloucestershire; and, from their contiguity, this acquisition makes Sir Bethell's estates extend upwards of 15 miles in one continued line.

A Correspondent of the *Cornwall Gazette* gives the following rules necessary to be observed by a person of middle age, disposed to gout, who wishes to enjoy any thing like tolerable health and activity:—To indulge but little in bed; particularly to rise early, and be much in the open air. To avoid as much as possible all causes of inflammation, as over-exercise, &c. To treat the attack of gout in the foot as inflammation; by rest, one or two moderate bleedings, and cooling medicines, but not by violent purges, nor very low diet; but keeping the stomach in a comfortable state of feeling, by taking the usual plain meals when the appetite will allow, and a glass or two of good wine afterwards. To abjure altogether the use of the stronger malt liquors, but above all things, spirits. Two or three glasses of wine after dinner should be the limit of indulgence in this respect. By attention to these rules, says the writer, any one, with a constitution yet unbroken, will have every reason to expect a long enjoyment of health, with few, or at least slight, returns of the gout. If neglected, a train of very serious evils may be confidently looked for, as early decrepitude, and very probably apoplexy sooner or later.

A Correspondent in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal* has communicated the following, as proper Fumigations against Contagion, and Remedies for Typhus and Putrid Fever, and which, he says, have been each

each successfully tried : — *Fumigations.* Boiling vinegar, or (which is more powerful) a mineral acid; particularly the nitric, sulphuric, or muriatic acid gas.— *For Typhus.* A table-spoonful of barm (or yeast) taken every two hours, till an amendment takes place (which is generally very early), and afterwards occasionally. Or, half a drachm of powdered charcoal, taken at similar intervals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.

The Bank of England began paying Cash for their Notes of every description dated prior to 1st January 1817.

Saturday, Oct. 25.

The Gazette of this day contains a Certificate from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, that up to the 4th of last July they had redeemed of the Consolidated Debt of Great Britain the sum of £348,185,141. 19s. 1d. yielding a yearly interest of £10,526,428. 5s. 1½d. being an excess of £25,527,845. 4s. 4½d. over the total of the Funded Debt of Great Britain created by sundry Acts prior to and including 36 Geo. III. c. 74. The amount of Irish Debt Redeemed is certified to be £9,249,840. 19s. being an excess of £2,278,684. 5s. 3d. over the total of the Irish Debt prior to and created by the two Acts of Geo. III. c. 4. and 50.

Sunday, Dec. 14.

This morning the corn, flour, and bread mills of Messrs. Surry, at Rotherhithe, were totally consumed by fire. This establishment was of great importance to the poor of Southwark, whom it supplied with bread at a much lower rate than the market price. The damage is very great, but the premises were fully insured; the machinery alone, it is said, for 12,000*l.*

Monday, Dec. 15.

Early in the morning, a fire broke out in Farrer's Rent's, Bishopsgate-street, in the house of Mr. Harris, coach-painter, who perished in the flames.

This day Sir William Scott, as Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, delivered judgment in an elegant speech of considerable length, in the case of *Le Louis*, a French ship, which was seized 11 March 1816, by an English colonial armed vessel off Cape Mesurada, on the coast of Africa, when several lives were lost, and several were wounded, on both sides. The transaction originated in a demand to visit and search the vessel, on a suspicion of her being a slave-trader. Sir William Scott on this occasion put in the clearest light the great question of Visitation and

Search in the time of Peace, and showed the absolute impracticability of such a measure, except by Treaty, between independent Nations. (See p. 621.)

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

This night, after Sir William Grant had given his decision on a case, the last, it was understood, he should ever give in that Court, where he had so long and so very ably presided, Sir Arthur Pigott, the father of the Bar in the Court, rose, and requested his attention for a moment. He stood forward, he observed, at the desire of the Barristers who practised in the Court, to express, in their name, and he would presume to add, in his own, the high esteem in which they had ever held the public and private worth of his Honour, and to signify the regret which they felt at his retirement from a situation which he had filled with so much credit to his own talent and judgment, and with so much advantage to the publick.—The promptitude of his decisions on the various and often complicated matters which were submitted to him, was only equalled by their wisdom; and in both, the squire in the Court had equal confidence, as they were the best guarantees for the administration of speedy and impartial justice. The Bar had now to take their leave of his Honour, with an assurance that the recollection of his great services would never be effaced from their minds, and a sincere wish that in retiring from the painful and arduous duties which he had so ably discharged, he might enjoy every happiness during the remainder of his life.—Sir Wm. Grant, who was very visibly affected during this address, rose, and in a short, but impressive and elegant speech, returned thanks. He said, that in the discharge of his professional duties, which, it gave him infinite satisfaction to find, had been so very favourably viewed, he had derived much assistance from the zeal, learning, and talent, which every member practising in the Court had brought with him. Of the professional worth of every one of the Gentlemen, he felt the highest value; and he begged to assure them, that in retiring from his office, the most pleasing reflection, and to him, one which he should ever cherish, would be, that he had gained the approbation and esteem of so highly respectable a body. He then bowed, and retired *.—The Court was crowded to excess by most respectable persons, who seemed fully to participate in this public expression of esteem for a man whose professional career has been an undeviating path of honour, integrity, and intellect.

* The Editor of "The New Times" thus impressively alludes to the retirement of Sir William Grant. "There is not a Solicitor nor an Officer of that Court, nor even a party who has submitted a cause to his adjudication, who does not feel a devoted respect and reverence for him as a Judge and as a Man. If a steady and inflexible

A Piazza has been erected from Lincoln's Inn Hall, in which the Lord Chancellor holds his Court after Term, to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for the accommodation of the Barristers attending the Courts,

in bad weather. The houses between the Hall and the Vice-Chancellor's Court have been new-fronted, to correspond with the antient style of the Hall; and the whole has a very pleasing and tasteful effect.

PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN

In the Quarters ended the 10th Days of October, 1816 and 1817.

CUSTOMS.		1816.	1817.
Consolidated	- - -	£. 1,499,288	£. 1,880,180
Annual Duties	- - -	958,540	1,241,770
War Duties	- - -	31	
Total		£. 2,457,859	3,121,950
EXCISE.			
Consolidated	- - -	£. 4,937,055	4,025,209
Annual Duties	- - -	98,641	124,684
War Taxes	- - -	1,259,533	739,948
Total		£. 6,295,229	4,889,836
Stamps	- - -	1,487,447	1,688,663
Post Office	- - -	365,000	354,000
Assessed Taxes	- - -	714,270	782,602
Property Tax	- - -	2,960,576	407,072
Land Taxes	- - -	180,067	190,502
Miscellaneous	- - -	41,848	76,799
Unappropriated War Duties	- - -		12,124
		£. 5,749,208	3,511,762
		Oct. 10, 1816.	Oct. 10, 1817.
Amount of Revenue	- - -	£. 14,502,296	£. 11,523,548
Deduct amount of War			
Duty on Malt	- £. 517,000	3,477,576	
Ditto Property Tax	- 2,960,576		
		£. 11,024,720	
Deduct Arrears of Property Tax and Malt Duty	- - -		419,072
			£. 11,104,476
Net Revenue received in Quarter ending Oct. 10, 1817	- - -		11,104,476
Ditto, 1816	- - -		11,024,720
Increase as compared with 1816			79,756

The above gratifying statement exhibits an improvement beyond the corresponding quarter last year of very nearly eighty thousand pounds. For though the total receipt of the quarter in 1816 was greater, yet that excess was owing, as the above account

inflexible view of the truth;—if a candid examination of all the perplexing and conflicting interests of the most difficult case;—if a power to discriminate the important from the ornamental and adscititious ingenuities of argument;—if the most powerful effort of memory, combined with the most masterly distinctions of former cases, and the most accurate application of them to that in issue;—if the power of self-possession and abstraction from all things besides that immediately before him—and if the most rare talent of concise expression, which rendered it scarcely possible for his hearers to abridge any one of his judgments;—if these, and many more unexampled and unrivalled characteristics of the Judge we have lost, are duly and with reverence applicable to Sir William Grant, we cannot but lament that, in the full possession of qualifications so eminently suitable to his station, he should withdraw into private life, where these eminent services may be closed, but will never be forgotten!

Judicium quasi juris dictum.—Co. Lit. 39.

He was in himself what judgment itself is well defined to be, the voice of law and right."

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.

shews,

shews, to the operation of taxes which are now no longer in existence—the War Malt Duty, and the Property Tax.—Their produce in the quarter last year was 3,477,576*l.* which must, therefore, in the comparative statement of the two quarters, be deducted from the quarter in 1816, and which would leave the total produce at 11,024,720*l.* being 498,828*l.* less than the produce of the quarter this year. But then, in fairness, some arrears of these taxes which have been received in this quarter must be deducted (which we have done) from its gross produce, and as they amount to 419,079*l.* they leave the total increase, as compared with 1816, at 79,756*l.* And this we repeat is a statement which will afford the highest satisfaction to every man in the Country. There is, indeed, a deficiency in the produce of the Excise Taxes, and this was to be expected, though we may add it is a deficiency which will only be temporary—for last year the deficiency of the barley crop, both in quantity and quality, has materially diminished the malting and brewing of this year, and the more so as the present harvest approached, and gave pro-

mise of greater abundance and improved quality. In fact, the quarter ending in October gave signs of considerable improvement for the last two or three weeks, having been at one time between 8 and 900,000*l.* behind the corresponding quarter of last year. Now that the tide is turned, we may expect a much more marked rise. But, with the exception of the Excise, in which a deficiency was to be expected there is a manifest improvement in all the other taxes—a very large increase indeed in the Customs, a decisive proof of the improvement in our commercial relations. In the Stamps there is an increase of 200,000*l.* In the Assessed Taxes, which were expected to fall off, on account of the number of persons gone abroad, there is an increase of nearly 70,000*l.* In the Land Tax and Miscellaneous Taxes there is also an increase. A small deficiency there is in the Post Office revenue for the quarter, but it is scarcely worth noticing—about 10,000*l.*—Is not this, we will ask, a cheering statement? And it is the more cheering, because the improvement which has thus begun is likely to be progressive.

STATE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, MADE UP TO NOVEMBER 1, 1817.		3 per Cent. Consols.	Reduced 3 per Cent.	4 per Cent.
		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1. Chancery and Exchequer		24,896,352	4,131,108	922,968=
2. Charities and Corporations.....		8,261,862	3,559,401	681,341=
3. Trust or Joint Accounts		112,019,608	39,035,259	19,910,336=
4. Foreigners		11,748,870	2,681,131	888,783=
5. Commissioners for Reduction of the National Debt—Purchase of Land Tax— Commissioners of the Treasury for the Duchy of Lancaster.....		29,767,308	34,398,010	
6. Fluctuating Stock		73,486,427	57,249,943	8,802,683=
7. Amount transferred in the last Half-year		141,128,025	27,606,166	42,293,756=
8. Fixed Property of Individuals				
9. Amount of Capital		401,308,452	170,661,018	73,505,867=

Navy 5 per Cents.	3 per Cents 1726.	5 per Cents 1797.	Imperial 3 per Cents	Total.	Long Annuities.	Imperial An. 25 years.
<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
=1. 578,757	21,265	53,399	192,579	30,802,430	15,897	546
=2. 784,114	25,293	3004	305,961	15,620,977	3,068	86
=3. 25,413,302	444,332	342,006	1,509,562	198,674,605	276,878	55,803
=4. 1,098,234	51,142	34,316	97,043	16,599,421	5,422	941
=5.			1,755,822	65,921,140		
=6. } 34,713,414	73,128	185,110	515,845	173,026,550	179,745	15,918
=7. }						
=8. 72,248,202	384,476	489,114	3,125,818	287,275,557	878,425	156,766
=9. 134,836,223	999,637	1,106,949	7,502,632	789,920,680	1,359,435	230,000

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Piece.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 22. *Richard Duke of York; or, the Contentions of York and Lancaster: a Grand Historical Play.*

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Brighthelmstone, Dec. 30. Sir William Knighton, Bart. Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Secretary and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Privy Seal and Council Seal, *vice* Sir B. Bloomfield, resigned.

Brighthelmstone, Dec. 30. Dr. Gilles, and Dr. W. Beatty, the Regent's Physicians Extraordinary for Scotland.

Dr. George Bell, Surgeon in Ordinary. James Sholto Douglas, esq. British Consul General in Morocco.

Rt. Hon. J. Leach, and Rt. Hon. Sir W. A'Court, sworn in of the Privy Council.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Snowden, Horbury Chapelry, co. York.

Rev. T. Rudge, B.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford, *vice* Napleton, dec.

Rev. Mr. Mark, Afternoon Lecturer of Tynemouth, *vice* Haswell, deceased.

Rev. Daniel Creswell, M.A. Great St. Mary's Perpetual Curacy, Cambridge, *vice* Cantley, deceased.

Rev. John Hailstone, M.A. Trumpington V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Heckford, dec.

Rev. Thomas Carr, M.A. Shudy Camps V. co. Cambridge, *vice* Hailstone, resigned.

Rev. John Lowthian, M.A. Kellington V. co. York, *vice* Tavel, resigned.

Rev. James Meakin, M.A. Lindridge V. with Knighton and Pensax Chapels annexed, co. Worcester.

Rev. Charles Richards, M. A. Nunney R. Somerset.

Rev. John Peter, Grade otherwise St. Grada R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Phillips, Lanivet R. Cornwall.

Rev. M. P. Stephens, Witney R. Salop.

Rev. Cecil Chapman, Tannington V. with Brundish Chapel, Suffolk.

Rev. Charles Brereton, M.A. St. Edmund the King R. Norwich, in exchange for Halcott R. Bucks.

Rev. John Athow, Halcott R. Bucks.

Rev. Levett Thoroton, Colwich and West Bridgeford R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson, B.D. Dudgeote R. co. Berks.

Rev. Edward Offspring Holwell, M.A. Plymptree R. Devon.

Rev. G. Bonson, East Barkwith R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Fayrer, M.A. a Prebendary of Endellion Church, Cornwall.

Rev. W. Hutchinson, Wick Perpetual Curacy, co. Worcester.

Rev. Thomas Talbot, M. A. Troston R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Knight, Halifax V. co. York.

Rev. Herbert Phillips, M.A. Folkton R. co. York.

Rev. Edwards Royds, Huddersfield Perpetual Curacy, Yorkshire.

Rev. Rann Kennedy, minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham.

Rev. John Prescott, North Somercotes V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Augustus-Edward Hobart, Bennington R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. George Wilkins, Sneuton Perpetual Curacy, co. Nottingham.

Rev. Mr. Hoskin, Basford V. Notts.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. John Brocklebank, B.D. Melbourn V. with Teversham R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. T. Boys, D. D. Radcliffe R. Bucks, with Stratton R. co. Gloucester.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. Mrs. Fountaine, of Narford Hall, Norfolk, a son.

Dec. 2. At Walton Hall, Wakefield, the wife of John P. Steel, esq. a son and heir.

—5. The Lady of Sir Richard Brooke, Norton Priory, Cheshire, a son.—12. The wife of E. W. Bullock Webster, esq. of the Hyde, Hendon, a son.—16. The wife of Ralph Adderley, jun. esq. of Hams Hall, co. Warwick, a dau.—17. At Worthing, the lady of Gen. Sir Richard Jones, a dau.—20. At Thorndon, Essex, Lady Petre, a son and heir.—22. At Hilsca, Hants, the wife of Colonel Graves, 18th (Royal Irish) regt. a son.—23. At Tulla house, co. Tipperary, the lady of Gen. Sir Wm. Parker Carrol, bart. a son.—24. At Ham Common, the wife of Lieut.-col. Taylor, 10th royal hussars, a son.—31. In Surrey Place, the wife of Mr. John Bentley, a son.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Lately.—In Connaught Place, Hyde Park, the wife of Robert Wigram, esq. M.P. a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, a son.—At Staughton house, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Onslow, a dau.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P. a daughter.

Capt.

Capt. G. N. Bligh, R. N. only son of Adm. Bligh, of Bellevue house, Southampton, to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late David Haynes, esq. of Lonesome Lodge, Dorking, Surrey.

Rev. S. F. Statham, vicar of Powerstock, Dorset, to Jemima, youngest dau. of Joseph Travers, esq. of Highbury Grove, Middlesex.

At Paris, a son of Count d'Osmond, the French Ambassador here, to Mademoiselle l'Estilliere, the richest heiress in France.

3. R. K. Dawson, esq. of Frickley Hall, 70, York, to Mary-Anne, only daughter of Samuel Were, esq. of Seaton, Devon.

4. Rev. George Caldwell, rector of King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Abdy, bart.

9. Thomas Hugh Sandford, esq. of Sandford Hall, Salop, to Miss Kirkpatrick, of Whitchurch.

10. S. Thompson, esq. of Muckamere Abbey, High Sheriff of the County of Antrim, to Mary, second daughter of the late Richard Olpherts, esq. of Armagh.

R. M. Browne, esq. Major in the 98th regt. only son of Major-gen. Browne, Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, to Mary, daughter of J. Beckwith, esq. of Portsmouth, and niece of the Rt. Hon. Sir G. Beckwith, G. C. B.

11. Capt. Knox, to Jane Eliza, youngest dau. of the late G. G. Gordon, esq. of Antigua, and niece to the late Sir W. Aston, bart.

At Corbally, Ireland, Lord Killeen, only son of the Earl of Fingall, to Louisa, only daughter of E. Corbally, esq.

16. John Milford, jun. esq. of Exeter, to Eliza, youngest dau. of John Neave, esq. granddaughter to the late Sir R. Neave, of Dagnam, Essex.

18. At Marseilles, at the house of the British Consul, James Goodeve Sparrow, esq. of Gosfield-place, Essex, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Basil Beridge, of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln.

22. W. A. Venour, esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Helena, dau. of R. Davidson, esq. Findhorn, North Britain.

23. Rev. Fred. Gauntlett, of Hampton Lucy, co. Warwick, to Miss E. Mattenley, of King's Bromley-hall, co. Stafford.

24. At Paris, the Chevalier Victor de Marion Gaja, cadet of that noble family in Languedoc, to Matilda, eldest dau. of Rt. Hon. Lord R. Fitzgerald.

26. At Lansanue, D. O. P. O'Ceden, esq. of More Crichell, Dorset, to Miss Capel, eldest dau. of Hon. John Thomas Capel.

27. Miles Angus Fletcher, esq. Advocate, to Charlotte Catherine, dau. of Gen. and Lady Augusta Clavering.

30. Rev. Richard Turner, minister of Great Yarmouth, to Miss Parish.

31. William Fox Lane, esq. second son of J. F. Lane, esq. of Bramham-park, co. York, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Hon. John Douglas, and granddaughter of the Earl of Harewood.

J. Beaumont Swete, esq. of Oxton-house, Exeter, to Mary, eldest dau. of Henry Line Templer, esq. of Teignmouth.

Lately.—Lieut.-col. Horace Churchill, Grenadier-guards, only son of the late Gen. and Lady Mary Churchill, to Emma Anne, dau. of the late Capt. Finucane.

William W. Yates, esq. of Waresley-house, co. Worcester, to Cecilia, third dau. of the late John Peel, esq. of Pastures-house, co. Derby.

John Creswell, esq. of Burton-on-the-Wolds, to Elizabeth, second dau. of S. J. Hyde, esq. of Quorndon, Leicestershire.

At Gisburne, co. York, Rev. John Hamming Parker, A. M. third son of the late John Parker, esq. of Brownsbolme-hall, to Hon. Catherine Lister, eldest dau. of Thomas Lord Ribblesdale.

Thomas Washington, esq. to Miss Daubly, grand-daughter of D. Daubly, esq. of Car-house, Cheshire.

The Earl of Tyconnel, to Sarah, only child of Robert Crowe, esq. of Kiplin, co. York.

At Leith, Duncan Macnab, esq. Dep. Assistant Commissary General to the Forces, to Elizabeth M. eldest dau. of Duncan Campbell, esq. Sheriff-substitute, Campbelltown.

Rev. Percival Spearman Wilkinson, son of Thos. W. esq. of Witton Castle, Durham, to Sophia Mary, only dau. of Capt. Anstruther, and niece of Sir R. Anstruther, bart. of Belcoskie.

Thomas South, esq. surgeon, of Bath, to Louisa, dau. of John William O'Neill, esq. of Dunbar-house, Dublin.

At Dublin, Capt. G. W. Rowan Hamilton, esq. R. N. K. C. B. to Katharine, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Cockburn, of Rutland-square, Dublin.

Sir Francis Ford, bart. to Eliza, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Brady, esq. of Limerick.

Count Nugent, General in the French service, to Miss E. White, of Bath, dau. of John White, esq. co. Kildare.

T. M'Quoid, esq. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late H. Kinvan, esq. of Cregg-castle, co. Galway.

At Boulogne, Thomas Heaver, esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Frederica, only daughter of the late Baron Raigueville, of Aichstat, in Germany.

Captain Harrison of Douglas, Isle of Man, to Miss Paul, of Guernsey.

At Paris, Hon. Col. Packenham, brother of the Earl of Longford, to Hon. Emily Stapleton, dau. of Lord le Despencer.

At Bengal, Maj. R. J. Latter, 30th regt. native infantry to Mrs. Sealy.

O B I T U A R Y.

1817. **A**T Barnackpore, near Calcutta, May 4. James Campbell, M.D. apothecary general in the service of the East India Company in Bengal.

May... At Havannah, in the Island of Cuba, at the early age of 18 years, Aneas, son of Mr. James Mackay, Ross-shire, North Britain. This excellent and amiable young gentleman had, in his short but active and enterprising career in life, been distinguished for the strength of his understanding, the extent of his attainments, the virtues of his heart, and the uniform mildness of his disposition. He had chosen the sea-faring line for his profession; to which, from the great precision of his nautical knowledge, he promised to have been an ornament. His exemplary conduct, while living, gained him the love and esteem of his employers; and his early loss is deeply and sincerely regretted by all ranks who had the pleasure of his society and acquaintance.

Sept. 4. At Trinidad, aged 33, William Samuel Winkworth, surgeon, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Winkworth, chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and to the County Gaol of Surrey. He has left a widow and two children to lament his loss.

Nov. 3. At Jamaica (Serge Island Estate), Frederick Richard, eldest son of the late Robert Shelton, esq. of Kennington.

Nov. 7. At Windsor, in his 91st year, Jean Andre De Luc, a Member of the Royal Societies of London and Paris, &c. He was born in 1726 at Geneva, and was many years reader to her Majesty. His whole life was incessantly devoted to the acquisition and advancement of knowledge. His favourite pursuit, and that which principally raised him to the high reputation which has attached to his name, was the investigation of the arrangement and composition of the globe; a science which is greatly indebted to his labours for its present triumph over its former obscurity. Mr. De Luc was not a mere theorist in the establishment of geological principles. He visited most of the countries in Europe in the course of his long and industrious life, and his researches have been assisted by the mutual exertions of the most learned and scientific men of his time. The principal object of Mr. De Luc was to corroborate the evidence of the Holy Scriptures, by plain and demonstrable facts. In this he was eminently successful. He has left another memorial of his learning and piety, in a convincing and affectionate address to the Jews on the mission of Christ. Mr. De Luc has published a Treatise on Geology, as well as six volumes of Geological Travels. His correspondence with most of the learned societies of Europe was as valuable as it was extensive. For

several years past Mr. De Luc has been confined to his room by the infirmities of age; but his scientific ardour was unabated, and he was, within a short period of his death, diligently employed in the composition or arrangement of observations on his principal pursuit. Mr. De Luc was most amiable in his private character, and ever anxious to encourage and assist the young votary of science by his friendship and his advice. He died after enduring many years of bodily privation, during which he continued to pursue with unextinguished ardour his electro-chemical researches till within a few months of his end; and retaining to the last the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties, may truly be said, like his illustrious contemporary Dr. Black, "to have spun his thread of life to the last fibre, and even this seemed scarcely to have been broken, but only to have ended."

Nov. 15. At Rome, in his 24th year, J. Winn, esq. of Nostall Priory, co. York, nephew and heir to the late Sir Rowland Winn, bart. Mr. Winn's brother succeeds to the property.

Nov. 16. At Twickenham, in her 90th year, Mrs. Gray.

Aged 60, Lucy, wife of S. Galton, esq. of Dudston, co. Warwick.

At Great Torrington, Devon, aged 86, Rev. G. Wickey, rector of Markham church, Cornwall, and Lancras, Devon.

At Montpierjon, Normandy, Mrs. Spence, widow of Frederick Spence, esq. formerly Capt. of the 44th foot.

Nov. 19. At Trant Lodge, aged 79, Mr. William Wood, late of Gifford, East Lothian. He was among the first who in that county introduced the use of the two-horse plough.

Nov. 21. At Paisley, aged 25, Rev. Charles Stuart, pastor of the Roman Catholic congregation. His premature death was the effect of typhus fever, caught by contagious infection while attending some of his flock suffering under that disease.

Nov. 23. At Corunna, in Spain, John Meagher O'Brien, esq.

Nov. 28. At East Barkwith, near Wragby, aged 76, Rev. Arthur Benson, 42 years rector of that parish.

Nov. 30. At Valenciennes, from the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel, in his 18th year, Lieut. Edward Sewell Hall.

Dec. 1. In Henrietta-street, Bridget Elizabeth, only daughter of Rev. R. Abraham, vicar of Ilminster, and rector of Chaffcombe, both in Somersetshire.

At Weekly, co. Northampton, Rev. J. Eastwick, vicar of that parish, and rector of Little Oakley, in the same county.

Rev. George Wilson, perpetual curate of Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield.

In his 83d year, Mr. William Gibbon, senior, of Gateshead, miller. He was an excellent mathematician, mechanic, and navigator; was well read in history, ancient and modern; and was also an excellent workman, having made his own mill, even the stone-work, with his own hands.

Dec. 2. At the Priory, in the Isle of Wight, in her 74th year, Mrs. Rebecca Grose, last surviving sister of the late Sir Nash Grose.

At Cork, Edward Hutchins, esq. of the firm of Guest and Hutchins, of that city, and formerly of Bristol; a man of the most engaging manners and worthiness of heart, endeared to his family by all the ties which sweeten existence, and justly entitled to the character of an amiable and honest man.

Dec. 3. In George-street, Bryanstone-square, Mrs. Locke, widow of the late R. Locke, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Montauban, France, Mrs. J. H. Smith, relict of Mr. James Smith, solicitor, Bedford-row.

Dec. 4. In his 58th year, Mr. Maitland Boag, for many years the principal carver of the external sculpture in the repairs of Henry VIIIth's chapel.

At Hoddesden, in his 61st year, Jasper Leigh Goodwin, esq.

At Troston, near Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Quince.

In his 92d year, Henry Bentley, gent. of Burbage, co. Leicester.

At Cromer, Rev. S. J. Gardiner, third son of Samuel Gardiner, esq. of Combe Lodge, co. Oxford.

At Dunnikier House, Scotland, Richard Oswald, esq. fourth son of the late James Townsend Oswald, esq. of Dunnikier.

At the Vicarage House, St. Anne's, Isle of Man, aged 81, Rev. C. Crebbin, 38 of which he had been vicar of that parish. He was the last surviving translator of the *Manx Bible*.

At Cashersiven, R. F. Blennerhasset, esq. a magistrate of the county of Kerry, and second son of Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, bart. of Blennerville.

Dec. 5. At Woolwich, William Thomas, esq. of the civil department of the Ordnance.

At Bristol, in his 61st year, Morgan Yeatman, esq. many years an eminent surgeon of that city. Mr. Yeatman was of a respectable Dorsetshire family. His Pedigree is given in the new edition of *Hutchins's History*, vol. III. p. 251.

At West Park, Hauts, of a decline, in her 23d year, Catherine, the last of three amiable daughters of Sir Eyre Coote, M.P. all of whom have fallen victims to the same dreadful malady, as they successively arrived at maturity.

At Kirby Moorside, aged 15, Phœbe Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev.

Joseph Smyth, whose uncommon mildness of temper and amiable disposition had greatly endeared her to all her acquaintance.

Dec. 6. J. Macleod, son of Capt. Grant, 78th reg.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, wife of T. Rogers, esq. New-road, St. Mary-le-bone.

Dec. 7. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 66, Samuel Wild, esq.

In Leicester-square, aged 56, T. Parker, esq. one of the aldermen, and deputy recorder of Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen.

In Bond-street, aged 63, Vice Admiral William Bligh, F. R. S. of Farningham-house, Kent.

At Woodford, Essex, in his 69th year, Major Wright, esq.

At Lingwood Lodge, Norwich, Jane, wife of John Johnson Tuck, esq.

John Bedward, esq. one of the aldermen of Chester.

At Waterford, Alderman Simon Newport, the oldest member of the Common Council of that city. His large landed and monied property is bequeathed to his two sons, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newport, bart. M.P. and William Newport, esq.

Dec. 8. In Lower Berkeley-street, the wife of Simon Halliday, esq.

At Enfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, relict of the late Thomas Phillips, esq.

At Chelsea, Anna Francina Hymon Chalmers, daughter of the late Colonel Chalmers.

At Ecclehill, in his 73d year, Mr. John Greaves, of the firm of Greaves, Thornton, and Co.

Aged 27, Mr. William Poole, of the Royal Navy, youngest son of the late John Poole, esq. of Manchester.

At Oxbury, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, in his 91st year, Mr. W. Higinbottom, well known as a musical professor in that county.

Dec. 9. At Radford, Devon, aged 61, John Harris, esq.

Dr. Dominicete, late of Fletwick, co. Bedford.

Sarah, wife of William Whitehead, esq. of Oak View House, Saddleworth, co. Lancaster, and second daughter of James Heywood, esq. of Critchley house, Bolton.

At Hereford, in his 80th year, Rev. John Napleton, canon residentiary of that Cathedral, master of the Hospital at Ledbury, and chancellor of the Diocese, rector of Stoke Edith, and vicar of Lugwardine, co. Hereford. He was formerly of Brasenose College, Oxford; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and D. D. 1789. He was the author of several respectable literary productions.

At Paris, the Duchess de Castries.

Dec. 10. Suddenly, Mr. Moss, surgeon, New Road.

At Clashmore, Dorothea, eldest daughter of Richard Power, esq. M. P.

At Bays Hill, Cheltenham, Miss S. L. Gomm, only daughter of the late Col. Gomm, and sister of Lieut.-col. Sir W. Gomm, K. C. B. of the Lieut.-stream guards.

Dec. 11. Capt. Chedley Coote, 1st royal veteran battalion.

At Totteridge, in his 53th year, Rev. T. C. Marsham, A. M. vicar of Kew and Petersham, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent.

Dec. 12. Aged 63, Mrs. Anne Arnold, of Mortimer-street, widow of the late Mr. George Arnold, bookseller and stationer.

At Syderstrand, Norfolk, aged 65, William Flaxman, esq.

At Shellburne Bank, Newhaven, Captain David Wishart.

At Edinburgh, Sir J. Henderson, bart. of Fordel, co. Fife.

Dec. 13. In her 76th year, Mrs. Banks, of Parson's Green, Fulham.

Elizabeth, third daughter of Rev. B. Cracroft, of Folkingham, co. Lincoln.

At Aberdeen, J. Anderson, esq. late of the Island of Tobago.

Dec. 14. At Kensington, aged 73, Mrs. Haffey, widow of the late John Haffey, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

Of a decline, in her 18th year, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Nicholas Cockell, esq. of Boyers, near Westbury.

Of a paralytic attack, which he survived only ten days, aged 52, Mr. Charles Peck, one of the burgesses of the corporation of Bury St. Edmund's; and the fourth member of that body who has paid the debt of nature within the last five months.

At Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, in her 83d year, Mrs. Jane Champion, natural daughter of the late Sir Charles Tyrrell, bart. of Thornton Hall, Bucks.

Dec. 15. At Bath, aged 27, Rev. F. D. Grose, only child of the late Lieut.-gen. Grose.

At Manchester, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. Cecil Wray.

Dec. 16. Aged 65, Mr. Beale Blackwell, of Charles-street, Northampton-square, an eminent manufacturer of printers' ink.

At Kennington, Robert Skelton, esq. late secretary to the Westminster Life and British Fire Insurance Offices.

Dec. 17. In Albemarle-street, Jane Louisa, wife of Col. Jackson, of Enniscroe, Ireland, and third daughter of William Blair, esq. of Blair, Scotland.

In his 19th year, T. Thompson Wainwright, esq. nephew of T. Thompson, esq. M. P.

At Wanstead, aged 78, Mrs. Engell, late of Welclose-square.

At Clifton, Anne, wife of W. Compton, esq. D.C.L. and chancellor of the Diocese of Ely. She was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Knipe Gobbett, esq. of Taccolneston Hall, Norfolk.

Dec. 18. In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dalton, of Albury, Surrey, only surviving daughter of the late Richard Dalton, esq.

Elizabeth, wife of Peter Swanson, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Cambridge, in his 25th year, Hon. Charles Fox Maitland, youngest son of the Earl of Lauderdale. By this affecting dispensation of Providence was cut off, in his early career of honour and usefulness, a gentleman whose talents and virtues shed a lustre upon his high rank. He was endued by nature with a noble and undaunted mind, a vigorous understanding, and a feeling heart. He nursed and cherished every kind and generous sentiment, until the actions that they prompted became no effort, but the pleasing business of his life. This goodness of spirit rendered him anxious to discover good qualities in all: but in those whom he loved, it was his delight to dwell upon whatever there appeared of excellence—to please himself with the thought that he bestowed his own affections well, and to recommend the objects of them to others. In a word, every action of his life, every expression of his thoughts, were but different indications of the various modes in which generosity and benevolence prompted him. He was charitable not only in action, but in opinion. His liberal and candid construction of the conduct of others is known to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His deeds of charity are recorded elsewhere, though the objects of his beneficence seldom knew on whose head their prayers invoked blessings. He is wept by the grave and the gay—the thoughtless and the severe. For his active intelligence—his sportive and easy wit—the manly sincerity of his intercourse—his nice sense of honour—made up a character in which all those who had worth themselves might distinguish the qualities which were most dear to them. Those who knew him best—know that his worth surpassed words. His magnanimous spirit would have rejected undeserved praise—nor does it avail the living to dress out the object of their love and regret in imaginary virtues. "Thy friends shall seek thee, but they shall not find thee. Thou shalt come at times, to their dreams, to settle peace in their soul. Thy voice shall remain in their ears, they shall think with mournful joy on the dreams of their rest." Mr. Maitland lies buried in the chapel of Trinity College—a distinction which marks the love and respect in which he was held by the whole society, and which has been conferred on none but fellows of the College for the last 200 years. The ceremony was most feelingly solemnized by the Bishop of Bristol, master of the College.

Dec. 19. Luke Lyney, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Tottenham, aged 59, John Tre-
lawney, esq. late of Russell-square.

Simon Tibson, esq. of Newington Place,
Surrey.

Of mortification, which originated in the
improper cutting of a corn, in his 62d
year, Mr. D. Phillips, of York, butter-
factor. He served the office of Sheriff
of York in 1764.

Dec. 20. At Camberwell, in his 23d
year, Mr. H. Compton, B. A. second son
of the late Mr. W. Compton.

At Kensington, Ellen Margaret, third
daughter of Michael Foveaux, esq.

Of apoplexy, in his 80th year, Mr. Chris-
topher Huddy Haynes, of Christchurch.

At Castle Carey, Somerset, Jane, wife
of George Corbin, esq. late of Guernsey.

Dec. 21. In his 16th year, Augustus,
tenth son of the late Sir Henry St. John
Mildmay, bart.

In his 78th year, Mr. W. Cruse, many
years assistant in the Registry of News-
papers and Pamphlet Office, Stamp-office.

At the Old College, Hoxton, Rev. Ro-
bert Simpson, D. D. many years resident
and theological tutor in that Institution.

At Winchester, in his 86th year, Rev.
Dr. Henry Jenkin, rector of Wotton and
Abinger, Surrey, and prebendary of Win-
chester Cathedral. He was formerly of
St. John's College, Cambridge, A. B.
1754; A. M. 1757; B. D. 1765; D. D. 1792.

Dec. 22. At her brother's, (P. Patten
Bold, esq. M. P.) Lettice, second daughter
of the late Thomas Patten, esq.

At H. Davidson's, esq. Bedford-square,
aged 18, Jane, daughter of the late Archi-
bald Todd, esq.

At Tunbridge place, New Road, Wil-
liam Thomson, esq. of Musselberg, late a
captain in the Bedford Militia.

In her 21st year, Miss Anna May, of
Brixton Hill.

Aged 79, John Allen, esq. of Greenwich.

Dec. 23. At Clapton, Caroline Susan-
nah, only daughter of J. J. Appack, esq.

At Bristol, John Larton, esq. of Alderley,
Gloucestershire, major in the North Glou-
cester militia, and one of the deputy-
lieutenants of the county.

Aged 81, the Princess Sophia Caroline
Maria, Margravine of Bayreuth.

Dec. 24. In his 27th year, Mr. Robert
Gillam, secretary to the Society for the
Poor and the British Institution.

At Merton, Surrey, Anne, daughter of
the late Charles Peers, esq. of Chisle-
hampton Lodge, co. Oxford.

In his 58th year, F. Sanderson Miller,
esq. of Radway, co. Warwick.

At Yard house, Taunton, at an advanced
age, Mary, eldest daughter of John Halli-
day, esq. formerly high sheriff of Somerset,
chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and co-
representative of the Borough of Taunton
with Lord Carpenter in 1754, to which

seat her brother, the late John Halliday,
succeeded in different Sessions of Par-
liament.

Dec. 25. In Great Charlotte-street,
Blackfriars, aged 57, Mrs. Beecroft, late
of Peterborough, eldest daughter of the
late Rev. Stanhope Bruce, vicar of Ingle-
sham, Wilts.

Aged 21, Christiana, youngest daughter
of the late Rev. Francis Stone.

At Pimlico, in his 63d year, Mr. Robert
Palmer, the father of the Drury-lane Com-
pany, to which he had belonged for up-
wards of 50 years. Mr. Palmer, like his
brother the celebrated John Palmer, was
introduced to the stage under the patro-
nage and tuition of Garrick. He was an
actor of considerable merit, and was de-
servedly esteemed in private life for his
pleasing manners and estimable qualities.

At Hampton Court Palace, in her 83d
year, Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline Herbert,
relict of Charles Herbert, esq. and sister
to the late Duke of Manchester.

At Bath, Anne, widow of the late T.
Sommers Cocks, esq. of Downing-street.

Aged 18, Henry, eldest son of Percy
Pulleine, esq. of Crakehall, co. York.

Aged 92, Mr. Cuthbert Miles, of the
Low Lights, Shields, ship-owner. He was
with Rear-adm. Hawke, on the famous
14th of October 1747.

Dec. 26. In his 29th year, Frederick
Gostling, esq. youngest son of George
Gostling, esq. Bedford-square.

In Judd place, New Road, aged 63,
Sarah, widow of the late John Elwes, esq.
of Portman-square.

In London, aged 36, Captain George
Bulley, R. N. of Heavitree, Devon.

At Cheltenham, Alexander Peterkin,
esq. of Jamaica.

At Bristol, Mary, eldest daughter of the
late Capt. Roberts, of that city.

J. Milne, esq. of Portsoy, North Britain.

Dec. 27. In his 74th year, James
Gibbs, esq. of Walbrook.

At Islington, John Rodbard, esq. late a
cornfactor.

At Salisbury-hall, aged 86, William
Snell, esq.

Dec. 28. In Harpur-street, aged 86,
Daniel Braithwaite, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.
formerly Comptroller of the Foreign Post-
office. His abilities and integrity in office
were only exceeded by the placid amia-
ties of his private life. It is several years
since he retired from the laborious duties
which he had so long and so well perform-
ed, on a liberal and honourably-earned
pension. He enjoyed his mental faculties,
and, though nearly blind, indulged in his
favourite exercise of walking, till the end
of his mortal existence.

In his 72d year, Mr. John Wallis, of
Skinner-street.

In Russell-square, Miss Ladbroke.

Caroline

Caroline Elizabeth, wife of George Nangle, esq. and daughter of the late Henry Halsey, esq. surviving only a few days her infant son.

At Great Marlow, aged 77, Mrs. Lovegrove.

At Hastings, Horatio Martelli, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

At Harwich, Samuel Baggot, sixth son of Rev. W. Whinfield, vicar of Ramsay, near Harwich.

At Oakley-park, near Ludlow, in her 84th year, Margaret Lady Clive, relict of Robert first Lord Clive, the founder of our empire in Bengal. Lady Clive was in various parts of India when her husband commanded the army there. She joined him in Calcutta after the re-taking of that town, and the decisive battle of Plassey. The death of Lord Clive took place in 1774. After that tragical event Lady Clive retired to the country, and confined herself to the society of her near connexions; above forty years of her life were thus passed in widowhood and seclusion. Her Ladyship was daughter of Edward Maskeleyne, esq.; married about the year 1752; and was mother of the present Earl of Powis, and grandmother to the Duchess of Northumberland and Lady Harriet Wynn.

Dec. 29. Aged 23, Jemima, wife of D. A. Talboys, bookseller, of St. Clements, near Oxford. At the awful juncture while her husband with the rest of the family were assembled to witness her last moments, they were alarmed by the cry of "Fire" from below, where the clothes of the eldest daughter, six years of age, had caught fire—she expired the next morning. A disconsolate father is thus left to mourn his double loss, with two remaining children, one of whom is only six days old.

In Old Burlington-street, in her 90th year, Mrs. Jane Waite, relict of the late C. Waite, esq.

At Cheshunt, aged 93, Mrs. Cook, mother of J. E. Cook, esq.

Suddenly, aged 53, John Strong, esq. of Sildown-house near Poole; an Alderman of the corporation of Poole.

At Bristol, T. Shorland, esq.

At Paris, Gen. Cauchaux, a peer of France. He had served under several *regimes*.

Dec. 30. Matilda, fourth daughter of James Bouwens, esq. and niece to Sir Nelson Rycroft.

At Falmouth, Peter, youngest son of Nicholas Pocock, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

At Paris, M. Pagel de Baure, one of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Reporter of the Law respecting the Liberty of the Press from the Central Committee. He was born at Orthez, in Bearn, in 1755, and before the Revolution was Advocate-General in the Parliament of Pau. In 1811

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXVII. PART II.

he was President of the Chamber of Appeal at Paris, and afterwards became a Member of the Legislative Body, in which he sat during the entrance of the Allies in 1814. On the landing of Buonaparte, in 1815, he delivered an energetic Report upon that calamity, yet he remained a Member during the *hundred days*. In 1816 he was re-elected. In the present Session he was just able to prepare his summing up of the debates on the Liberty of the Press; but he was incapable of delivering it, and it was read for him by M. Beccuy.

Dec. 31. In her 75th year, the wife of Mr. W. White, of Artillery-place.

At her son-in-law's, Mr. Pearse, of Salisbury-square, Mrs. Jane Kent, widow of the late Mr. Kent, of Timberscombe, Somerset, and niece of the late Mr. Lovelace, who half a century was a partner in the banking-firm of Messrs. Child and Co.

In the Edgware-road, aged 34, Rebecca, wife of Rear-adm. Charles Dudley Pater.

In St. Thomas's Hospital, John Hooper, one of the State prisoners, tried with Thistlewood, Preston, and Watson, for High Treason. His remains were interred by the side of Cashman according to his request, attended by Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and others of his political associates, and an immense assemblage of spectators. He had been in a declining state of health ever since his acquittal.

At Bristol, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry Benwell, esq. of Caversham.

LATELY.—Aged 68, Mr. Dubois, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, Sadler's-wells, Circus, Astley's, &c. His unrivalled exertions as a Clown made him the greatest favourite of his day. He died under circumstances of peculiar distress, arising from domestic misfortunes.

In Westminster, Mr. Henry Boys, of Drury-lane Theatre. He was a very promising young man, and received his education in the choir school of Westminster-abbey, after which he was placed under the tuition of Mr. W. Sharp for the violoncello, on which instrument he excelled to the admiration of his professional friends, and probably would have become a first-rate performer had his life been spared.

Berks—At Newbury, Samuel Toomer, esq. senior alderman.

At Tilehurst, near Reading, Rev. O. A. Jeary, formerly minister of Rodborough Tabernacle, Gloucestershire.

Bucks—Rev. James Gromow, upwards of 21 years pastor of the Protestant Dissenting congregation at Weedon.

Cheshire—At Wheelock house, the relict of Rev. John Armistead, of Cranage-hall.

At Boughton, the widow of Dr. William Armstrong.

At Daresbury, aged 54, Miss Heron, sister of Rev. George Heron.

Cornwall

Cornwall—Rev. Nicholas Philipps, rector of Laniver, and an alderman of Bodmin.

At Lanherne, aged 63, Rev. James De La Fosse, eighteen years Director of the Nuns at that place.

Rev. C. Kempe, rector of St. Mabyn and Grade.

Rev. H. Harvy, thirty-two years vicar of St. Veepe.

At St. Ive's, Hugh Edwards, esq. fifty years alderman of that borough.

Cumberland.—At Whitehaven, aged 61, Peter How Younger, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Cockermouth, aged 36, Mr. Daniel Sanderson.—A new organ, the work of Mr. Sanderson, was lately erected in Cockermouth Church, which he had undertaken to play upon gratuitously. But it pleased the great Disposer of events that it should be but once; though that was sufficient to prove the value of the instrument, and the great loss which the inhabitants of Cockermouth have sustained in a scientific and disinterested Organist. To the arduous and unremitting exertion he bestowed for the completion of this monument of his genius, may in a great degree be attributed the premature termination of his valuable life.

In the *Isle of Man*, the wife of Major Rowan, of the Antrim Militia.

Derbyshire.—At Chesterfield, aged 79, Rev. Thomas Astley.

At Sawley, Penelope, daughter of the late Sir T. Parkyns, bart. of Bunny-hall, Northamptonshire.

Rev. D. Mercer, of Findern.

Devon—At Hartley, aged 36, the wife of John Gingcombe, esq. banker, of Plymouth. Few women ever possessed all the amiable and excellent qualities of their sex in a more eminent degree, and few have been more generally admired and beloved while living, or more deeply lamented when dead. The native ease and elegant simplicity of her manners, the spirit and intelligence of her conversation, tempered by the most refined feminine delicacy, her correct taste, and cultivated mind, justly rendered her the favourite of every circle in which she moved; while she was so exemplary in the discharge of every duty, that it is difficult to say in what relation of life she most excelled—the friend, the sister, the daughter, the mother, and the wife, demanding successive admiration.

At Torquay, Laura, youngest daughter of Thomas Stoughton, esq.

At Plymouth, Anne, wife of Rev. Geo. Jope, Chaplain to the Dock-yard.

At Alington-house, Exeter, Andrew Andrew, esq.

Dorset—At Ryne Intrinseca, the wife of Rev. M. Jones, rector of that place.

Durham—At Durham, Mr. Acton, many years one of the choristers in the Cathedral. He retired to rest in his usual state of health, but in the morning was found dead in his bed.

Essex—At Colchester, in his 90th year, Lieut. John Andrews. He served in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, in the former of which he acted as orderly-man to his Majesty's grandfather, George II. His latter years were cheered by the bounty of his Majesty, who, upon the representation of the Duke of York, bestowed upon him an annuity of 50*l.* in addition to his half-pay.

Gloucestershire—At Cheltenham, Lieut-col. F. W. Cashell, late of the 10th foot.

At Clifton, Miss Knapp, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Primatt Knapp, rector of Shenley, Bucks.

At Gloucester, Rev. James Chester, D. D., rector of Winterbourn-Basset, Wilts, and vicar of Longney, and Elmore, co. Gloucester.

Mary Anne, wife of Rev. J. Morgan, curate of Tewkesbury, and daughter of the late Sir Bourchier Wrey, bart.

At Buckland, in her 73d year, Mrs. Venables, relict of Thomas Venables, esq. and sister of Dr. King, Bishop of Rochester.

At Cheltenham, aged 44, Lieut. Daniel Delaney, 4th West India regiment.

At Cheltenham, aged nearly 100, Robert Cox, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 35, Charlotte, daughter of Rev. R. Baines, rector of Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire.

Hants—At Brockhamstone, aged 75, Rev. R. Southworth, thirty years minister of the Roman Catholic Chapel there.

At Southampton, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Archer James Croft, esq. of Greenham Lodge, Berks.

Herefordshire—T. K. Bowyear, esq. of Dillwyn, formerly a Major in the militia.

Aged 19, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Downes, esq. of Hinton-house, near Hereford.

Herts—At Hoddesdon, in her 72d year, Mrs. Anne Jones, relict of Thomas Jones, esq. Judge of the Supreme Court of New York.

Hunts—At Hartford, near Huntingdon, Joseph Stephenson, M. D.

At St. Ive's, aged 15, Anna Leonora Osborne, eldest daughter of T. E. Fisher, esq. solicitor. She possessed a mind greatly superior to her age.

Kent—At Milton, near Gravesend, at an advanced age, Mr. George Thompson, many years a boat-builder, and one of the Common Council of that Corporation.

At Adisham, in his 62d year, Rev. John Palmer, Chaplain to the Duke of York, and rector of Adisham and Staple. He has left 400*l.* in trust to the succeeding rectors, the interest of which is annually to

to be distributed amongst the poor of that parish at Christmas; and 200*l.* to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

At Blackheath, in his 73d year, Edward Sison, esq. many years master-shipwright of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Woolwich.

Lancashire—At Chapel-le-dale, aged 26, Thomas, second son of the late Rev. Henry Ellershaw.

At Manchester, aged 70, Mrs. M^lLellan, formerly Miss Mary M^lGhie, and Heroine of the popular ballad of "Mary's Dream."

Lincolnshire—At Lincoln, having survived her husband but a few days, Anne, wife of Henry Rutter, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor.

Norfolk—At Thetford, in his 92d year, Mr. Peter Sterne; who, amongst other acts of charity, has bequeathed 1000*l.* to be vested in the Funds for the benefit of the poor of Thetford.

Suddenly, Rev. Hardy Robinson, of Wreham, near Stoke-ferry.

On board the *Florida*, on the Yarmouth station, after two days illness, occasioned by bathing after severe exercise ashore, aged 22, Charles, eldest son of Rev. C. Philpot, rector of Ripple, near Deal. He was an Admiralty midshipman, had served eight years, five of them on foreign stations; and has left behind him a most exemplary character. In attention and humanity to the seamen he particularly distinguished himself; and when off Gibraltar leaped from the deck of the *Calypso* to the rescue of an unfortunate marine who had fallen overboard. The loss of this amiable youth was deeply felt. He was buried in the church of Ripple, and his pall borne by the officers of the *Seven* flag-ship.

At Norwich, aged 88, Mrs. H. Cooper, relict of the late J. Cooper, esq. Her public bequests are, 200*l.* consols to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 100*l.* to the charity schools; 50*l.* to the Female Friendly Society; and 50*l.* to the Blind Hospital.

Northamptonshire—At Northampton, aged 46, Maria, wife of H. Locock, M. D. At Little Harrowden, aged 85, Mr. Goodman, sixty years master of the free school at that place.

At Hammerton, of the small pox, aged 105, Mrs. Oldham. She was the mother of a large family, every member of which had been affected by the same disorder in the natural course; and it had visited the place of her residence six times within her recollection; yet, though unrestrained in her intercourse with the inhabitants, she did not take the least infection before.

Northumberland—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 30, Isabel, wife of Rev. Major Clay.

At Stonyfield, aged 77, Mrs. Sandford, relict of Rev. Rowland Sandford, rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

At Matlen, John Armstrong, late game-keeper to Sir E. Blackett, bart. He completed his 100th year in August last, on which occasion he was regaled, by his own desire, with roast beef and bottled ale. He retained all his faculties to the last; and his eye-sight was so good that this summer he could read a chapter in the bible without spectacles.

At Eyemouth, W. Dewar, esq. formerly captain of artillery in the service of the Nabob of Arcot.

Notts—At Nottingham, the wife of Rev. R. Alliot, minister of the Independent Chapel.

Oxon—Rev. D. Griffiths, twenty years master of the free grammar-school at Bampton.

Aged 25, John-Heath Gattey, esq. commoner of Exeter-college, Oxford, only son of J. H. Gattey, esq. of Exeter.

Salop—At Newport, T. Morris, esq. an eminent attorney.

John Pearson, esq. of Wirswall-hall, Whitchurch.

The wife of E. Wellings, esq. banker, Ludlow.

General Langley, of Golding.

At Stoke St. Milborough, Rev. John Powell, late curate of that parish more than thirty years, and perpetual curate of Hopton.

Somerset—The wife of Isaac Williams, esq. of Bath.

Mr. Samuel Ward, only son of the late Sam. Ward, esq. of Hampton Hill House.

At Bath, Mrs. Eyre, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Eyre, Queen's Royal reg. and daughter of the late P. J. Gibbes, esq.

In his 68th year, Rev. R. Ford, rector of Charlton Mackerell.

Staffordshire—At Burton-upon-Trent, Frances, youngest daughter of Rev. Henry Des Voeux.

Rev. Walter Eddowes, of Caverswall.

Suffolk—In his 76th year, Rev. Jonathan Carter, forty years rector of Flampton cum Hengrave.

At Kirby-lane Parsonage, Hon. Charles James Keppel, fifth son of the Earl of Albemarle. The deceased and his brother, two very fine young men, both under 20 years of age, went out with their guns, and in getting through a hedge, the coat of the one caught the other's trigger, and the whole contents of the gun lodged in the leg of his brother, who bled to death before assistance could arrive.

At Northwood-place, in her 68th year, Mary, relict of Rev. T. W. Temple, D. D.

Surrey—At Carshalton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Allen.

Sussex—In his 71st year, Robert Hawes, esq. of Markly.

at that time seen. He got some pieces of them cut, ascertained the double refraction which it possesses, and conceived the happy idea of applying it to the measurement of angles. Such is the origin of the ingenious micrometer, for the invention of which we are indebted to him.—Nobody knew better than he did the wants of the province in which he had been born, and what was necessary to increase its prosperity; but the harbour of Brest fixed his constant attention. He enjoyed during the whole of his life that reputation which his labours had justly acquired for him. He knew equally well how to make science useful in the society of men of the world with whom he was associated, and to render its application easy in the workshops of most of those arts with the processes of which he was familiar.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PART II.

P. 184, 275. Col. *Mellish's* Library, which was lately brought to the hammer at Hodsack Priory, produced about 500*l*. The only curious lot was the Manuscript of Newstead Priory, Notts, written in Latin on Vellum, in 1344, which sold for 11*l*. and was supposed to be purchased for Lord Byron.

P. 277. The Rev. Dr. *Estlin* was twice married; first, to Miss Coates, of Bristol, by whom he had one son, who died before him, but who has left a family; his second wife, Miss Bishop, of Bristol, with six children, survives him. Dr. Estlin was the Author of various publications, coinciding with the principles, or advocating the cause, of that class of Protestant Dissenters called Unitarians.

P. 285. a. Signora *Storace* was of foreign extraction, but born in London. Her father had considerable celebrity as a bass player, and at one time kept Marybone Gardens, where he was assisted by his wife and sister, who were remarkable for making certain cakes, which they sold at the bar. Before she went abroad, which she did when very young, Sacchini gave her some instructions. Her first appearance was at Florence, whither she accompanied her brother, as second woman to *Marchesi* in serious opera, and she was very favourably received; but her figure wanting the dignity, and her voice the compass and execution, requisite for that line, induced her to study the gestures and attitudes for which she was afterwards so celebrated in the *Buffa* walk. She was one of the first who had the singular distinction of receiving a benefit at Venice; but several other performers have since reaped the like advantage. She has been mistaken for the *Ingleze*; but the lady distinguished by that appellation was a Miss Davis, who sung at Florence and other places in Italy. After Sig. Storace

had travelled over most of Italy, she was engaged with *Bennuci* and Kelly, by an agent of the Emperor of Germany. At Vienna her reception was very flattering, and we have heard that she attracted the particular notice of the great Joseph. His majesty was exceedingly fond of music, and especially so of the comic opera. At Vienna Sig. Storace became acquainted with Dr. Fisher, whose skill on the violin has been so much admired; and in a short time they were married. Their union was not happy; and at length they were separated, as it was said, by a mandate from the Emperor.—After some years residence in Germany, she returned to her native land, and appeared in the Italian opera, and in concerts, with great success. She made her *debut* at Drury-lane Theatre about the year 1789, in Mr. Cobb's new opera of the *Haunted Tower*; and, though her pronunciation of the English language partook of that of a foreigner, yet the attention which she paid to comic acting abroad, aided by the assistance of Mr. Bannister, gave her a great eclat, and contributed much to the run of the piece. She likewise performed a short time in 1793 at the Haymarket. Her brother, who was just emerging from obscurity and indigence, composed the music of this piece. On his death, in 1796, she resigned her situation at Drury-Lane, in consequence, it is said, of a difference with the Manager, accompanied Mr. Braham to Italy, and, on her return in 1802, was engaged with him at Covent-Garden Theatre, where they made their first appearance in *Chains of the Heart*. She had retired, some time before her death, from the stage, and has left a son by Braham, who, after a long intercourse, in which a kind of dubious acknowledgment of marriage was sustained, threw her off to public disgrace. Her person was short and lusty, and her complexion dark. She had great vocal powers and knowledge of music, and her performance in the operas of *My Grand-Mother*, *No Song no Supper*, *The Cabinet*, &c. &c. never failed to enrapture the audience.

P. 371. Mr. *Curran's* last illness was a paralytic attack, being the third since the commencement of the present year. He was attended in his last moments by three of his children, his son at the Irish bar, Capt. Curran, R.N. and his daughter Mrs. Taylor. Though he is not known to have appeared before the public as an Author, yet a collection of his speeches while at the bar was published in an octavo volume in 1805.

P. 372. The late Hon. *Henry Erskine* was called to the Scottish bar, of which he was long the brightest ornament, in the year 1768, and was for several years Dean of the Faculty of Advocates: he was twice

twice appointed Lord Advocate, in 1782 and in 1806—under the Rockingham and the Grenville administrations. During the years 1806 and 1807, he sat in Parliament for the Dunbar and Dumfries districts of boroughs. In his long and splendid career at the bar, Mr. Erskine was distinguished, not only by the peculiar brilliancy of his wit, and the gracefulness, ease, and vivacity of his eloquence, but by the still rarer power of keeping those seducing qualities in perfect subordination to his judgment. By their assistance he could not only make the most repulsive subjects agreeable, but the most abstruse, easy and intelligible. In his profession, indeed, all his wit was argument; and each of his delightful illustrations, a material step in his reasoning. To himself it seemed always as if they were recommended rather for their use than their beauty: and, unquestionably, they often enabled him to state a fine argument, or a nice distinction, not only in a more striking and pleasing way, but actually with greater precision than could have been attained by the severer forms of reasoning. In this extraordinary talent, as well as in the charming facility of his eloquence, and the constant radiance of good humour and gaiety which encircled his manner in debate, he had no rival in his own times, and has yet had no successor. That part of eloquence is now mute—that honour in abeyance.

As a politician, he was eminently distinguished for the two great virtues of inflexible steadiness to his principles, and invariable gentleness and urbanity in his manner of asserting them. Such, indeed, was the habitual sweetness of his temper, and the fascination of his manners, that, though placed by his rank and talent in the obnoxious station of a leader of opposition, at a period when political animosities were carried to a lamentable height, no individual, it is believed, was ever known to speak or to think of him with any thing approaching to personal hostility. In return, it may be said, with equal correctness, that, though baffled in some of his pursuits, and not quite handsomely disappointed of some of the honours to which his claim was universally admitted, he never allowed the slightest shade of discontent to rest upon his mind, nor the least drop of bitterness to mingle with his blood. He was so utterly incapable of rancour, that even the rancorous felt that he ought not to be made its victim. He possessed, in an eminent degree, that deep sense of religion, and that zealous attachment to the Presbyterian establishment, which had long been hereditary in his family. His habits were always strictly moral and temperate, and, in the latter part of his life, even abstemi-

ous. Though the life and the ornament of every society into which he entered, he was always most happy and most delightful at home—where the buoyancy of his spirits, and the kindness of his heart, found all that they required of exercise or enjoyment; and, though without taste for expensive pleasures in his own person, he was ever most indulgent and munificent to his children, and a liberal benefactor to all who depended on his bounty. He finally retired from the exercise of that profession, the highest honours of which he had at least deserved, about the year 1812; and spent the remainder of his days in domestic retirement, at that beautiful villa which had been formed by his own taste, and in the improvement and adornment of which he found his latest occupation. Passing, then, at once from all the bustle and excitement of a public life to a scene of comparative inactivity, he never felt one moment of *ennui* or dejection; but retained, unimpaired, till within a day or two of his death, not only all his intellectual activity and social affections, but, when not under the immediate affliction of a painful and incurable disease, all that gaiety of spirit, and all that playful and kindly sympathy with innocent enjoyment, which made him the idol of the young, and the object of cordial attachment and unenvying admiration to his friends of all ages.—Mr. Erskine married Christiana, daughter of George Fullarton, esq. and by this lady, who died in 1804, he has left one daughter, married to Colonel Callender.

P. 474. b. Dean Onslow, was not the son of the Speaker, who had only one son, the late Lord Onslow. The Speaker's brother, Gen. Onslow, had three sons, 1st, George; 2d, Adm. Sir Richard Onslow; 3d, Arthur, who had been Chaplain to the House of Commons, and died Dean of Worcester.

P. 475. a. Immediately on the death of the Rev. Francis Roper, the Queen caused it to be intimated to Mrs. Roper that she might rely on her protection; and commenced a subscription with the sum of 500*l.* which amounted to 2000*l.* the same day. Her Majesty subsequently called on Mrs. Roper, and expressed her intention to provide for her daughters, and to request the Prince Regent to do the same for her sons.

P. 475. a. Mrs. Sheridan has left at least 40,000*l.* Her family made a very secure bargain with Mr. Sheridan before she was allowed to give him her hand. To the 8000*l.* which constituted her fortune, he was required to add 12,000*l.* and it was stipulated that he should not touch the interest till the 20,000*l.* were converted by it into 40,000*l.* This had been effected at the time of his death.

at that time seen. He got some pieces of them cut, ascertained the double refraction which it possesses, and conceived the happy idea of applying it to the measurement of angles. Such is the origin of the ingenious micrometer, for the invention of which we are indebted to him.—Nobody knew better than he did the wants of the province in which he had been born, and what was necessary to increase its prosperity; but the harbour of Brest fixed his constant attention. He enjoyed during the whole of his life that reputation which his labours had justly acquired for him. He knew equally well how to make science useful in the society of men of the world with whom he was associated, and to render its application easy in the workshops of most of those arts with the processes of which he was familiar.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PART II.

P. 184, 275. Col. *Mellish's* Library, which was lately brought to the hammer at Hodsack Priory, produced about 500*l*. The only curious lot was the Manuscript of Newstead Priory, Notts, written in Latin on Vellum, in 1344, which sold for 11*l*. and was supposed to be purchased for Lord Byron.

P. 277. The Rev. Dr. *Estlin* was twice married; first, to Miss Coates, of Bristol, by whom he had one son, who died before him, but who has left a family; his second wife, Miss Bishop, of Bristol, with six children, survives him. Dr. Estlin was the Author of various publications, coinciding with the principles, or advocating the cause, of that class of Protestant Dissenters called Unitarians.

P. 285. a. Signora *Storace* was of foreign extraction, but born in London. Her father had considerable celebrity as a bass player, and at one time kept Marybone Gardens, where he was assisted by his wife and sister, who were remarkable for making certain cakes, which they sold at the bar. Before she went abroad, which she did when very young, Sacchini gave her some instructions. Her first appearance was at Florence, whither she accompanied her brother, as second woman to Marchesi in serious opera, and she was very favourably received; but her figure wanting the dignity, and her voice the compass and execution, requisite for that line, induced her to study the gestures and attitudes for which she was afterwards so celebrated in the *Buffa* walk. She was one of the first who had the singular distinction of receiving a benefit at Venice; but several other performers have since reaped the like advantage. She has been mistaken for the *Ingleze*; but the lady distinguished by that appellation was a Miss Davis, who sung at Florence and other places in Italy. After Sig. Storace

had travelled over most of Italy, she was engaged with *Bennuci* and Kelly, by an agent of the Emperor of Germany. At Vienna her reception was very flattering, and we have heard that she attracted the particular notice of the great Joseph. His majesty was exceedingly fond of music, and especially so of the comic opera. At Vienna Sig. Storace became acquainted with Dr. Fisher, whose skill on the violin has been so much admired; and in a short time they were married. Their union was not happy; and at length they were separated, as it was said, by a mandate from the Emperor.—After some years residence in Germany, she returned to her native land, and appeared in the Italian opera, and in concerts, with great success. She made her *debut* at Drury-lane Theatre about the year 1789, in Mr. Cobb's new opera of the *Haunted Tower*; and, though her pronunciation of the English language partook of that of a foreigner, yet the attention which she paid to comic acting abroad, aided by the assistance of Mr. Bannister, gave her a great eclat, and contributed much to the run of the piece. She likewise performed a short time in 1793 at the Haymarket. Her brother, who was just emerging from obscurity and indigence, composed the music of this piece. On his death, in 1796, she resigned her situation at Drury-Lane, in consequence, it is said, of a difference with the Manager, accompanied Mr. Braham to Italy, and, on her return in 1802, was engaged with him at Covent-Garden Theatre, where they made their first appearance in *Chains of the Heart*. She had retired, some time before her death, from the stage, and has left a son by Braham, who, after a long intercourse, in which a kind of dubious acknowledgment of marriage was sustained, threw her off to public disgrace. Her person was short and lusty, and her complexion dark. She had great vocal powers and knowledge of music, and her performance in the operas of *My Grand-Mother*, *No Song no Supper*, *The Cabinet*, &c. &c. never failed to enrapture the audience.

P. 371. Mr. *Curran's* last illness was a paralytic attack, being the third since the commencement of the present year. He was attended in his last moments by three of his children, his son at the Irish bar, Capt. Curran, R.N. and his daughter Mrs. Taylor. Though he is not known to have appeared before the public as an Author, yet a collection of his speeches while at the bar was published in an octavo volume in 1805.

P. 372. The late Hon. *Henry Erskine* was called to the Scottish bar, of which he was long the brightest ornament, in the year 1768, and was for several years Dean of the Faculty of Advocates: he was twice

twice appointed Lord Advocate, in 1782 and in 1806—under the Rockingham and the Grenville administrations. During the years 1806 and 1807, he sat in Parliament for the Dunbar and Dumfries districts of boroughs. In his long and splendid career at the bar, Mr. Erskine was distinguished, not only by the peculiar brilliancy of his wit, and the gracefulness, ease, and vivacity of his eloquence, but by the still rarer power of keeping those seducing qualities in perfect subordination to his judgment. By their assistance he could not only make the most repulsive subjects agreeable, but the most abstruse, easy and intelligible. In his profession, indeed, all his wit was argument; and each of his delightful illustrations, a material step in his reasoning. To himself it seemed always as if they were recommended rather for their use than their beauty: and, unquestionably, they often enabled him to state a fine argument, or a nice distinction, not only in a more striking and pleasing way, but actually with greater precision than could have been attained by the severer forms of reasoning. In this extraordinary talent, as well as in the charming facility of his eloquence, and the constant radiance of good humour and gaiety which encircled his manner in debate, he had no rival in his own times, and has yet had no successor. That part of eloquence is now mute—that honour in abeyance.

As a politician, he was eminently distinguished for the two great virtues of inflexible steadiness to his principles, and invariable gentleness and urbanity in his manner of asserting them. Such, indeed, was the habitual sweetness of his temper, and the fascination of his manners, that, though placed by his rank and talent in the obnoxious station of a leader of opposition, at a period when political animosities were carried to a lamentable height, no individual, it is believed, was ever known to speak or to think of him with any thing approaching to personal hostility. In return, it may be said, with equal correctness, that, though baffled in some of his pursuits, and not quite handsomely disappointed of some of the honours to which his claim was universally admitted, he never allowed the slightest shade of discontent to rest upon his mind, nor the least drop of bitterness to mingle with his blood. He was so utterly incapable of rancour, that even the rancorous felt that he ought not to be made its victim. He possessed, in an eminent degree, that deep sense of religion, and that zealous attachment to the Presbyterian establishment, which had long been hereditary in his family. His habits were always strictly moral and temperate, and, in the latter part of his life, even abstemi-

ous. Though the life and the ornament of every society into which he entered, he was always most happy and most delightful at home—where the buoyancy of his spirits, and the kindness of his heart, found all that they required of exercise or enjoyment; and, though without taste for expensive pleasures in his own person, he was ever most indulgent and munificent to his children, and a liberal benefactor to all who depended on his bounty. He finally retired from the exercise of that profession, the highest honours of which he had at least deserved, about the year 1812; and spent the remainder of his days in domestic retirement, at that beautiful villa which had been formed by his own taste, and in the improvement and adornment of which he found his latest occupation. Passing, then, at once from all the bustle and excitement of a public life to a scene of comparative inactivity, he never felt one moment of ennui or dejection; but retained, unimpaired, till within a day or two of his death, not only all his intellectual activity and social affections, but, when not under the immediate affliction of a painful and incurable disease, all that gaiety of spirit, and all that playful and kindly sympathy with innocent enjoyment, which made him the idol of the young, and the object of cordial attachment and unenvying admiration to his friends of all ages.—Mr. Erskine married Christiana, daughter of George Fullarton, esq. and by this lady, who died in 1804, he has left one daughter, married to Colonel Callender.

P. 474. b. Dean Onslow, was not the son of the Speaker, who had only one son, the late Lord Onslow. The Speaker's brother, Gen. Onslow, had three sons, 1st, George; 2d, Adm. Sir Richard Onslow; 3d, Arthur, who had been Chaplain to the House of Commons, and died Dean of Worcester.

P. 475. a. Immediately on the death of the Rev. *Francis Roper*, the Queen caused it to be intimated to Mrs. Roper that she might rely on her protection; and commenced a subscription with the sum of 500*l.* which amounted to 2000*l.* the same day. Her Majesty subsequently called on Mrs. Roper, and expressed her intention to provide for her daughters, and to request the Prince Regent to do the same for her sons.

P. 475. a. Mrs. *Sheridan* has left at least 40,000*l.* Her family made a very secure bargain with Mr. Sheridan before she was allowed to give him her hand. To the 8000*l.* which constituted her fortune, he was required to add 12,000*l.* and it was stipulated that he should not touch the interest till the 20,000*l.* were converted by it into 40,000*l.* This had been effected at the time of his death.

P. 452. INSCRIPTION on the COFFIN of the lamented PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

"DEPOSITUM

ILLUSTRISSIMÆ PRINCIPISSÆ CHARLOTTÆ AUGUSTÆ,

ILLUSTRISSIMI PRINCIPIS GEORGII AUGUSTI FREDERICI

PRINCIPIS WALLIÆ, BRITANNIARUM REGENTIS,

FILIÆ UNICÆ,

CONSORTISQUE SERENISSIMI PRINCIPIS

LEOPOLDI GEORGII FREDERICI,

DUCIS SAXONIÆ, MARCHIONIS MISNIÆ,

LANDGRAVII THURINGIÆ, PRINCIPIS COBOURGI SAALFELDENSIS,

EXERCITUUM REGIS MARESCALLI,

MAJESTATI REGIÆ A SANCTIORIBUS CONSILIIIS

NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS PERISCÉLIDIS ET HONORATISSIMI ORDINIS

MILITARIS DE BALNEO EQUITIS :

OBIIT SEXTA DIE NOVEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXVII.

ÆTATIS SUÆ XXII."

A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 10, 1816, TO DECEMBER 16, 1817.

Christened	Males... 12624 } Females 11505 }	In all 24,129	Buried	Males... 10033 } Females 9935 }	In all 19,968
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	929	40 and 50	1983	80 and 90 683
under 2 years 5698	10 and 20	706	50 and 60	1788	90 and 100 156
Between 2 and	20 and 30	1364	60 and 70	1614	100 7
5 years 2019	30 and 40	1795	70 and 80	1224	 105 ... 2

Decreased in the Burials this Year 348.

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive and Still-born	700	Gout	54
Abcess	98	Gravel, Stone, Strangury	24
Aged	1875	Grief	4
Ague	2	Headmoldshot, Horse- shoe-head, and Wa- ter in the Head	419
Apoplexy and Suddenly	462	Imposthume	2
Asthma	743	Inflammation	1002
Bedridden	5	Jaundice	75
Bile	6	Jaw-Locked	2
Bleeding	45	Liver-grown	76
Bursten and Rupture	43	Lumbago	1
Cancer	99	Lunatick	244
Chicken Pox	1	Measles	725
Childbed	252	Miscarriage	6
Colds	14	Mortification	304
Colick, Gripes, &c.	7	Palpitation of the Heart	4
Consumption	4200	Palsy	162
Convulsions	3242	Pleurisy	22
Cough and Whooping- Cough	645	Purples	1
Cow Pox	1	Quinsy	2
Cramp	1	Rash	2
Croup	109	Rheumatism	11
Diabetes	3	Scrophula	5
Dropsy	718	Scurvy	6
Epilepsy	5	Small Pox	1051
Evil	6	Sore Throat	5
Fever of all Kinds	1299	Sores and Ulcers	11
Fistula	3	Spasms	25
Flux	9	St. Anthony's Fire	7
French Pox	86	Stoppage in the Stomach	24
		St. Vitus's Dance	1
		Stricture	1
		Swelling	1
		Teeth	449
		Thrush	111
		Tumor	3
		Water in the Chest	68
		Worms	12
		Broken Limbs	6
		Bruised	2
		Burnt	41
		Choaked	2
		Drowned	119
		Excessive Drinking	12
		Executed*	10
		Found Dead	29
		Fractured	4
		Frighted	9
		Killed by Falls and veral other Accidents	65
		Killed themselves	34
		Murdered	5
		Poisoned	6
		Scalded	4
		Shot	1
		Starved	8
		Strangled	1
		Suffocated	11
		Total	367

* There have been Executed in London and the County of Surrey 26 ; of which number 10 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, and HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

- Abbot*, Rt. Hon. C. resigns the office of Speaker, 66. elevated to the Peerage, 67. See *Colchester*.
- Aberlady*, epitaph at, 300.
- Accidents*: by explosion of Steam-boats, 75, 77. explosion of Gunpowder, 75, 463. fire-damp, and entering mines soon afterwards, 77. drowned in a diving-bell, 78. falling overboard, 174. by a shark, 458. falling-in of gravel-pit, 550.
- Adams*, the Mutineer, Colony formed by, 341, 342.
- Admiralty Court*, decision in, 621, 624.
- Africa*, intelligence from, 75, 173, 269, 357, 621. expedition to, 75, 269, 357.
- Agriicola*, founder of Antinomians, 123.
- Agriculture*, Plan for improving, 128.
- Alceste*, Shipwreck of, 76, 232.
- Alexander*, Emp. letter to D. Wellington, 545. address to Synod of Moscow, 548.
- Algiers*, Dey of, assassinated, 357.
- America*, intelligence from, 75, 173, 269, 357, 458, 621. miseries attending emigration to, 75. Roman coins found in, 599. United States acquire land on the Ohio, 622.
- Amherst*, Lord, his Embassy and Shipwreck, 76, 231, 232.
- Angelsea*, Marquis of, Column to, 358.
- Angling*, Art of, a poem, 386.
- Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, 103.
- Antinomians*, on the opinions of, 123.
- Antiquities*, *Latent*, 27; corrected, 399.
- Antiquities*, at Horsefield, 271. discovered at Cambridge, 463.
- Aplin*, Admiral, death of, 92.
- Architecture*, *Gothic*, origin of, 224, 302, 303, 386, 413—417.
- Arms of the Royal Family*, 310.
- Arrest of an Englishman in France on a judgment debt*, 266.
- Asia*, intelligence from, 76, 173, 268, 356, 458, 548.
- Astronomical and Ecclesiastical Full Moon*, discrepancy between, 596.
- Athelstane*, epitaph at, 300.
- Athens*, topography of, 401, 599.
- Auctions* among the Antients, 28.
- Austrian Loan*, timber proposed for payment, 457, 547.
- Ballard*, John, sketch of his life, 425.
- Balloons*, as a medium of conveyance, 252.
- Bank of England*, pay in specie, 624.
- Barlowe*, Archdeacon, account of, 230.
- Baron* family, inquiry respecting, 482.
- Barré*, Col. his character defended, 131.
- Bartholomew Fair*, notice of, 272.
- Bath*, Lord, funeral of, 33.
- Bath*, Order of, 310, 386, 488.
- Bean*, R. character of, 368.
- Beeches Church*, description of, 105. ballad on fire at, 326.
- Bedford*, Public library founded at, 135. settlement and books, 136. state of, 578.
- Bedfordshire*, epitaphs in Churches of, 394. additional History of, 584.
- Bellasyse Family*, monuments, 114, 115.
- Beloe*, Rev. W. character of, 245. extracts from his last work, 246.
- Berkeley*, William Marquis, Reflections on his life, 100.
- Berkshire*, additional History of, 586.
- Bible Societies*, Bishop Sparke on, 138. Pope's Bulls against authentic, 226.
- Biblia Pauperum*, 604.
- Bibliographical Decameron*, analysis, 157.
- Biography*, observations on, 327.
- Birmingham Music-Meeting*, 352.
- Black Pin Conspiracy*, 353.
- Block Books*, three rare ones, 604.
- Bosworth Field*, Battle of, 492.
- Brackenborough*, Manor of, 202.
- Bradford*, expence of new Church at, 13.
- Bridge* proposed from Holborn-hill to Skinner-street, London, 320. Chain bridge over the Tweed, 175. Iron bridge over the Irwell, 464.
- Brighton*, disturbance at, 463.
- Bristol*, St. Nicholas Church, rebuilding of, 8.
- British Army and Navy*, monument to commemorate achievements of, 552.
- British Institution*, liberal proceedings, 60.
- Bruce*, Wm. bookseller, account of, 88.
- Bull*. See *Bible Societies*.
- Buonaparte's Statue* presented to Duke of Wellington, 271.
- Burlington House*, projected erections at, 272.
- Burney*, Rev. Dr. death of, 574.
- Bute*, Marq. description of his library and pictures, 5. his character, 7.
- Cæsar* compared with Scipio, 428, 430.
- Calculus Complaints*. See *Stone*.
- Calendar* of Regiomontanus, 1st edit, 20.
- Calvinists*, opinions of condemned, 149.
- Cambridge University Prizes*, 58, 538. benefaction to St. Peter's College, 58. See *Fitzwilliam Museum*.
- *Antiquities* discovered at, 463.
- Camden*, Lord, anecdote of, 308.
- Canal* from Newcastle to Carlisle, 549.
- Canal Shares*, 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576.
- Canning*, Elizabeth, legacy to, 194.
- Canterbury Cathedral*, 213, 325.
- Canitupe*, Bp. de, the last canonized, 10.
- Caraboo*, an impostor at Bristol, 78.
- Carlisle Cathedral School*, 104.

Carter,

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.

- Carter, John*, on monument of Dagobert, 199. death of, 285. memoir of, 363. remarks on his character and talents, 366. Collections of, 443.
- Castlehaven*, Earl, execution of, 29.
- Cathedral School* of Carlisle, 104.
- Cathedrals*, thin attendance of Clergy at, 2.
- Cato* compared with Scipio, 429.
- Cavern*, curious one at Spaxton, 271.
- Chafin*, Mrs. letter to her husband 1688, 603
- Chalmers*, Dr. work against his Discourses, 482.
- Chambers, French*, Addresses of, 455.
- Chantry*, monument by, 391.
- Chapels*, &c. erected, 550. New Chapel at Plymouth, 623.
- Charities, Public*, on the increase of, 405.
- Charles I.* Annals of his reign, 28. his character, 29.
- Charles II.* wax statue of, 33.
- Charlotte*, Queen, visit to the Duke of Marlborough, 270. instance of her benevolence, 475, 639.
- Princess, Marlborough-house taken by, 271. demise and funeral of, 449—454. feeling excited by in France, 445. anecdotes of, 483. reflections on her death, 536, 609, 610. medal in commemoration of, 540. inscription on her coffin, 640.
- Charnwood Forest*, Church in, proposed to be called Waterloo Church, 482.
- Charterhouse School* anniversary, 551.
- Chester*, Earls, portraits in stained glass, 443.
- Child-stealing*, trial for, 551.
- Chimney-sweeping*, report on, 34.
- China*, Embassy to, 76. account of, 231.
- Chinese Agriculture* recommended, 128.
- Choiseul Gouffier*, Count de, memoir, 372.
- Christian*, the Mutineer, 340.
- Chronological Table*, shewing that Remarkable Events occur at stated periods, 498. one on the plan of concentric circles noticed, 496.
- Chrysostom* cleared from misrepresentation, 101.
- Church, Established*, union with recommended, 52.
- Church* in Dean Forest, 177. Delamere Forest, 623. Charnwood Forest, 482.
- Churches*, hints on want of room in, 406. on building new ones, 595.
- Cibber, Colley*, anecdote of, 528.
- Clarke*, Dr. his conjectures on Architecture opposed, 304.
- Claudian*, Inscription, &c. on, 433, 434.
- Claxton*, Lieut. humanity of, 176.
- Clergy*, University for, in Wales, 595. remark respecting dress of, 606.
- Clergy Laws*, remonstrated against, 296. propriety of, 420.
- Clergy Residence*, mode of facilitating, 2. said to occasion the want of attendance in Cathedrals, *ibid.* proceedings on Residence Bill, 65, 257. necessity of Residence, and evils of Non-residence, 593.
- Clerical Hats*, origin of? 194.
- Clerical Institution* at St. Bee's, 330.
- Clifford family*, 207.
- Clives family*, picture at Epping, 308.
- Coach* on a new principle, 175.
- Cobb*, Rev. Thomas, memoir of, 556.
- Coffee*, Iris pseudocerus similar to, 348.
- Coinage*, New, versus Old, 25. Proclamation respecting Gold Coinage, 88. errors in new Silver Coinage, 309.
- Colchester*, Lord, provision for, 68, 70, 71. letter to the House of Commons, 70.
- Colchester*, Visc. family who possessed the title, 296.
- Committee of Secrecy* appointed, 67, 69. report of, 163.
- Contemplative Ramble*, 204.
- Converter*, a new Mechanic Power, 348.
- Conundrums*, specimens of, 390.
- Convocation in Ireland* 1678, letters respecting, 30.
- Conybeare*, Mr. work on early Poetry, 194.
- Copper-mine* in Somersetshire, 271.
- Copyright Act*, injurious to Literature, 154. motion respecting, 163, 166.
- Coronation*, the original book on which our Kings took their oath, 540.
- Cosin*, Bp. account of M. A. de Dominis, 486.
- Cottager*, industrious, in Cornwall, 174.
- Counsel* amenable for calumny while pleading, 550.
- County History*, Compendium of, 10, 109, 210, 213, 322, 409, 489. additions to, 194, 290, 583.
- Cousins*, on the marriage of, 194. legal, 422, 423.
- Cowlings*, estate at, sold, 174.
- Cows*, articles for a Club for insuring, 596.
- Croakers* described, 8.
- Cross* at Garsington, Oxon, 9.
- Cruelty* to a Mare, 78.
- Curates*, nomination of by Bishops impolitic, 296.
- Curran*, Rt. Hon. J. P. account of, 371, 638.
- Custom-house*, description of, 176, 360.
- Czerny-Georges*, death of, 172.
- Dagobert*, tomb of, remarks upon, 31. reply to, 199.
- Dalrymple*, Sir J. humorous letter of, 235.
- David's* elegy on the death of Saul and Jonathan, 615.
- Davies*, Dr. Sneyd, rank as a Poet, 235.
- Dauphin of France*, pretended, 265, 353, 546.
- Davy*, Sir H. Plate presented to, 463.
- Dean Forest*, re-planted, 175. Church in, 177.
- De Luc*, J. A. death and character, 629.
- Denbigh*, Countess of, &c. monument, 601.
- Denys*, St. tomb of, 32.
- Devereux* family, notices of, 100.
- Devonshire*, Compendium of its history, additions, 194; corrected, 424.
- Devonshire*,

- Devonshire*, Duke of, his revenue, 623.
Dibdin, Mr. strictures on his account of the Calendar of Regiomontanus, 19.
Disney, Dr. edition of Great Importance of a Religious Life, 208, 518.
Disorders arising from Indigestion, &c. 516.
Dobson, *Edward*, epitaph, 532.
Doddridge, Dr. Reflections on the close of the year 1749, 484.
Dodsley's Collection, writers in? 386.
Dogs. See *Mad Dog*.
Domesday Book, compilation of, 531.
Dominis, *M. A. de*, Abp. of Spalatro, inquiry, 312. particulars of, 389, 481.
Dorset, *T. Sackville*, Earl, account of, 147, 148.
D'Ogby, Rev. *W.* memoir of, 93.
Drake, Dr. *James*, memoir of, 327. elegy on, 329.
Dry-rot, means of preventing, 35.
Duckworth, Adm. memoir of, 275, 372.
Dudley, trade of, improving, 290.
 ----- Lord, munificence of, 550.
Duel, fatal, account of, 116.
Dukes, mortality among, 92.
Duroilitum, station of, 310.
Ear, diseases of, Dispensary for, 252. new treatment of, 540.
Earle, Sir *J.* death of, 381.
Earthquake at St. Helena, 622.
Easter, time fixed for, 504, 595.
Edinburgh University, degrees, 551. ----- improvements at, 579.
Education, Report of Committee on, 257. ----- religious, importance of, 329.
Edward II. murder of, 13.
Ely Cathedral, 306.
English Dresses, delineations of, preparing, 391.
English Opera-House, new plan at, 272.
Epilepsy, recipe for, 326.
Erskine, Hon. *H.* character of, 372, 638.
Estlin, Dr. death of, 177. memoir of, 277, 632.
Eton College, Speeches, &c. at, 174.
Evangelical Doctrines, &c. considered, 141.
Evans, debates respecting the imprisonment of, 164, 165, 166, 167.
Evelyn, Lady, death of, 478.
Eure, notices of family of, 90.
Erchequer Office, to be pulled down, 505.
Exeter Cathedral repaired, 358.
Farnham Family, monument of, 601.
Fever, *Typhus* and *Putrid*, remedies, 623, 624.
Finance, Report of Committee, £0. debate on financial state of the Country, 163, 260.
Fire-damp, explosion of, 77.
Fire-escape projected, 386.
Fires — in a steam-boat, 78. Uffington-House, *ibid.* at Redbridge, by lightning, 174. at Ladberton, and Liverpool, *ibid.* at Tewkesbury, 549. at Southminster, 623. Rotherhithe, and Bishopsgate-street, 624.
Fires, in the Theatre at Berlin, 171. at Newfoundland, 621.
Fitzwilliam Museum, additions, 58. suggestion respecting, 130, 424.
Forest, remains of, in Lincolnshire, 144.
Fosbrooke, Mr. on Niches and Temples, strictures on, 399.
Fotherby, brief notice of, 207.
Foundling Hospital, hint to Governors, 518.
Fowke, *Joseph*, particulars of, 527. letter of Dr. Johnson to, 528.
France, intelligence from, 73, 169, 285, 353, 455, 545.
Francis, Sir *P.* See *Junius*.
Fumigations against contagion, 623, 624.
Future Happiness, M. Bonnet on, 229.
Gainsborough, particulars of, 530, 532.
Gardner, Mr. on water-colour drawings, 202.
Garsington, Oxon. description of, 9.
Gentleman's Magazine, encomium on, 437.
George I. innocence of his Queen, 194.
Germany, intelligence from, 74, 171, 282, 354, 457, 547.
Gilpin, Rev. *W.* letter of, 529.
Gipsies, answers to queries respecting, 605.
Gipsies, 603.
Glenfield Parish, account of, 401.
Gooding, Rev. Dr. account of, 182.
Gordon, Rev. Sir *A.* character of, 556.
Gospels, MS. used at coronations, 540.
Gout, rules for a person disposed to, 623.
Grant, Sir *William*, his retirement from the Rolls, 624. character of, *ib.* 625.
 " *Great Importance, &c.*" altered by Dr. Disney, 208, 518.
Greek Captain and Crew, charity of, 73.
Greek Middle Voice, power of, 131.
Greeks, schools, &c. instituted for, 457.
Grounds, modern style of laying out? 400.
Guernsey, account of St. Peter's Port at, &c. 237.
Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, proceedings respecting, 71, 72, 162, 163 bis, 164, 165 bis.
Hackney Coaches first in London, 585.
Hampshire, additions to history, 290.
Hardinge, Mr. remarks on Miss Seward's publishing his correspondence with her, 234.
Harington, Mrs. death of, 87.
Hartley, Dr. on Christianity, &c. 526.
Hastings, Marquis, thanks of Parliament to, 240. memoir of, *ibid.*
Hattrass, fortress of, captured, 173.
Hayti, civilization of, 357.
Heavenly Bodies, contemplations on, 204.
Henry IV. statue of, on Pont Neuf, 455.
Henry VII. and Queen, portraits, 505.
Henry, *David*, inquiry respecting, 16.
Herculeanum Rolls, correspondence, 37.
Herefordshire, compendious history, 10.
 Herefordshire,

- Hertfordshire*, compendious history, 109, 194.
High Treason, Trials for, at Derby, 358, 459. alluded to, 404. execution, 461, 462.
Hill, Lord, Column to, 393, 482.
Hingeston Family, epitaphs of, 396.
Historical View of the year 1807, 439.
Hoare, Family of, account of, 521.
Holborn Hill, London, bridge proposed, 320.
Holman, J. G. account of, 369, 520.
Hone, W. tried for libels, 551.
Howard Family, 604.
Hume's writings, censure on, 53.
Huntingdon, Earl, marriage of, 194, 392.
Huntingdonshire, history of, 210.
Hurricane in West Indies, 621.
Hydrophobia, excision the only remedy, 517. See *Mad Dog*.
James I. his character, 29.
James, Dr. *Hugh*, account of, 285.
Java, &c. massacre at, 452, 548.
Jerusalem, destruction of, prophecy applied to, doubted, 313.
Jesuits, intrigues, &c. of, 51.
Index Indicatorius, 2, 98, 194, 290, 326, 482.
India, intelligence from, 173, 356, 458. cavalry introduced in, 458.
Ink, method of making, 98.
Insanity, symptoms and treatment, 517, 532.
Job, Chrysostom on the example of, 102.
Joannis, Sancti, Apocalypse, 604.
Johnson, Dr. S. anecdotes of, 527, 528. letters of, 522, 529.
Jones, Sir W. See *Junius*.
Josephus, probably shipwrecked with St. Paul, 116.
Ipswich, epitaphs at, 396.
Ireland Insurrection Bill, proceedings respecting, 65, 66, 72.
Iris pseudocercus, similar to coffee, 348.
Irwell, iron bridge over, 464.
Italy, intelligence from, 74, 171, 267, 354, 457, 547.
Junius, letters of, passage respecting, 131. reflections upon, 132. Sir William Jones the author, 133. 295, 582. Sir P. Francis, 244. Dr. Wilmot, 614. suggestion respecting, 482.
Kandians, cruelties of, 23, 122.
Kemble, Mr. his farewell performance, 79. meeting in honour of, and plate presented to, *ibid*.
Kent, compendious history of, 213, 322, 424.
Killegrew Family, brief notice of, 131.
King, state of his health, 79, 175, 271, 360, 463, 551. his daily habits, 175. evening walk at Windsor in 1810, 333. reflections on his state of mind, 451.
Kosciusko, memoir of, 538.
Lancashire, compendious history, 409.
L'Art de Penser, author of? 513.
Latham, Rev. *Robert*, memoir of, 486.
Laud, Archbishop, letter of, 426.
Law, Canon and Civil, at variance, 422, 423.
Lawrence Families, notices of, 126.
Lawrence, R. works of, 126, 520.
Lead mine in North Wales, 175.
Lec, family of, 107, 108, 115, 290, 602.
Lee, Sir *Henry*, tablet in memory of, 106, 115, 290.
Leech that prognosticates the weather, inquiry concerning, 290.
Leeds Infirmary, gift to, 358.
Leicestershire, compendious history of, 489. epitaphs, 605.
Leipsic, anniversary of battle of, at Eisenach, 457.
Leisure Hours, on the improvement of, 318.
Ireland's account of Liverpool, 507.
Leopold, Prince, honourable traits in his character, 449—454.
Leven Sands, bell erected as a guide over, 358.
Libraries for the Poor. See *Poor*.
Library, Public. See *Bedford*.
Lichfield Cathedral, monument in, 391.
Lincoln's Inn, Piazza, &c. in, 625.
Lincolnshire Monasteries, state of, 311.
Literary Gazette, 328.
Lithography, stone adapted to, 348.
Liverpool, etymology of, 505.
Living's, hint respecting exchange of, 2.
London Wall, account of, 400.
Longevity of musicians, sculptors, &c. 203, 290. inquiry as to professions conducive to, 579.
Lord's Prayer, passage in, elucidated, 130.
Louis XIII. ceremony of Renewal of the Vow, 169.
Luders, on Newspapers of the Romans, 291.
Luton, epitaphs at, 239.
Luton Hoo, magnificence of the mansion at, 5.
Lyttleton, Sir T. inquiry respecting, 482.
McCarthy, Count, sale of his library, 159.
McMahon, Sir John, account of, 870.
Mad Dog, Mead's cure for the bite of, 17. worming of dogs recommended, 40; ineffectual, 218. excision the only remedy, 517.
Madaga Island described, 343.
Mahratta War, account of, 356.
Mai, Abbate, manuscript edited by, 251.
Maitland, Hon. C. F. character of, 631.
Maling, Captain, chapel erected by, 550.
Maperton, epitaphs at, 298.
Markets, prices of, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575.
Marlborough-House, let to the Princess Charlotte, 271.
Marriage of Cousins, 194. legal, 422, 423.
Marriott, William, memoir of, 278.
Mary Queen of Scots, ring of, 360.
Masquerade, first in England, 214.
Mathews, C. S. epitaph on, 448.

Matthew's

- Matthew's (St.) Gospel*, questions relative to, answered, 227.
- Mead*, Dr. his recipe to prevent hydrophobia, 17. inert, 517.
- Mechanic Power*, new, account of, 348.
- Medals*, National, series of, 348, 444.
- Mellish*, Col. death and character, 184, 275, 638.
- Messier*, C. memoir of, 560.
- Messing*, beautiful window at, 307.
- Meteorological Table*, 94, 190, 286, 382, 478, 574.
- Methodists*, conference of, 358.
- Millennium*, conjectures respecting, 316.
- Millin*, Professor, 37, 38. testimony to Dr. Sicker's character, 39.
- Milton's* character and writings, remarks in, 523.
- Mint*, apparatus for lighting with gas, 552.
- Monasteries*, Lincolnshire, state of, 311.
- Monro*, Dr. A. death and works of, 562.
- Montacute*, Mount, and Parish, 577.
- Monumental Inscriptions*, undeserved eulogy in, censured, 592.
- Moore*, Sir *Jonas*, monument of, 3.
- Mortality*, Bills of, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575. General Bill, 640.
- Mosaic pavement* at Farnham, 174. at High Wycombe, 551.
- Mudie*, Mr. his series of national medals, 348, 444.
- Murders*: at Pendleton, 358. at Theddlethorpe, 463. near Basington, 549. at Godalming, 550.
- National Debt*, state of, 626.
- Navigation*, instance of rapidity of, 623.
- Necessities of the Country*, hints, 15.
- Nelson*, Lord, Pillar to, at Yarmouth, 270. monument at Edinburgh, 579.
- Netherlands*, intelligence from, 170, 266, 353, 456, 546. tour through various parts of, 220.
- Newfoundland*, motion for relief of, 162. dreadful fire at, 621.
- Newspapers*, known to the Romans, 291.
- Newstead Priory*, MS of, 638.
- Northumberland*, the first Duchess, funeral of, 33, 296.
- the late Duke, death and funeral, 83. account of, 182, 382.
- Northumberland-House*, improvements behind, projected, 552.
- Norwich*, brief account of, 306.
- Nun*, robbed at Lanherne, 623.
- Oak*, extraordinary one, 305.
- Oaks*, experiments on raising, 550.
- Obituary* of eminent persons, from 1714 to 1731, 206.
- Ochterlony*, Sir D. Parliamentary vote of thanks to, 240. brief notice of, 242.
- O'Connor*, Mr. trial of, 358.
- Olympic Games*, account of, 510.
- Onslow*, Dean, death, 474, 639.
- Oratory* at Shrewsbury described, 201.
- Orford*, Earl, solicited to permit a dedication, 337. letters of, 338, 339.
- Ostia*, walk from Rome to, 511.
- Outlandish Proverbs*, selected by G.H. 482.
- Owen's Plan* for taking care of the poor considered, 195, 272. censured, 197. hasty decision on his plan deprecated, &c. 519.
- Oxford University Prizes*, 52, 538. regulations concerning degrees, 200. mode of conferring degrees, 487.
- Packe*, Major, monument to, 200.
- Parish Stocks*. See *Stocks*.
- Parishes*, mode of relieving the burthens of, 408. on dividing extensive ones, 595.
- Parliament*, proceedings in, 65, 161, 257. prorogued, 265.
- Parochial Minister*, duties of, 142, 329.
- Partridge*, Rev. S. account of, 186, 198.
- Paul*, St. shipwreck of, illustrated, 116.
- Pearson*, Dr. on portable provision for hot and desert regions, 219.
- Peck*, Francis, severe remarks on, 522.
- Pemberton*, Rev. H. J. character of, 345.
- Pencaitland*, epitaphs at, 299.
- Perceval*, Spencer, statue of, 623.
- Pernambuco*, insurrection in, 74.
- Perpetual Motion*, experiment, 170.
- Phillipps*, Thomas March, death of, 92.
- Philo*, Treatise on Virtue, 252.
- Picture*, curious one at Epping, 308.
- Pillory*, punishment by, 79.
- Pitcairn's Island*, account of, 340.
- Pitchcott Church* and Parish, 397, 398.
- Pletho*, Treatise on Virtue, 252.
- Plymouth Dockyard*, experiment in, 174.
- Poetry*, French and English, early history of, 103.
- Poets*, eminent, short-lived, 580.
- Poison of Snakes*, virulence of, 348.
- Police of the Metropolis*, report on, 257.
- Polyglott*, *Complutensian*, on vellum, 159.
- Ponsonby*, Mr. seized with a fatal illness in the House of Commons, 165. account of, 83. eulogium on, 261.
- Poonah*, peace with government of, 548.
- Poor*, why they are less burthensome in Scotland than in England, 98. Owen's plan for the employment of, 195, 197, 272, 519.
- *Employment Bill* passed, 66.
- *Laws*, queries relative to, 128.
- *Libraries* proposed for, 134. hints for the establishment of, 292. remarks on, 596.
- Pope's Bull*. See *Bible Societies*.
- Portugal*, intelligence from, 74, 170, 267, 354, 456, 546.
- Practices* against Government, messages to Parliament respecting, 67, 68. Committee of Secrecy to investigate, *ib.* 69.
- Press*, Liberty of, in France, 455.
- Price*, Uvedale, descent of, 218.
- Priests*, Romish, descendants from, 296.
- Prince Regent*, message relative to Rt. Hon. C. Abbot, 67, 68, 70. to dangerous practices, 67, 68. speech on progressing Parliament, 263. aquatic excursions, 271. beneficence of, 550.
- Protestant Churches* in Paris, inquiry, 280.
- Provision*,

Provision, Portable, for hot and desert regions, 219, 487.

Provisions, on supplying the Metropolis with, by water carriage, 242.

Prussia, intelligence from, 354.

Public Charities. See *Charities*.

Public-houses among the Antients, 27.

— Bill respecting, 69.

Pulpits, Stone, at Shrewsbury, &c. 201, 202.

Punning, Thoughts on, 390. reprobated, 598.

Quainton, Winwood's Almshouses at, 417.

Quarrendon Chapel and monuments, 105, 489.

Ramsey Abbey, 210.

Raphael's Transfiguration, engravings, 25.

Regiomontanus, otherwise *John Muller*, 21.

Religion, public opinion and feelings respecting, 431.

Religious enthusiasm, strictures on, 432, 433.

Revelations, Book of, on the date of its composition, 313. commentary on cap. i. ver. 7. 515.

Revenue, produce of, 1816. and 1817, 625. its improving state, 626.

Richard of Cirencester, XVIIIth Iter, 310.

Richard III. Katherine daughter of, 194, 392. son of, 392.

Richardson, S. letter respecting Dr. Young's portrait, 210.

Richborough Castle described, 9.

Ridge, Rev. Thomas, account of, 4, 194.

Rigby, Dr. birth of his four children, 273. plate presented to, 464. death of his children, 478.

Ring of Mary Queen of Scots, 360.

Robert, monk and hermit of Knaresborough, MS life of, 508.

Robinson family, monument of, 391.

Roman Coins found at Wednesbury, 551. found in America, 599.

— *Pavement* at Farnham, 174. at High Wycombe, 551.

— *Road* near Otmoor, 311.

— *Stations*, 310.

Romans, News-papers known to, 291.

Roofing, cheap and durable, 2, 290, 592.

Roslin Chapel, visit to, 209.

Ruding's Coinage, Subscribers, 104.

Russell, W. particulars of, 93.

Russia, intelligence from, 75, 172, 268, 355, 458, 548.

Russian Empire, increase of, 355.

Rutland, Duchess, medal awarded to, 550.

St. Giles in the Fields, monuments, 113.

St. Helena, intelligence, 269. earthquake at, 622.

St. James's Palace, plan of? 2.

St. John, Lord, death of, 474.

St. Morys, Count de, memoir of, 117.

St. Paul's School, speeches, 551.

San Sebastian, account of, 344.

St. Vincent, Earl, flag presented to, 270.

Scipio Africanus, his exalted character, 429, 431. his shield, 430.

School, National, at Lancaster, 175. at Ovenden, 358.

— *Sunday*, &c. near Liverpool, 175.

Scotland, the Poor less burthensome in, than in England, 92.

Sea-bathing, benefits of, 301. Infirmary at Brighton projected, 300.

Sectaries, necessity of restraint on, 404.

Sedans introduced in England, 585.

Seneca, letter respecting Scipio, 430.

Sepulchral Brasses, &c. inscriptions desirable, 225.

Seward, Miss, correspondence of, 234.

Shakespeare, spelling of his name, 98. portrait, *ibid.* addition to pedigree, 564.

Sheridan, T. death of, 471.

— Mrs. death of, 475, 639.

Sheriffs of London, fines, 176.

Ship, large, hauled on the building slips, 174.

Ships, danger of unsound, &c. 407.

Shrewsbury, Lord Hill's Column, 393. conjectures on a fragment of the Abbey, 201.

Sick-bed Reflections, 228.

Sickler, Dr. method of developing ancient manuscripts, 37. Professor Millin's account of him, 39.

Sinking Fund, Commissioners report, 624.

Slave trade, motions respecting, 259, 261.

Sligo, Marchioness, death of, 284.

Smith, Adam, censure on, 53.

— C. Lord Mayor of London, 463.

Smythe's History of Berkeley family, 100.

Soup, Marine, recommended for the Navy, 328.

Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, duty of supporting, 138, 140.

Solomon, Simon, account of, 284, 295.

Spain, intelligence from, 74, 170, 267, 354, 456, 546. The Queen an example for Mothers, 456.

Spalatro, Abp. See *Dominis*.

Spanish America, intelligence, 173, 269, 357, 546, 622.

Sparrows, mischief committed by, 78. reward for killing, 136.

Speaker of the House of Commons, election of, 68.

Speculum Humanæ Salvationis, 604.

Stael Holstein, Madame de, memoir of, 85, 179. particulars and anecdote, 170.

Staffordshire Assizes, singular cases, 464.

Stained Glass, Earls of Chester, 443.

Standard of Length and Capacity, 252.

Stanhope, Earl, memoir of, 555.

State of the Nation, debate, 261.

Steam Vessel, in America, explosion of, 75, 77. fire in, 77. adopted in Scotland, 358.

Stereotype printing, 500.

Sterne, origin of an admired thought, 482.

Stock Debentures, plan of, 606.

Stocks, Price of, 96, 192, 288, 384, 480, 576.

— punishment of, 127, 308.

Stone,

- Stone*, recipe for cure of, 2, 290, 424, 597.
Storace, Madam, death of, 285. account of, 638.
Storms in various parts, 77, 177.
Stuart family, archives, 540.
Suffocation by fumes of coal, 16.
Suffolk ballads, inquiry respecting, 386.
Sun, observations on the spots in, 17.
Sutton, Rt. Hon. C. M. chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 66, 67. Speech to the Regent at the close of the Session, 263.
Sweden, intelligence from, 172, 268, 355, 547.
Swedish Language, translations into, 159.
Switzerland, intelligence, 266, 546.
Tavistock Canal opened, 174.
Taylor, *Jeremy*, extracts respecting, 426, 427.
Telegraphic Communication, plan of, 80.
Temple, Inner, Hall, improved, 578.
Terence, Plays of, improper for youth, 4.
Thames, River, experiments upon, 176.
Theatrical Register, 81, 177, 273, 361, 465, 553, 627.
Thoen, J. A. his sufferings among the Kandians, 21, 119.
Thomson's Seasons, &c. editions of? 422.
Thornton, Abraham, trial of, 464.
Timber, proper season for felling, 35.
Tipton Old Church, decayed state of, 304.
Toddington, epitaph at, 299.
Topographers, Hints for, 26.
Tour in 1796 to Cambridge, Ely, Norwich, Yarmouth, &c. 303.
Traitors, trial and execution, 459—462.
Transubstantiation, doctrine of, 487.
Trei Fontani, Church of, 511.
Trial by Battle, 464.
Trigonometrical Survey, 252.
Triumphal Arch to commemorate the achievements of Army and Navy, 552.
Tuckey, Capt. memoir of, 86.
Turkey, intelligence from, 172, 355, 548.
Tweed River, chain bridge across, 175.
Twysford, West, epitaphs at, 299.
Tyrwhitt, Sir T. correspondence relative to the Herculaneum Rolls, 37.
Vegetables, number of, 252.
Veralanium, station of, 310.
Vesuvius, eruptions of, 267.
Visitation and search of Ships in time of peace, decision respecting, 621, 624.
Uvedale family, 218.
Wales, Princess, effect of her daughter's death, 547.
Walker, Sir E. Observations on Annals of the Reign of Charles I. 29.
Warburton, Bp. his ideas of Gothic Architecture, 303, 326. correspondence with Dr. Birch, 522—525.
Ward, James, R. A. painting by, 80.
Warwick, epitaph at St Nicholas, 16.
Water-Carriage, on supplying London with provisions by, 242.
Water-Colour Drawings, rules for, 202.
Waterloo, Battle of, descriptions criticized, 12. allegorical picture of, 68. visit to the field of, 220.
 ——— *Church*, inscriptions in, 397.
Waterloo Bridge, dimensions of, 80. loan to the Company, 360.
Weather prognosticated by the Leech, 290.
Wellington, D. column on Black-Down in honour of, 549. his principal exploits, 612, 613. estate bought for, 623.
Wells, Dr. death of, 380. memoir, 467.
Wenlock, William, monument of, 299.
Wentworth, Lady M. monument of, 299.
West Indies, dreadful hurricane, 621. particulars respecting Slaves in, 622.
Westminster, projected improvements, 505.
 ——— *Abbey*, dilapidations in, 33.
 ——— *School*, plays at censured, 4, 290. play suspended, 551.
Whipping of Females abolished, 175.
Whiston's Memoirs, remarks on by Warburton, 525.
Whitbread, Mr. portrait of, 550.
Wilmot, Dr. See *Junius*.
Wilson, Annie, description of, 209.
Wiltshire, benevolent meeting of persons connected with, 79.
Winchester Cathedral, alterations in, 225.
 ——— *School Prizes*, 58.
Winwood, R. Almshouses, 417. monument, 420.
Wolseley, Sir W. death and family, 198, 199.
Worming of Dogs useless, 517.
Wotton Glanville, account of, 297.
Wren, new species of, 348.
Wye, River, rock scenery of, 305.
Yarmouth, visit to, 307.
Yellow Dye from Potatoe tops, 540.
Young, Dr. his portrait, 210, 392.

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- Ægis of England*, 232.
Alley, Mr. Sermon by, 537.
Annual Biography and Obituary, 50.
Annual Register for 1807, 439.
Armstrong, Mr. Sermon by, 536.
Arnault, A. V. Tragedy by, translated, 249.
Azholme, Isle of, Topography of, 144.
Barker, Rev. C. Sermons by, 148.
Beloe, Rev. W. Sexagenarian, 245, 336.
Bernel, G. Translation of Germanicus, 249.
Berry, W. History of Guernsey, 236.
Berwick, Rev. E. Memoirs of Scipio, 428.
Bible, by D'Oyly and Mant, 41.
Bingley's Introduction to Botany, 54.
Bliss, P. edition of Athens, 425.
Botany, Practical Introduction to, 54.
Bridgman, J. Account of Knole, 146.
Britton's Norwich Cathedral Guide, and Catalogue, 537.
Brown, T. Elements of Conchology, 248.
Brydges, Sir E. on Copyright Act, 153.
edition of Davison's Poems, 436.
Butler, *Weeden*, Sermon by, 537.
Byron, Lord, Manfred, 45. Lament of Tasso, 150.
Carey, J. Introduction to Composition, &c. 55.
Charlotte, Princess, Sermons on her Funeral, 536, 537, 609, 610. Verses on, 610, 611. Inquiry into Treatment of, 616.
Charges, by Archd. Pott, 41. Bp. Sparke, 137. Archd. Law, 139. Bp. Law, 329.
Chemical Amusement, 247.
Chimney-sweeping, Report respecting, 440.
Christian Charity, nature of explained, 44.
Church, *Established*, Remonstrance in favour of, 52.
Claudian, Translation of, 433.
Collyer, W. B. Sermon by, 609.
Composition, &c. Introduction to, 55.
Conchology, Elements of, 248.
Confirmation, Address after, 330.
Conolly, J. on Telegraphic Communication, &c. 248.
Copyright Act, Reasons for amending, 153.
Crabbe, Rev. G. Sermon by, 431.
Craniad, a Poem, 49.
Davison's Poems, edition of, 436.
Dictionary, Spanish and English, 249.
D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, 41.
Dyer, G. Letters on English Constitution, 53.
Emmanuel, a Poem, 533.
English Constitution, Letters on, 53.
Essex, History of, 335.
Evangelical Clergy, considerations on, 141.
Evans, J. Excursion to Windsor, and Trip to Paris, 332. Sermon on Princess Charlotte, 610.
Evans, Maurice, *Ægis of England*, 238.
Evening Hours, 534.
Fernandez, Don F. Dictionary, 249.
Forster, T. on Insanity, 532.
Gainsburgh, History, &c. of, 530.
Germanicus, a Tragedy, translated, 249.
Godwin, W. his *Mandeville*, 534.
Grave of the Convict, 616.
Guernsey, History of, 236.
Hall, R. Verses on Pra. Charlotte, 610.
Hawkins, A. Translation of Claudian, 433.
Herculaneum Rolls, 57.
Heure, R. Journal of his Shrievalty, 521.
Jesuits, Exposure and History of, 50.
Infants, &c. Letters on Management, 54.
Insanity, Phenomena of, 532.
Junius identified, and Supplement to, 243. Sir Philip Francis denied, 613.
Knight of St. John, 614.
Knole, Account of, 146.
Lament of Tasso, 150.
Law, Archdeacon, Charge by, 139.
Law, Bp. Charge by, 329. Address to Persons confirmed, 330. Sermon on Princess Charlotte, 536.
Letters of Yorick, 52. to a Mother, 54. original letters of Baxter, &c. 596.
Literary History, Illustrations, 233, 522.
London, City of, Royal Visit 1814, 521.
Mandeville, a Tale, 534.
Manfred, a Dramatic Poem, 45.
Massinger, Beauties of, 47.
Maxims of Neatness and Order, 249.
Melksham Guide, 533.
Moss, W. G. History of St. Saviour's, 330.
National Welfare, basis of, 42.
Naval and Military Heroes, Thanks of Parliament to, 238.
Nichols, John, his Literary Illustrations, 233, 522.
Nightingale, J. History of St. Saviour's, Southwark, 330.
Norwich Cathedral Guide, 537.
Ogborne's History of Essex, 335.
Osman, a Turkish Tale, 55.
Oxford, Walks in, 335. Royal Visit to, 1814, 521.
Paris, Journal of a Trip to, 332.
Pascal's Provincial Letters translated, 50.
Peck, W. Topography of Azholme, 144.
Pitcairn's Island, Voyage to, 340.
Pleasures of Affection, a Poem, 344.
Poetical Rhapsody, 436.
Porter, Miss, Knight of St. John, 614.
Pott, Archdeacon, Charge by, 41.
Practical and Political Economy, system of, 247.
Prendergast, J. Sermon by, 44.
Price, R. on Treatment of the Princess Charlotte, 616.
Prolusiones, Græcè et Latine, 435.
Propheysing, Liberty of, 247.
Provincial Letters, translated, 50.
Revenue, &c. Letter on, 537.
Royal Visits to Oxford and London 1814, 521.

- St. Saviour's*, Southwark, History, 330.
Sargant, J. A. Poems, 151.
School Correspondence, 55.
Scipio Africanus, Memoirs of, 428.
Scripture Portraits, 615.
Sermons: by Prendergast, 44. Warner, 141.
 Barker, 148. Crabbe, 431. Bp. Law, 536. Armstrong, *ib.* Alley, 537. Butler, *ib.* Williams, White, Collyer, 609. Evans, 610.
Serres, O. W. on Junius, 613.
Sexagenarian, 245, 346.
Shillibeer, J. Voyage to Pitcairn's Island, &c. 340.
Sonnets and Poems, 151.
Sparks, Bp. Charge by, 137.
Stark, A. History of Gainsburgh, 530.
Stevenson, R. Scripture Portraits, 615.
Taylor, Jeremy, on Prophecy, 247.
Taylor's School Correspondence, 55.
Telegraphic Communication, Essay, &c. 248.
Time's Telescope for 1818, 441.
Trevetian, R. Prolusiones, 435.
Turner, C. Pleasures of Affection, 344.
Wade, W. M. Walks in Oxford, 335.
Warner, Rev. R. Sermon by, 141.
Warner, R. "Letters," edited by, 596.
Watson, R. Defence of Missions, 247.
Watts, S. Elegy on Prs. Charlotte, 610.
Wellington, Duke of, Entertainment of at Guildhall 1814, 521. Campaigns of, 611.
Wesleyan Missions, Defence of, 247.
White, H. G. Sermon by, 609.
Williams, W. B. Sermon by, 609.
Windsor, Excursion to, 332.
Wood's Athenæ, by Bliss, 425.
Yates, Rev. R. on National Welfare, 42.
Young People, Publications for, 249, 440, 441.

INDEX to BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

- Abel, C.* Observations on China, 250.
Aecum, Chemical Amusement, 59.
Aikin, L. Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth's Court, 156.
Baines, History of French Wars, 538.
Ball, C. History of Winchester, 251.
Barlow, Essay on Timber, 251.
Barnabee's Journal, 346.
Benger's Memoirs of Mrs. Hamilton, 538.
Bigland on History, 156.
Blake's British Peerage, 59.
Bombay Society, Transactions of, 59.
Bounde, N. Unbelief of St. Thomas, 59.
Bradbury, John, Travels in America, 251.
Bray, W. Diary of John Evelyn, 250.
Brewer, J. Account of Duke of Northumberland, 60.
British Monachism, 58.
Britton, J. Winchester and York Cathedrals, 442, 538.
Brown, J. Northern Courts, 346.
Brydges, Sir S. E. Theatrum Poetarum, vol. II. 442. Hall of Hellingsby, 538.
Buchanan, Dr. Account of Nepaul, 347.
Burkhardt, Discoveries in Africa, 347.
Burnside, Religion of Mankind, 347.
Byron, Lord, Child Harold, 443.
Bythner's Lyra Prophetica, 538.
Caraboo, Life of, 60.
Carey, Dr. School books, 156, 251, 540.
Carlisle, Hist. of Grammar Schools, 539.
Chamberlin, M. Tales and Essays, 347.
Charles, Archduke, Art of War, 157.
Chromatics, or Essay on Colours, 156.
Clarke, C. Observations on Gibraltar, 59.
 — Wonders of Modern World, 347.
Climbing Boys, Report of Committee, 59.
Clebs Deceived, 59.
Cole's Conversations on Algebra, 540.
Coleridge, S. T. Biographia Literaria, and Sibylline Leaves, 59. Zapolya, 156.
Gent. Mag. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.
Costumes, Monastic, 58.
Cranbourn Chase, Anecdotes of, 442.
Curran, Rt. Hon. J. P. Life, 442.
Daniell, E. Poems, 539.
Davidson, A. version of Ossian, 539.
Davy, H. Etchings of Beccles, &c. 156.
Dealtry, on Apostolical Preaching, 251.
Des Carrières, Histoire de France, 539.
Dibdin, T. F. Bibliographical Decameron, 157.
Dramatic Tales, 59.
Dunton's Life and Errors, 346, 442.
Dusautey, J. Remains of, 156.
Edinburgh Gazetteer, 59.
Ellis, Account of Embassy to China, 250.
Encyclopædia Londinensis, 443.
Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 60.
England, T. R. Letters of Edgeworth, 539.
Erskine, Dr. J. Life of, 346.
Evelyn, John, Diary of, 250.
Excursions through Essex, Suffolk, &c. 538.
Faber, Rev. G. S. Horæ Mosaicæ, 251.
Faulkner, T. Account of Kensington, 347.
Fisher, T. Bedfordshire Collections, 250.
Floras, Helvetian, &c. History of, 251.
Forster, T. on the Swallow tribe, 156.
Catalogue of Birds, 156, 347, 443. on Atmosphere, and on Insanity, 346.
France, Switzerland, &c. tour through, 346.
Franklin, Dr. B. Memoirs of, 250.
Galignant, Campaigns of Wellington, 60.
Garrow, D. W. History of Croydon, 539.
Golownin, H. Residence in Japan, 251.
Graves, J. Naturalists Pocket Book, 347.
Hall, B. Account of Chinese Seas, 442.
Hamilton, Mrs. E. Memoirs of, 156, 538.
Hand, R. Treatise on Glass-painting, 251.
Hanson, T. Meteorologist's Tables, 443.
Harvey,

650 INDEX to Books announced in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

- Harvey, C.* Poems, 442.
Harwood's, "Erdeswick's Staffordshire," &c. 443.
Hatt, R. Poems, 443.
Hawkins, J. S. on Poetry, 59.
Haygarth, Savings Bank at Bath, 443.
Hebrew Bible without points, 251.
Hogg's Queen's Wake, 60.
Hooker, on Cryptogamic Plants, 443.
Hooker and Taylor on Mosses, 443.
Horne, T. H. Introduction to the Scriptures, 251.
Humboldt, De, Travels translated, 156.
Hunt, J. H. Translation of Tasso, 442.
Hulton, W. Journey to London, 538. Remarks, 442, 538.
Jameson, Professor, on Geognosy, 251.
Imperial Kalendar for 1818, 347.
Johnson, J. Essay on Health, 442. — Journey from India, 539.
Johnstone, T. History of Berwick, 59.
Jollie, History of Cumberland, 539.
Journal of Academy of Philadelphia, 159.
Kidd, Rev. T. Demosthenes, 347.
Langdale, Topography of Yorkshire, 347.
Lavi's Memorials, 346.
Lefanu, Miss, Novel by, 156.
Leigh's New Picture of London, 346.
Leyden, J. Poetical Remains, &c. of, 156.
Llorente, Hist. of Spanish Inquisition, 347.
Lysons, Magna Britannia, 250.
Mason, S. Survey of Ireland, 442.
Matchett's Norfolk Dictionary, 539.
Mawe's Lessons in Mineralogy, 540.
Milford's Tour thro' Pyrenees, &c. 539.
Moir, Selection relating to History, 156.
Montgomery, Poems, 539.
Moore's Lalla Rookh, 60.
Morell, T. History of England, 347.
Moss's History of St. Saviour's, 538.
Muller, J. Universal History, 156.
Myers on Education, 539.
Neale, J. Westminster Abbey, 346. Views of Seats, 538.
Neale's Travels thro' Germany, &c. 539.
Nichols, J. Hogarth's Works, vol. III. 58. Literary History, 538.
Nolan on Bampton Lectures, 59.
O'Donnoghue, on Christian Faith, 156.
Overton on Chalmers's Discourses, 539.
Pegge, S. Curialia Miscellanea, 442.
Phillips, J. Life of Curran, 442.
Piggott, S. Guide to Families, 540.
Plumley, J. Plan of Bristol, 539.
Plumptre, Tales of Wonder, 538.
Porter, Miss, Knight of St. John, 156.
Public Credit, Essay on, 156.
Puckle, J. Dialogue by, 1711, 347.
Queensborough, Duke, letters of, 443.
Quin, T. City of Refuge, a Poem, 251, 347.
Redford and Riches, Hist. Uxbridge, 539.
Rhodes, Peak Scenery, 538.
Robertson, Dr. Romaine Grammar, 347.
Rob Roy, 59.
Roche, Dr. Publications by, 156.
Rome, Naples, et Florence, 539.
Ryley, Mrs. Novel by, 251.
Saint-Domingo, History of, 156.
Sass's Journey to Rome, &c. 539.
Scott, History of Scotland, 59.
Scott, W. H. British Field Sports, 347.
Sheridan, Dramatic Works, 251.
Southey, R. History of Brazil, vol. III. 156.
Spain and Spanish America, War of, 59.
Spence's Mathematical Works, 443.
Stael, Madame de, Memoirs of her Father, 250. on French Revolution, 443.
Stark, A. History of Gainsburgh, 443.
Steyne, a Satirical Novel, 251.
Switzerland, Walk through, 539.
Taylor, Rev. J. Self-cultivation, 347.
Thomson, London Dispensatory, 443.
Thornton, Botanist's Companion, 443.
Turton, Dr. British Conchology, 347.
Tyerman, D. On Wisdom of God, 442.
Valpy's Sallust and Terence, 539.
Virgil, edition of, 251.
Upcott, W. English Topography, 442.
Walpole, Hon. Horace, Letters to G. Montagu, 442.
Walpole, R. Memoirs on Turkey, 59.
Warner, Rev. R. Sermons, 346. — Miss, Letters of Celebrated Persons, 346.
Watson, Bishop, Life of, 250.
Wellwood, Sir H. M. Life of Erskine, 346.
Wilkins, W. Translation of Vitruvius, 59.
Wilks, Mr. on the South of India, 59.
Williams, H. M. Translation of De Humboldt's Narrative, 156.
Woodley's Life of himself, 539.
Young, A. Elements of Agriculture, 156.

INDEX TO POETRY.

- All the People* mourning, 446.
Anglesey, Marquis, lines on the Tomb erected to his Leg, 255.
Autumnal Reflections, 352.
Badcock, Rev. S. Farewell to the World, 64. Hermitage, 255.
Ballard, John, Verses by, 425.
Bayard, Elizabeth, epitaph on, 620.
Bee, 350.
Booker, Mrs. Lines on her death, 64.
Buchanan's Lines on Queen of Scots, translated, 619.
Butterfly's Birth-day, 254.
Byron, Lord, extracts from Manfred, 46. Lament of Tasso, 150.
Campbell, T. Ode on Retirement of Kemble, 63. Monody on Princess Charlotte, 445.

Charlotte,

- Charlotte, Princess, Monody and Verses to the Memory of*, 445—447, 541—544, 617—619.
- Churchway Path*, inscription near, 447.
- Cibber, Mrs.* Lines to the memory of, 447.
- Claudian*, Translation of, extracts, 434.
- Contentment in a Cottage*, 349.
- Davison, Francis*, Ode by, 439.
- Day-light* when the Storm was o'er, 544.
- Death of a Sister*, Lines on, 352.
- Dirge*, 445.
- Drake, Dr. James*, Parody by, 160.
- Edgeworth, Miss*, Song by, 64.
- Edwards, Mrs.* epitaph on, 382.
- Elegy*, 446.
- Emanuel*, extract, 534.
- Epitaphs*, 200, 299, 300, 382, 447, 620. epitaph translated into Greek, 620.
- Exmouth, Lord*, Lines on his Victory, 160.
- Fitz-Gerald, W. T.* on death of Princess Charlotte, 541.
- Fly in a Lady's Eye*, lines on, 160.
- Future Blessedness*, glance at, 229.
- Greece*, lines on, 56.
- Greek Version of an Epitaph*, 620.
- Gouty Critic*, 435.
- Hackfall*, an Elegy, 253.
- Heart*, 446.
- Hermitage*, 255.
- Highland Regiment*, lines on, 168.
- Hope*, lines on, 448.
- Hymn*, 445.
- India*, lines written in, 256.
- John Bull*, 256.
- Iol Debellata*, 349.
- Kemble, Mr.* Ode on his Retirement, 63. Address intended for, 351.
- Lake*, inscription for the banks of, 253.
- Lament of Tasso*, extracts, 150.
- Lettsom, G. M.* Prize Poem, 349.
- Lines addressed to Misses* —, 620.
- Literary Friend*, Epitaph on, 447.
- Magdalen-Valesia, Queen of Scots*, lines on, 619.
- Manfred*, extracts from, 46.
- Massinger*, extracts from, 48.
- Mayne, J.* Poem by, 544.
- Mistress's beauty and voice*, Ode on, 439.
- Negro's Prayer*, 349.
- Nile*, an Idyl, 434.
- Old Man of Verona*, 435.
- Osman*, extracts from, 56.
- Parkes, Miss H.* lines to, 351.
- Parody*, 168.
- Poetry*, Essay on, 61.
- Ponsonby, Rt. Hon. G.* Elegy on, 255.
- Poor Honest Man*, Epitaph, 620.
- Prayer for Charity*, 427.
- Ray, Miss*, lines to, 447.
- Robinson monument*, lines on, 391.
- Roscoe, W.* Butterfly's Birth-day, 254.
- Servants*, superiority of, 48.
- Skeleton, Human*, lines on, 61.
- Slave's Complaint*, 48.
- Smith, Professor*, Poem by, 350.
- Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, Address to, 544.
- Song*, 64.
- Sonnets*, 152, 160, 349, 534.
- Swift, E. L.* The Heart, 446.
- Sylvanus Urban*, Verses addressed to, ii.
- Thurlow, Lord*, Sonnet to Phæbus, 160. Translation by, *ibid.*
- Tibullus*, Translation of 3d Elegy, 62.
- Trevelyan, R.* on Tweddell's death, 351. Farewell Poem and Epitaph by, 448. On Death of Princess Charlotte, 542. Greek Iambics, 620.
- Tweddell's Death*, lines on, 351.
- Vocat Labor Ultimus*, 448.

INDEX TO THE NAMES.

* * * *The Names of Persons noticed under the Head Biography in the "Compendium of County History," pp. 12, 111, 211, 322, 411, 492, 585, 589, are not included in this Index.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Abbot 42, 166, 551. | Accioli 428 | Adanson 220 | C'tess 568 |
| C. 189, 378. P. 465. | Achmuty 321 | Addenbrooke 452 | Alchorne 158 |
| Abp. 389 | Ackland, H. D. 81. | <i>bis</i> , 453 | Aldebert 562 |
| Abdy 628 | R. 82. T.G. 551 | Adderley 627 | Aldrich 513, 571 |
| A'Becket 376 | Ackworth 299 | Addington, H. 65, | Aldus 158 |
| Abercrombie 65, 68, | Acland, T. 85, 549 | 71, 164 <i>bis</i> , 166 | Alexander, Emp. 15, |
| 163. | A'Court 554. W.P.A. | <i>bis</i> , 167, 263 | 74, 75, 268, 354, |
| Abercromby 163, | 185. W. 627 | Addison 81, 113, 390, | 355, 559 |
| 361, 444 | Acton 465, 567, 634 | 582 | Alexander 177, 490. |
| Aberdeen, E. 79 | Adair 397 | Agace 587 | W. 26, 157. |
| Abingdon, E. 588. | Adam 203. F.J. 274. | Agnew 572 | Alison 43 |
| Countess 553. | R. 5. | Ainger, 81, 82 | Allan, J. 90 |
| Abney, E. 491 | Adams 75, 386. | Ainsworth 413 | Allen 627, 635. E. |
| Aboyne 211 | Lady 553. Dr. 183. | Akenside 99, 582 | 572. J. 380, 632 |
| Abraham 90, 318, | W. 359 | Albano 6 | Allington, L. 206 |
| 629 | Adamson 89, 472 | Albemarle, E. 635. | Alliott 635 |

Allstone

652 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART II.

- Allstone 136
 Alms 407
 Alnutt 215
 Alston 584
 Althorpe, L. 163
 Alves 473
 Ambrose 274
 Ameen, Pr. 346
 Amelia, Prs. 591
 Ames 400
 Amherst, L. 76, 215
 Amis 218
 Ampblett, 82
 Amyatt 362
 Ancrum 466
 Anderson 188, 631.
 Sir E. 586. Lady
 361, 571
 Anderton 189, 377
 Andrew 466, 634
 Andrewes 200, 634.
 Bp. 332. Sir J. 588.
 J. P. 590
 Andros 238
 Anglesey, M. 18, 444
 Angouleme, D. 265,
 353, 456. Duch.
 169
 Anguier 203 *bis*
 Anhalt-Bernbourg,
 Prs. 554
 Anketell 362
 Anne, Qu. 578
 Annesley 572
 Anquital 84
 Ansley 472
 Anson, L. 112
 Anspach, Marg. 495,
 587, 591
 Anstruther 628
 Antonie 584
 Antrobus 207, 466
 Anwyl 184
 Appack 632
 Apreece 188
 Arago 252
 Arbuthnot 184
 Archer 567. B. 190,
 420
 Arcos, Conde 74
 Arden, L. 165. Lady
 453.
 — 375
 Ardern 326
 Arguelles 170
 Argyle, D. 358, 360
 Arkwright 10
 Armistead 633
 Armitage 362
 Armsdorf 123.
 Armstrong 7, 87,
 173, 633, 635, 636
 Arnauld 513
 Arndt 355
 Arne 200
 Arnold 177, 631. F.
 178. T. 58. W. 90
 Arrowsmith 41, 59
 Arthur 477
 Arundel 99. hon. M.
 C. 91
 — L. 91
 Ash 538
 Ashbrook, V. 587
 Ashburnham, E. 83.
 L. 136.
 Ashby, 491
 Ashcroft 358
 Ashie 185
 Asheton 410
 Ashfield 82, 473
 Ashford 187, 464
 Ashmole 590
 Ashton 411
 Ashworth 283, 296
 Asscheton, de 395
 Astley, 504. R. 491.
 T. 634
 Aston 410, 628
 Athill 571
 Athow 627
 Atkins 398, 463
 Atkinson 87. J. 43
 Atkyns 112, 588
 Atterbury 540, 578
 Aubrey 554, 570
 Aucher 207
 Auckland, L. 214
 Audley, L. 217
 Augusta, Prs. 270,
 333, 334
 Austen 184
 Austin 215
 Austria, Emp. 15,
 171, 547. Pr. 379,
 547. Archduchess
 273
 Aylesford, Lady 214
 Ayliffe 336
 Ayre 490
 Ayres 477
 Babington 491, 492
 Bacon 199, 358 *bis*,
 601. J. 586. Sir N.
 112. T. 461
 Bagford 158
 Bagg 563
 Bagot 81
 Bagshaw 377
 Bailey 585
 Baillie 449, 453. Dr.
 469. Lady R. 565
 Bain 282
 Bainbridge 104
 Baines 634
 Baird, Lady, 187
 Baker 78, 563. J. 87.
 Sir R. 13. S. 159.
 W. 109
 Bakewell 495. F. H.
 491. R. 490.
 Balcarra, E. 410
 Baldon 603
 Baldwin, S. 362. W.
 189, 215.
 Baldwyn, E. 378
 Balfour 553. Gen.
 469. A. 568.
 Ball 82
 Ballard 425, 426. J.
 89
 Balston 76
 Balt 284
 Bancal 353
 Bandini 158
 Bankes 163, 631.
 M. 418
 Banks 162. Sir J. 311,
 483
 Banner 285
 Bannister 588, 638
 Barbier 117, 118
 Barclay 163. J. 474.
 R. 467
 Bardenelli 203
 Barham 166, 167,
 260, 263
 Baring 260
 Barker 268. C. 465
 Barkly 474
 Barksdale 442
 Barlace 98
 Barlow, Bps. 212.
 Lady 472
 Barnard 235, 569
 Barnave 180
 Barnes 188
 Barnett 89
 Barns 473
 Barocchio 6
 Barrett 364, 588.
 T. 159
 Barretto 565
 Barrington 397, 591
 — L. 244
 — Bp. 587
 Barrow, Dr. 370, 389.
 J. H. 215. W. 568
 Barry 302, 304
 Barthelmy 375
 Bartley 445
 Basedow 283
 Basire 34
 Basset 185, 379
 Bastard 466, 588
 Bastide Gramont 353
 Bates 563
 Bathurst 69, 71. B.
 65, 163. C. 453.
 Sir E. 127
 — E. 165, 177,
 449, 458, 584
 Batson, S. 588
 Batt 376
 Battier 187
 Bavaria, Prs. 547
 Bawtree 273
 Bax 353
 Baxter 158. M. 362.
 R. 346, 362, 596
 Bayley 411, 466
 Bayning, L. 588
 Bayreuth, Mar. 638
 Beagle 91
 Beale 7
 Bean 87
 Beatty 627
 Beaucherk 159, 567
 Beaufort, D. 295
 — Bp. 225
 Beaufremont 375
 Beauharnois 547
 Beaulieu, E. 418
 Beaumont, B. 162.
 Sir G. H. 490. T.
 401
 Beavon 564
 Beausset 169
 Beauvoir 206
 Bebb 587
 Becket, J. 81, 273.
 T. A. 112. T. 218
 Beckingsale 189
 Beckwith 13, 628
 Becquey 633
 Bedel, Bp. 329, 486,
 487
 Bedford, D. 68, 72,
 136, 161, 165, 174,
 371, 584
 — Duchess
 81. Countess 118
 Bedward 630
 Beecroft 632
 Beham 157
 Bell 476. Dr. 227,
 228, 596. G. 566,
 627
 Bellas 340
 Bellaysse 114
 Belleisle 592
 Bellice 563
 Bellingham 554
 Beloe 361
 Belsham 227
 Belvedere, E. 83
 Beman 485
 Benevento, Duchess
 267
 Bennatyne 178
 Bennet 69 *bis*, 70,
 85, 161, 164, 165,
 166 *bis*, 167, 169,
 257 *bis*, 262, 263,
 295, 298, 440
 Bennett 570, 587.
 Capt. 211. M. 472.
 Dr. W. 465
 Bennuci 638
 Benoit

- Benoit** 353
Bensley 23, 158, 562
Beason 24, 119, 565.
 G. 590. Sir W. 521
Bent 474, 862
Bentham 156
Bentnck, Lady 465
Bentley 627, 630
Benwell 633
Benyon 587
Beresford 267, 457,
 490
 — L. 613. Ly
 274
Bergavenny, L. 114
Berghem 6
Beridge 628
Berkeley 131, 572
 — Ly, J. 100.
 Lord H. 101
Berkshire, E. 582
Bernadotte 268
Bernard 590
Berners 566
Bernini 203
Berri, D. 169. Duch.
 73, 169
Bertaux 60
Bertram 567
Bertrand 565
Bertrem 177
Bertuch 32, 89
Best, C. 282. G. 214.
 J. 362. W. D. 453
Bethune 379
Betigly 189
Bettison 359
Betty 284
Bevaus 34
Beverley, L. 85. Ly. 26.
Bickerton 211
Bickford 186
Biderman 184
Bidlake 568
Bidwell 473
Bigland, G. 409
Bignold 70
Bilhmore 394
Bill 554
Bindley 436
Bingham 361, 381,
 553 *bis*
Binning, L. 162, 259
Biot 252
Birch 71, 561, 568.
 Dr. 523, 525. C.
 89. J. 410
Bird 203, 380, 563.
 J. 186
Birkbeck 82
Bishop 177, 361, 638
Bitton 100
Blaauw 81
Blachford 360, 567
Black 573, 629
Blackburne 410, 553
Blackeney 22
Blackett 376, 635
Blackmore 160
Blackstone 588, 591
Blackwall 495
Blackwell 631
Blackwood 274
Blacow 572
Bladworth 472
Blagrove 587, 591
Blague 589
Blair 232, 569, 631.
 J. 274
 Blake 72, 485
Blakeway 613
Blakiston 490
Bland 562
Blandy 588
Blane 212, 527
Blennman 190
Blennerhasset 630
Blessington, E. 79
Bligh 340, 554 *bis*.
 G. N. 622. W. 630
Bliss 327
Blizard 301
Blofield 129
Blois 3 62
Blomer 82
Blomfield 562. C. J.
 361
Bloomfield, Sir B. 21,
 273, 452, 453
Blore 442
Blount 13
Blucher 200, 221,
 223, 354, 521
Blumenbach 37, 38,
 39
Blumenbeben 90
Blundel 410
Blunden 482
Blunt 58
Boag 630
Bodenham 11
Bodoni 152
Boettiger 39
Boggis 477
Boileau 525, 551, 567
Boin 545
Bold 409 *bis*
Bolingbroke, E. 136,
 233, 346, 526, 540
Bolivar 270
Bologna 203
Bolton 274, 477
 — D. 115. Duch.
 326.
 — Lord 174
Bond 476
Bonnel 588
Bonner 172
Bonnet 229
Bonney 426
Borsall 571
Bonson 627, 629
Boone 58 *bis*
Boothe 327
Bootle 410
Bordone 6
Borgia 573
Boringdon, V. 566
Borradaile 565
Borrett 569
Borromeo 158
Bosanquet 109
Boscawen 21
Bossuet 51, 497, 504
Bostock 565, 587
Boston, Lady 453
Bosville 361, 491
Boswell, A. 159. G. J.
 184. J. 438
Boteler 114, 394
Boucher 362
Boughton 474
Boulton 553, 564.
 T. 491
Bourchier 572
 — Abp. 146,
 213
Bourdillon 562
Bourne 135, 169, 184
Boutflower 185
Bouverie 177
Bouwens 633
Bowater 490
Bowden 561
Bowdler 43
Bowen 566
Bowes 99
Bowker 566
Bowles 591
Bawlt 274
Bowtell 185
Bowyear 634
Bowyer 428, 588
Boyce 177, 203
Boyd 583
Boyden 584
Boyle 84
Boys 274, 553 *bis*,
 633. J. 214. Sir J.
 326. T. 627
Bozerian 158
Bradford 185, 298,
 485
Bradley 89
Bradney 91
Bradshaw 410, 476
Bradwardin 213
Brady 628
Bradyll 410
Braham 285, 638
Braithwaite 632
Brancadaro 169
Brand 109, 146, 452
Brande 453
Brandreth, H. 584.
 J. 358, 359, 360,
 459, 460
Branston 157
Brass 81
Brassington 359
Brawer 7
Bray 364. Sir R. 587.
 W. 250
Braybrooke, L. 174,
 587
Bredner 472
Breedon 587
Brenet 442
Brennand 637
Brenton 376
Brereton 443, 465,
 561. C. 627.
Bressington 90
Bretton 442, 438
Brett 99, 190. P. 325.
Breughel 7 *bis*
Brewer 477
Briant 605
Bridge 43
Bridges, J. 274, 627
Bridgewater, E. 399
Bridgman 82, 89
Bridle 419
Brildport, L. 373
Brightman 586
Brigstock 81
Brill 7
Brion 270
Brisac 472
Brisco 189
Bristol, E. 43
 — Bp. 631
Britton 269, 533. T.
 158
Broad 466, 563
Broadbent 568
Broadwood 110
Brocas 588
Brock 465
Brockholes 409
Brocklebank 465,
 627
Brockman 214, 217
Broderick 466
Brogden 25
Broglio, D. 85
Brooke 627. E. 127.
 R. 327
Bromfield 376
Broster 443
Brougham 65, 161
 bis, 162 *bis*, 163 *bis*,
 166 *bis*, 168, 257
 bis, 259, 260, 261,
 262, 263
Brown 22, 109, 198,
 236, 485. C. 554.
 G. 636. H. H. 569.
 J. 362. J. S. 82,
 491. L. 211. T.
 328, 397. Y. 378
Browne 567. A. 189,
 260. D. 66. E. 178.
 379. H. 110. M.
 213,

654 INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

- 218, 250, 327. Sir
R. 250. R.M. 628.
W. 442
Brownrigg 177, 376
Bruce 434, 632. W. 88
— Lord 136
Bruguier 570
Brubl 110
Brunet 265
Brunswick, Duch.
214
— Pr. 182
Brunton 274
Brutton 281
Bryan 361, 362
Brydges, Sir B. W.
215. E. J. 82. J.
215. Sir S. E. 127,
159, 162, 166, 214,
215
Bryson 597
Buccleugh, Duchess
418
Buchan, 178, 372
Buchanan 436, 636.
Dr. 346. C. 526.
Hon. Mrs. 553
Buck 378, 592
Buckeridge, 325, 443
Buckingham, M. 67,
83, 91, 271
— E. 206
Buckle 554
Buckley, 397, 409
Bugel 573
Bulkeley 358
Bull 363, 396, 465
Bullen 147
Buller 275, 374
Bulley 632
Bullock 473
Bulmer 158
Bunsen 178
Bunyan 585
Buonaparte, Joseph
613. Jo-ephine
565. L. 262. N. 76,
170, 181, 222, 223,
269, 444, 559, 622.
B. jun. 74, 171,
268
Burbey 466
Burchell 90
Burdett, Sir F. 71,
161 *ter*, 162 *bis*,
168, 257, 262, 358,
491
Burgess 475
Burgh, L. 531
Burgoyne 240, 395.
Sir J. 136. Sir
M. R. 189, 584.
R. 586.
Burke, E. 83, 539.
J. 178
Burligh, L. 335
Burmester 81
Burn 178
Burnaby 490, 491
Burne 474
Burnet 566, 636. Bp.
486, 487, 504. C.
584
Burney 203, 574
Burns 292, 579, 582
Burrell 82, 84, 85
— Sir C. 67
Burroughes 477. Sir
W. 65, 66, 71, 72 *bis*
Burrow 401, 402,
403, 599
Burrows 110
Burton 189, 473. Sir
C. 491. J. 215, 235,
526. W. 495 *bis*
Bury 187
Busby 387. Sir J. 207.
T. 207
Busiri 6
Bute 7 *bis*. C'tess 7.
M. 588
Butler 613. A. 410.
C. 90. J. 554. J. F.
410. Lady M. 83.
T. 362
Butlin 566
Butt 109
Butterworth 259
Buttrey 378
Buxton 90, 359, 554
Buyokus, 458
Byam 566
Byde 110
Byng 586
Byres 378
Byrne 636
Byron 410. Adm.
275, 372
— L. 535
Cabanel 352, 544
Cade, Jack 217
Cadell 183
Cadogan 591
Cælius 291
Cage 99
Cahusac 563
Cairns 188
Calcraft 71, 168
Calder 89
Caldwell 189, 273.
G. 628
Callender 639
Calonne 117
Calvert 109, 453
Cam 188
Cambaceres 170
Cambridge, D. 547
Camden 8, 326, 506
— L. 131, 235
— M. 162, 214,
451
Cameron 81, 564
Campbell 177, 452,
584, 585, 628.
Capt. 75, 231, 269,
357, 573. Ens. 173.
Lady 256, 465. A.
375. D. 87. E. 376.
Lord F. 214. Sir
G. 271, 465. J. 629.
M. 186. P. 377. T.
79. W. J. 178
Campe 283
Campion 438
Campo-Sagrado 267
Canby 145
Canchaux 633
Canning 71, 163 *bis*,
168, 262, 263, 453
Cannon 525
Canova 271
Canuel 265
Capel 234, 628. E.
496
— Lord 112
Caracci 6
Carberry, Lord 427
Carbrok 395
Carew 586
Carey, Dr. 251. Sir
E. 602. J. 131
Cariguan-Savoy, Pr.
465
Carline 393
Carmichael 564. Ly.
G. 465
Carpendale 475
Carpenter 411, 567.
Dr. 278. B. 296
— L. 632
Carr 377. T. 627
Carre 89
Carroll 82, 627
Carte 153, 154, 592
Carter, B. 363. E.
99. J. 31, 32, 34,
58, 574, 635. T.
378
Carteret, L. 136, 390,
584, 585
Cartier 214
Cartwright 196
Caruthers 554
Carwithin 361
Carysfort, E. 211
Casamajor 110
Casaubon 325, 327
Cashell 634
Caslon 158
Cassas 374, 375
Cassidy 561
Cassini 560 *bis*
Castell 586
Castle 162, 263
Castleragh, V. 66
— *bis*, 67, 68, 69 *ter*,
70 *ter*, 71, 161 *ter*,
162 *bis*, 163 *bis*,
164, 165, 167, 168,
171, 259, 262, 263,
453, 463
Castlestuart, C'tess
361, 637
Castries, Duch. 630
Castrucci 203
Caswall 110
Catecott 8
Cathcart, L. 75, 263
Catherine, Empress
374
Catlin 85, 569
Cator 214
Cave, Sir R. 12. T.
91. W. 491
Cavendish 465. Lord
G. 272. Lord G.
A. H. 410
Cauldfield 381
Caulfield 376
Cautley 91
Cawthorn 168, 327
Cayley 252
Cervetto 203
Chabrol 353
Chalmers 539, 630.
A. 206, 335, 336.
Sir T. 231. W. 188
Chamberlaine 439
Chamberlayne 187
Chambers 87, 637.
H. 64. N. 397.
Sir R. 528. Sir W.
401
Chambres 362
Champion 631
Chandler 374, 601
Chantrey 538
Chapman 549 *bis*.
C. 627. G. 467.
L. 378
Charles I. 250, 360,
589
— II. 360
— XII. 540
— 636
Charles-Louis, Don,
354
Charlotte, Queen
354, 451
— Prs. 354,
538, 546
Charnock 327, 563
Charters 294
Chastillon 325
Chatfield 465
Chatham, Lord, 132,
327
— E. 83, 571
Chatterton 582
Chaucer 509, 590
Chayoux 266
Chennel 530
Cherry 190, 591
Cheslyna

- Chesslyn 491
 Chester 634
 Chesterfield, E. 419, 528, 556
 Chetwynd 443
 Chevallier 553
 Cheyne 346, 526
 Chichele, Abp. 213
 Chichester, Dean 84
 — Earl 43
 — A. 562. C. 361
 Chiffinch 603
 Child 203
 Chilton 178
 Chippindall 466
 Chiswell 365
 Cholmondeley, M. 85, 453
 Chrichton 284
 Christian 154
 Christophe 357
 Christopher 561
 Churchill 472, 628.
 A. 207. F. 273. J. 326
 Churton 551
 Cicero 291
 Clanricarde, E. 290
 Clanwilliam, L. 73
 Clare, E. 371
 Clarence, D. 451, 453, 454
 Clarendon, E. 109, 250
 Clarke 29, 325, 379, 464, 485, 603, 606.
 A. 229. A. E. 466.
 D. E. 415. J. 235.
 R. 29, 490. W. W. 587. Dr. 233
 Clarkson 81, 565
 Clavering 628
 Clavier 569
 Clay 475, 477, 635
 Clayton 485, 591. J. 82. Sir R. 409
 Cleather 122
 Clefforthe 207
 Clement 51
 — XIV. 51
 Clements 129, 190
 Clementson 466
 Clerk 81, 528
 Cliffe 571
 Clifford 198, 208, 217. A. 475. G. 207. N. 472
 Clifton 200
 Clive, Ly. 633
 — V. 25
 Clothier 298
 Clowes 409
 Clue, de la 372
 Clugston 465
 Clyfton 410
 Coade 365, 393
 Coane 173, 466
 Coates 591, 638
 Cobarrubias 249
 Cobb 632
 Cobenzel, Count 374
 Cobourg, Pr. 271
 Cochereau 637
 Cochran, L. 163, 166, 168, 263
 Cockburn 628
 Cockell 631
 Cockman 475
 Cocks 177, 632
 Codrington, Sir B. 623
 Coffey 376
 Cohenbourg 452
 Coke 238, 578
 Coker 186
 Colard 353
 Colbert 179
 Colchester, L. 168, 257
 Cole 563. Lady F. 273. J. 361, 570.
 T. B. 362. W. 127, 523
 Coleman 257. C. 565
 Colepeper, Lord 206, 207. Sir T. 206
 Coles 473
 Colleton 587
 Collett 273
 Colley 377
 Collingham 554
 Collings 379
 Collingwood 158
 — L. 275, 373
 Collins 100, 298, 582. J. 587. M. 188. S. 473. W. 99
 Colpoys 187
 Colston 563
 Coltman 357
 Colvill 178
 Colwell 186
 Combe 81
 Comber 187
 Compton 631, 632.
 A. 409
 Compton C'tess 81
 Conant 361, 554
 Confians 372
 Confucius 495
 Congreve 587
 Coningsby 12
 Conolly 80, 91, 285
 Conquest 396 *his*
 Constable 438
 Constant 181
 Constantine, Gr. D. 268
 Conyers 81, 570
 Conynghame 472
 Cooke 232, 260, 538, 633. Capt. 26. Sir A. 335. E. 362. J. 285. T. 465.
 Cookson, 82, 466
 Coopen 121
 Cooper 473, 635. Dr. 93. J. M. 274.
 Coote 630. C. 631. E. 29, 560
 Copeland 271
 Copleston 42
 Coppard 568
 Coram 381, 518
 Corbally 628
 Corbett 189, 554.
 Corbin 632
 Corfield, F. 274
 Corne 573
 Cornwall 11, 420
 Cornwallis 396
 — Abp. 234
 — L. 28, 527. M. 300.
 Corregio 6
 Corrie 109
 Cosin, Bp. 158
 Coston 203
 Cotterel 10
 Cottoington 207
 Cotton 113. C. 172. E. F. 554. N. 178.
 Sir R. 212
 Coventry, hon. T. W. 215
 Coutant 627
 Coulthard 186
 Courland 173
 Courtenay 163, 177, 257. Abp. 327
 Courtenvaux 560
 Cowcher 284
 Cowley 326, 589
 Cowling 466
 Cowper 143, 582.
 H. 110. Hon. S. 109. W. 113, 327
 Cowper, Earl, 110
 Cox 532. J. 376, 471.
 R. 634. Sir R. 160
 Coxwell 178
 Coysevox 203
 Crab 158
 Cracherode 159
 Cracroft 631
 Cradock, J. 273, 490
 Crane 114, 115
 Cranmer, Abp. 147
 Craven, E. 587, 588
 Craufuird 92
 Crawley 81, 584
 Crawford 379, 554.
 Lady J. 565
 Creagh 189, 362
 Crebbin 630
 Creighton 203
 Cremorne, Lady 274
 Crespin 553
 Creswell, 627, 628
 Creutz, Count 179
 Crewe 215
 Cringletie, Ly. 177
 Croft 634. Sir H. 392.
 J. 587. Sir R. 449.
 452, 453
 Crofton 466
 Croismere, M. 572
 Croker, 72, 79, 162
 — *his*, 223, 560
 Cromwell 411, 112
 Cropley 472
 Cross 308, 410, 627
 Crossley 479
 Crostlewaite 178
 Crowe 124, 628
 Cruickshanks 472
 Crump 490
 Cruse 632
 Crutchley 588
 Cuff 564
 Cullen 345
 Cumberland 47, 327.
 E. 107, 208
 — D. 454, 592
 Cummings 528
 Cunliffe 274
 Cunningham 471
 Curedod 179
 Currer 177
 Currie 413, 467
 Curteys 395
 Curtis 540. C. 476.
 G. 584. Sir W. 164
 Curwen 65, 69, 70, 163, 164. H. 207
 Curzon 225. A. 410.
 P. A. 285. R. W. P. 490
 Cust 81
 Custance 177
 Cuthbert 88
 Cutler 425
 Cuyler 110
 Cuyp 6, 7
 Da Barca, Count 573
 Da Costa 242
 Daere, L. 308
 Dacres 373
 Dadd 37
 D'Aeth 215
 D'Aguiar 565
 Dakens 603
 Dale 298
 Dalrymple 235, 569
 Dalton 631
 Daly 554
 Dampier 17
 — Bp. 140, 159
 Dauicll

656 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART II.

- Daniell** 362, 379.
 W. 521
D'Anners 178, 491
Darby 189, 473
D'Arcy 466
Darcy, L. 296
Darell 214
Darling 466, 473
Darnley, E. 214 *bis*,
 568
Dartmouth, C'tess,
 214
Darwin 184, 469
D'Aubery 476
Daubly 628
Davenport 290
Davey 477
David 170
David, K. of Scots,
 587, 589
Davidson 628
Davie 22, 23, 120
Davies, Capt. 458.
 J. 157. A. J. 458.
 R. 495. S. 10, 233,
 234, 474, 526
Davis 638. *Serj.*
 394. *C. 496.* *Sir*
 J. B. 568. W. 284.
Davison 85, 158,
 437. *A. 639. J. 553*
Dauntory 410
D'Aroust 265
Davy 362, 465
Dawney 82
Dawson 92, 491.
 R. K. 628. hon.
 Mrs. 81
Day 465, 477. *G.*
 553. *T. 591*
Deacon 65
Dean 475. *Abp.* 147
Deane 477. *H.* 58.
 M. 82
Dearaly 90
Debelle 265
De Breeze 217
Debrett 347
Decker 180, 424.
 Sir M. 296
D'Eding, Count, 379
Dee 413
Deeds 215
Deerhurst, L. 70, 164
Deering 234
Degge 443
Dehaney 215
De Heusch 7
De la Beebe 590
De la Blaquiere, L. 68
Delacourt 189
De la Fosse 634
De la Rey 634
De la Touche 565
Delessert 39
Delille 374
Delisle 560
Delme 207
Del Sarto 6
Denham 524 *bis*
Denie 185
Denman 436
Denne 178, 327
Dennis 584
Denny 81
Dent 90, 109
Denys, Ly. 553
Depaulis 444
De Ponthieu 379
Derbshire 553
Derby, E. 409, 411,
 413. *C'tess, 411*
Derham 591
Dering 214, 215 *bis*
Dermody 564, 582
De Rocca 170
De Rome 158
De Ruyter 218
 Desj. 244
Desanges 177
Desart, E. 362
Desbanes 266, 561
Desin 265
Des Maiseaux 523,
 525
Dessau, D. 283
Dessaux 567
Dessolle 455
D'Estaing, Count,
 275, 372
Des Voeux 635
De Thou 158
De Visme 90
Devonshire, D. 157,
 158 *bis*
Dewar 635
Dewell 636
D'Ewes 438
De Witt 7
Diana De Poitiers
 158
Dibdin 465
Dicey 490, 495
Dickenson 66, 224,
 472. *W. 549*
Dickson 283. *L. 553*
Didot 158
Diggs 230, 326
Dillenius 326
Dillingham 586
Dillon 565. *V. 115,*
 424
Dimock 553
Dinely 635
Dinwoodie 605
Dixie 490
Dixon 381. *J. 363.*
 W. 553
Dobree 377, 466,
 569
Dobson 7
Docker 571
Dodd 43, 320
Doddridge 283, 296,
 596
Dodwell 591
Doggett 326
D'Olier 637
Dombrowski 559
Dominicete 630
Dominis, M. A. de
 591
Domville, 109, 521
Don 637
Donatello 203
Donoughmore, L.
 161, 165
Dorchester, Ly. tss
Dorrien 109
Dorset, D. 215, 584.
 E. 147
D'Osmond, C't 628
Dovaston 351
Dover 425
Douglas 274, 628,
 637. *Bp. 591. Ly.*
 553. A. 7. B. 573.
 F. 164. G. S. 82.
 J. 82, 362. Ly. J.
 465. J. S. 627. N.
 72. S. 82. W. 168.
Doull 477
D'Ourches 158
Dow, Gerard 7
Dowdeswell 207
Down, Archd. 177
Downes 634
Downey 99
Downing 189
Downshire, March.
 361
Dowton 563
Doyle 362
D'Oyley, F. 397. *J.*
 529. *R. 587.*
Drake, 217, 476. Sir
 F. 326
Drew 177
Drewe 194
Drummond 299
Drury 208
Dryden 582, 590.
 H. T. 178
Duberley 211
Dubois 375, 633
Dubouchage 73
Ducarel 364
Duckworth 275
Duff 466
Dugdale 164
Duigenan 604, 605
Dukinfield 588
Dulhunty 377
Dumaresq 362, 466
Dumont 73
Dunbar, Vs. 114
Dunbar, Lady 274
Duncombe 210, 337.
 Sir S. 585
Dundas, 163. C. 567.
 Sir D. 451. W. 161
Dunmore, E. 483
Dunn 177, 606
Dupleix Barleaux
 611
Dupont 376
Duport 494
Duppa 215
Dupré 108, 345
Durell 591
Durer, A. 32
Durham 466
Durrant 476
Du Seuil 158
Dussain 121
Dutens 158
Duthiel 375
Duval 579
Dyer 363, 381, 562.
 W. 87
Dyett 362
Dyke 214
Dymoke 99
Dynevor, L. 168
Dysart, E. 198
Dyson 66, 177
Dyve 395
Earat 145
Eardley, L. 214
Earle 553, 588
East 587
Easton 186
Eastwick 629
Eastwood 82
Eaton 461
Ebeling 89
Eben, Baron 457
Ebrington, V. 178
Eddowes 635
Ede 465, 466
Eden 177
Edgeworth 539
Edmonson 186
Edward, St. 335, 587
Edwardes, B. 82
Edwards 187, 382.
 G. 584. H. 634.
 J. 158, 362. J. H.
 380. T. 85
Egelwinus 587
Egerton 411. *H. 207.*
 J. 206
Eglinton 91
Egmont, E. 285
Egina 267
Ekins 190
Elder 282
Eldon, L. 162, 165,
 166, 257 *bis*, 259,
 264, 265, 449, 463
Elgin, L. 403, 600.
 C'tess 483
 Elizabeth,

- Elizabeth, Qu. 505
 Elizabeth, Prs. 270,
 333, 334, 451
 Ellenborough, Lord
 464, 550, 551, 552.
 Lady 453
 Ellershaw 635
 Ellice 274
 Elliott 28, 356. F.
 570. J. 378, 572.
 O. 587. T. A. 194.
 W. 163
 Ellis 103, 232, 573.
 G. 436
 Ellison 362, 465
 Elphinston 81, 356
 Elsdon 93
 Elwes 588, 632
 Ely, March. 361
 Elysée 671
 Embley 70
 Emes 298
 Emmett 379
 Emerson 378
 Emmott 410
 Enfield 506, 507
 Engell 631
 Englefield 363, 364
 bis
 Engleheart 563
 Entwisle 410
 Erasmus 157
 Erck 379
 Erdeswick 443
 Errol, C'tess 81
 Erskine 346, 468,
 564. Sir C. 635.
 T. 82
 — L. 66, 72, 79,
 165, 257, 332, 371
 Escott 91
 Esdaile 475, 568
 Essex, E. 10, 79, 85,
 109, 161, 230, 273,
 326
 Esterhazy, Prs. 81.
 Count 362
 Evans 158. Maj. 178.
 H. 298. J. 565.
 S. 568. W. 565, 572
 Evanson 227
 Evelyn 215, 326, 478
 Everitt 554
 Every 297, 298
 Ewart 378
 Exeter, Duke 584.
 Duch. 587. E. 364.
 M. 146. March.
 85
 Exmouth, L. 84, 85,
 239, 444
 Eykyn 282
 Eyre 635. Ly. 274
 Eyston 465, 563, 588
 Eyton 184
 Faber 317, 522
 GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.
 Fagel de Baure 633
 Fagg 215
 Fairfax 217, 589
 Falkland 602
 Fallows 570
 Falmouth, V. 588
 Fane 554
 Fanhope, L. 584
 Fanshaw, L. 206
 Farewell 561
 Farington 100
 Farmer 436, 495
 Farnaby 327
 Farnham 491
 Farquhar 356, 371
 Farquharson 569,
 637
 Farrar 186
 Farrer 178
 Farrington 410
 Fassett 93
 Fauconberg, V. 114
 Faustina 203
 Fawcett 184, 334,
 553
 Fayrer 627
 Fead 570
 Feeton 476
 Feilding 602
 Fellows 211, 564
 Feltre, D. de 73, 265,
 455
 Ferriar 47, 413, 495
 Ferrier 362, 465
 Fersen 559
 Fetherston 361
 Fenelon 540
 Fenn 585
 Fennell 14
 Fenton 591
 Ferard 466
 Ferguson 276
 Fernor 591
 Ferne 145
 Ferrar 212
 Ferrand 269
 Ferrers 379
 Ferrers, E. 491 bis,
 495
 Fielde 92
 Fielding, Capt. 275.
 C. 372. J. 570
 Filmer 110, 214
 Fingall, E. 628
 Finlay 65
 Finnerty 263
 Finucane 628
 Fisher 155, 379, 477,
 490, 634, 638. J.
 553. T. 136, 578
 — Bp. 453
 Fitzaubrey 62
 Fitzgerald 4, 628.
 J. 262, 263. R. 297.
 V. 68, 72
 Fitzhenry 637
 Fitzjames, D. 565
 Fitzpatrick 377, 563.
 Hon R. 472
 Fitzwilliam, V. 115,
 424. E. 151. L. 296
 Flabault, Count 81
 Flamarck 569
 Flammock 217
 Flamsteed 327
 Flavell 477
 Flaxman 631
 Fleming 476
 Fletcher 65, 278,
 459. J. 377. M. A.
 628
 Flood 72
 Flower 477, 507, 509
 Fluker 87
 Flynn 185
 Foley 11
 Folger 340
 Folkestone, L. 68,
 69 ter, 71 bis, 161,
 163
 Foote 214, 326
 Forbes 299, 553. hon.
 F. R. 81. J. 483.
 W. 128
 Forbin, Count 637
 Forcer 99
 Ford 409, 635. Sir
 F. 628
 Fordyce 470
 Formann 7
 Forrester 93
 Forsteen 554
 Forster, Dr. N. 525.
 S. 91. Sir T. 112.
 T. 348, 517
 Fortrey 495
 Fortescue, L. 254
 Fosbrooke 27, 199,
 331
 Foster 411. J. 477. L.
 66, 226, 259. T. 187
 Fothergill 92, 568
 Fouche 547
 Fovoux 632
 Foulkes 178
 Fountaine 627
 Fowke 491
 Fowle 290
 Fowler 381
 Fox 298, 474, 571.
 A. 566. C. J. 7.
 212. G. G. 88. G.
 413. H. H. 81.
 Bp. 225
 France 452
 Francis, 89, 186. Sir
 P. 613
 Franck 135, 136,
 569
 Franklin 13, 93, 482
 Franks 7, 58 bis
 Franstone 91
 Fraser 182, 320
 Freak 603
 Freeman 186
 Freilanger 545
 Freind 207
 Freire 457
 Freke 577
 French 93. F. W. P.
 473. G. 473. H. 567
 Frere 270, 573
 Freshfield 478
 Frey 284
 Froben 157
 Frost 224
 Fry 427, 562
 Fualdes 353
 Fullarton 244, 639
 Fuller 115, 175
 Fulten 184
 Furtemberg 572
 Fuss 375
 Fyffe 376, 562
 Gabriel 82
 Gage 568
 — L. 71
 Gahagan 561
 Gale 566, 570
 Galignani 611
 Gall 49
 Gallard 472
 Gallini 588
 Galt 443, 572
 Galtier 353
 Galton, 629
 Galvani 470
 Garay 170, 267
 Gardanne 355
 Garden 467
 Gardiner 630. M. 82.
 Sir R. 452 bis, 453
 Gardner, hon. Mrs.
 361. A. 472. J. 274.
 L. 43. M. 82
 Garland 273
 Garofalo 6
 Garrard 185, 439
 Garrett 562
 Garrick 113
 Garrow, Sir W. 68,
 161, 163, 166, 215,
 371
 Garstin 584
 Gaskin 476
 Gassendi 513
 Gattley 636
 Gault 572
 Gauntlett 361, 628
 Gausson 109, 362
 Geary 215
 Gee 188
 Geldart 361
 Gellibrand 485
 Geminiani 203
 Geoffrey of Mon-
 mouth 587
 George

658 INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

- George III. 244, 348 *bis*, 444
 George 466
 Gerard 273, 410
 Germaine 273, 465
 Gerrard 110. T. 636.
 Sir W. 410
 Gery 584, 591
 Ghiberti 203
 Gibbard 584
 Gibbes 635
 Gibbon 179, 326. W. 630
 Gibbons 325
 Gibbs 533. J. 632. M. 473
 Gibson 465. C. 410 *bis*. M. 12
 Giddy 178
 Gidney 194
 Gifford 361. Sir R. 359
 Gilbert 443 *bis*. M. 185. W. 230
 Gilchrist 379
 Gildart 568
 Giles 110
 Gillam 632
 Gilles 475, 627
 Gillespie 188
 Gillett 563
 Gillibrand 81
 Gillum 273
 Gilpin 305. R. 584. W. 346, 526
 Gilson 551
 Gingeombe 634
 Giordano 6
 Gipps 214, 215
 Girardon 203
 Girlington 411
 Gisborne 491
 Gittick 183
 Gladwin 563
 Glasgow 563
 Glasse 81, 530
 Gledstanes 570
 Glen 605
 Glenie 571
 Glenier, L. 467 *bis*
 Glossett 584
 Gloucester, D. 42, 270. Duch. 270. Prs. 270. H. Duke of, 113
 Goblett 631
 Godber 359
 Godfrey 637
 Godolphin, E. 418
 Godwin, Bp. 13, 592
 Godwin 89, 590 *bis*
 Goe 273
 Golding 361, 588
 Goldney 77
 Goldsmid 466
 Goldsmith 522
 Goltz, Count, 169, 546
 Gomm 631
 Gondomar 389
 Goodall 174, 436. A. 82. J. 448
 Goodbehere 463
 Goode 362
 Goodinge 182
 Goodman 635. Bp. 312, 591
 Goodrich 573
 Goodwin 208, 630
 Gould 177
 Gordon 65 *bis*, 561, 628. Capt. 73. Ly. 81, 92, 361. Lord A. 236. Lord W. 271, 361. Sir W. 85. Sir J. W. 453
 Gossett 553
 Gostling 632
 Gostwick 395
 Gotobed 88
 Gott 282
 Gough, R. 363, 364 *bis*, 365, 491
 Goulburn 260
 Goulding 186
 Gouvion St. Cyr, 73, 265, 545
 Gower 332, 509, 587, 473
 Grafton, D. 132, 158, 473
 Graham 564. Lady, 361, 553. A. H. 183. G. M. 362. Sir Jas. 549. J. 636. M. 327
 Granger 390
 Grant 260, 463, 630. A. 477. D. 282. J. 178. J.C.B. 566. J.M. 376. P.S. 178. W. 90
 Graves 381, 466, 478, 567, 627. R. 590. Sir T. 194
 Gray 113, 325, 395, 458, 582, 629. Dr. 115. F. 281, 282. W. 190
 Greasley 491
 Greatrakes 431, 132
 Greaves 178 *bis*, 630
 Green, Bp. 212. E. 472, 491. H. 491. J. 145. J. J. 91, 438, 442. T. A. 110. T. 419. V. 491
 Gregg 636
 Gregory XV. 389
 Gregory 189, 316
 Greig 268
 Greesby 491
 Grenfell 260
 Grenside 362
 Grenville, L. 72, 244, 245, 261, 333, 521. Ly. 453. G. 244
 Gresley 419
 Greville 89, 189
 Grey, E. 67, 71, 72, 83, 85. Lord 166. C'tess de 585. Ly. J. 152. T. 492. Hon. W. 189. Z. 586
 Griffin 572
 Griffith 397, 604
 Griffiths 449, 452 *bis*. D. 635. W. 189
 Grimshaw 362
 Grimston 109
 Gritton 380
 Grolier 158
 Gronow 633
 Grove 397, 630, 631
 Grosvenor, E. 67, 72, 85, 165 *ter*, 174, 175
 Grove 81, 88
 Groves 562
 Grundy 490
 Grusber 568
 Guercino 6
 Guerin 369
 Guest 91
 Guglielmi 203
 Guichard 266
 Guido 6
 Guildford, E. 215
 Guillam 203
 Guise 273
 Gun 178
 Gurge de Very, C't 554
 Gustavus V. 172
 Gutch 392
 Gwydir, E. 84, 85, 215
 Gyles 90
 Hackaert 6 *bis*
 Hackett, Lady 88
 Hadden 473, 475, 554
 Hadfield 361
 Haffey 631
 Haggard 87
 Haggit 566
 Hague 566
 Haig 198
 Hailstone 627
 Haldimand 474
 Hale 90. H. 82. M. 183, 472. W. 194
 Hales 215
 Halford 602. Sir H. 451, 491.
 Haliburton 109
 Halifax 337
 Hall, Bp. 335, 423, 424, 615. Capt. 356. A. S. 82. A. 91. B. 185, 231, 232, 270. C. 477. E. 459. E. S. 629. G.W. 361. H. 92. J. 442, 463, 464. Sir P. 194, 290. T. 463
 Halle 443
 Hallett 87, 215
 Halley 327
 Halliday 274, 630, 632. Lady E. 553
 Halliwell 178, 409
 Halsey 109, 633
 Hamer 283, 410
 Hamesley 362
 Hamilton 281, 370. C. 187. E. 91. G. W. R. 628. J. R. 566. J. W. 178
 Hamilton, D. 409, 411 *bis*. Lord A. 161, 163
 Hammersley 166
 Hammond 313, 327, 586. Sir A. 89. Sir A. S. 588. F. T. 273. H. E. 567. W. 215, 442
 Hampden, V. 385
 Hanbury 11
 Handel 203
 Handwicke 359
 Hanford 549
 Hanmer 273
 Hanrott 566
 Hanway 3, 495
 Hanwell 173
 Harborough, E. 491
 Harcourt, E. 9, 115, 588
 Hardenberg, Pr. 546
 Hardenbrook, Bar. 452 *bis*, 453
 Hardinge 50, 121, 233, 234, 235, 538
 Hardouin 375
 Hardwicke, E. 110, 131
 Hardy, E. 566. J. S. 423, 474
 Hare 525, 623
 Harewood 628
 Harford 587
 Harington 87
 Harkness 474
 Harley 12
 Harman 185
 Harmer 166, 167, 215
 Harndon 466
 Harper 558
 Harpur 585
 Harrington 203, 588
 Harriott

- Harriott 554
 Harris 166, 272, 624.
 Dr. 206, 283, 518,
 630
 Harrison 393, 476,
 562, 628. Capt.
 178. Dr. 476. W.
 361, 453
 Harrowby, E. 71,
 162, 165, 453
 Harsnet 335
 Hart 504
 Hartcup 376
 Hartley 346. Dr. 526.
 H. H. 547
 Hartopp 490, 491
 Harve 394
 Harvey 187, 257,
 259, 563, 621, 634.
 J. 135, 378, 584.
 W. 326
 Harwood 466
 Hase 375
 Haslewood 438
 Hass 203
 Hassel 550
 Hastings 395, 528.
 Marq. 356, 458,
 490, 528. Ld. 587.
 Haswell 476, 561
 Hatchett 185
 Hatfield 145
 Hatley 396
 Hatton, Lord 247.
 G. F. 91, 214
 Havelock 215
 Hausmann, M. 39
 Hawes 310, 635
 Hawkesworth 325 b.
 Hawkins 199, 561
 Hawles 206
 Hawley 215
 Hay 232. A.M. 178.
 E.H. 362. G. 573.
 J. 300. J.H. 362.
 Lord 397
 Haycock 393
 Haydardahl 563
 Hayes 306, 477. J.
 104
 Haymes 490
 Hayne 240, 241
 Haynes 469, 628, 632
 Hayter 37, 38, 39,
 178
 Hayti, Pr. 573
 Hazlitt 608
 Head 194, 215
 Headley 436
 Hearn 185
 Hearne 158, 591 bis.
 T. 507
 Heath 159, 378
 Heathcote, J. 211.
 L. W. 82. W. 58
 Heaver 565, 628.
 Heber 59, 436
 Heberden 591
 Heckford 475
 Heddon 183
 Hedges 562
 Heitland 473
 Hellicar 283
 Henchman 377
 Henderson 274. A.
 J. 466. D. 636.
 Sir J. 631
 Hendrich 567
 Heneage 177, 208
 Henley 178, 297, 298,
 554
 Henley, Lord, 110
 Henniker, Lord, 131
 274
 Henry 327
 Henry VII. 147
 Henry VIII. 147
 Henry, Pr. 30, 609
 Henson 378
 Hepworth 359, 459,
 460
 Herbert 159, 632
 Hereford, E. 398
 Hering 158
 Heriot 565
 Herle 427
 Herne 588
 Heron 633
 Herren 37, 38, 39
 Herrick, W. 490
 Herschel 443
 Hertford, M. 453
 —March, 285
 Hervey 553
 Herwy 394
 Hesilrige 491, 495
 Hesketh 410 bis
 Hesse, Prs. 274, 547
 Hewitt 188
 Heyrick 427
 Heysham 110
 Heywood 630
 Hibbert 91, 159. R.
 584
 Hicken 361
 Hickey 103
 Hickman 531 bis
 Hicks 564, 569. C.
 473. M. 212. T.
 474, 477
 Higden 206
 Higgins 88, 584 bis
 Highmore 210, 392
 Higinbottom 630
 Hildyard 361
 Hill 100, 184, 281,
 437. G. 378. J. 359.
 T. 395. W. F. 473
 —Lord 613
 Hinch, Bp. 325
 Hincley 286
 Hine 466
 Hippisley 168, 376
 Hoare 85, 282. F.
 207. Sir R. C. 364
 Hobart 81, 453, 454,
 627
 Hobbs 174
 Hobbhouse 43, 273,
 473
 Hobson 410
 Hoby 590
 Hockley 91
 Hodge 465
 Hodges 126
 Hodgkinson 627
 Hodgson 178, 305,
 550. A. 362. C. 273
 Hodson 361, 475
 Hogg 190
 Holbein 157
 Holbrook 274
 Holcombe 177
 Holcroft 411
 Holden 358
 Holder 203
 Holdsworth 168, 495
 Hole 298
 Holkar 356, 458
 Holland 363, 477,
 570. Dr. 273. H.
 186
 —Lord 67, 71,
 79, 162, 215, 547
 Hollar 427
 Holleville 170
 Hollocomb 85
 Holloway 21, 23, 565
 Holmberg 283
 Holme 507
 Holmes 82
 Holt 206, 590
 Holwell 627
 Holworthy 361
 Home 451, 476
 Homer 582
 Honeywood 158, 214
 Hood 490, 561
 Hook 58, 81, 326
 Hooker 362
 —Abp. 325
 Hoole 189
 Hooper 633
 Hope 168
 Hopetoun, C'tess 465
 Hopkins 12, 419,
 562, 588
 Hoppner 232
 Hopwood 361, 410
 Horace 582
 Horbery 145
 Hornby 410 bis
 Horne 177, 273, 330.
 Bp. 326
 Horrox 410 bis
 Horsford 561
 Horton 190, 377, 409
 Hoskin 627
 Hoskins 11, 476
 Hoste 554
 Hotchkin 563
 Hotham 91, 565
 Houblon 528
 Houghton 410
 Howard 184, A. 471.
 J. 586. M. 466
 —Lord H. 453
 Howe, E. 86, 89, 239,
 275, 284, 372.
 Visc'tss 285
 Howell 554
 Howes 189
 Howley, Bp. 43, 449,
 453
 Howman 477
 Howorth 637
 Huddleston 411
 Hudson 158
 Hughes 553. D. 636.
 E. 189. T. S. 538.
 W. 273, 398
 Huguenin 129
 Hull 370
 Hulse 361
 Humboldt 252
 Hume 156, 497, 554,
 637. Sir A. 110,
 312. D. 467 bis.
 E. M. 568
 Humphreys 120
 Humphries 82
 Hungary, K. 158
 —Archdu-
 chess 573
 Hungerford, Bar'ss
 240
 Hunsdon, Lord 147
 Hunt 285. P. 553.
 S. 359, 459
 Hunter 615. H. L.
 587. J. 465. W.
 159, 467
 Huntingdon 568
 —L. 240
 —C'tess
 494
 Huntley 177
 Hurd 495, 522
 Hurn 477
 Huskisson 68, 71,
 261
 Huseon 190
 Hussey 378
 Hutchins 473, 630
 Hutchinson, E. 178.
 G. 474. J. 28, 361.
 W. 234, 627
 Hutton 475
 Hyatt 569
 Hyde 466, 565, 628.
 G. 90. S. J. 491
 Jackson 553, 631.
 E. 274. H. 16, 282.
 J. 377. W. J. 123.
 Sir J. 584
 Jacquin

660 INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

- Jacquín, Baron de 583
 Jago 495
 James 362. C.E.274.
 E. 215. H. 274.
 Sir W. 326, 588
 James II. 218
 Jameson 365. J.376
 Jamieson 177
 Janison 353
 Jansen 7, 100, 158
 l'Anson 369
 Janstein 7
 Jaques 92
 Ibbetson 636
 Jeary 633
 Jefferson 75, 622
 Jekyll 578
 Jenkin 632
 Jenkins 178, 504
 Jenkinson 553
 Jennens 495
 Jenner 40, 495
 Jennings 584
 Jenyns 16
 Jephson, Ly. 81
 Jervas 7
 Jervis 209, 274, 554
 Jervolse 290
 Jewell, Bp. 227
 Iggulden 276
 Ilchester, Countess 451
 Iliffe 504
 Impey 466
 Ince 273
 Inchley 563
 Ingleby 362
 Inglefield 465
 Inglis 570, 584
 Ingram 104, 466
 Innes 465
 Innocent X. 7
 Jocelyn, V. 453
 Jodrell 207, 436
 John K. of France 587
 John of Waltham 335
 Johnes 50, 159, 424
 Johnson 495. Capt. 121. Bp.182. A.H. 82. A. 359, 377. C. T. 362. E. 82. 178, 325. F. 476. H. 186. M. 476. R.214. S.99,187. Dr.S. 5, 219, 222, 291, 327, 346, 495, 585. T. 473. W. 636
 Johnston, F. 274. R. 579. Sir W. 587
 Jonas 362
 Jones 570, 627, 634. Capt. 380. Hon.
 Mrs. 273. D. F. 271, 635
 82. E. 554. H. 81, 477. I. 443. J. 274, 572, 570. J. M. 619. M. 91. R. B. 188. Sir W. 50. W. 21, 465
 Jonson 7
 Joze 634
 Jordaens 7 bis
 Jordan 100
 Jortin 525
 Joseph 217. Emp. 638
 Josephine 50
 Joyce 475
 Joye 159
 Irby 466, 553
 Iremonger 90
 Ireton 7
 Irish 466
 Ironmonger 290
 Irwin 376
 Irwine, Visc. 285
 Isaacson 538
 Isabel, Qu. 587
 Isham 177, 392
 Isherwood, H. 588
 Iveson 178
 Junius 103, 591
 Junot 158
 Just 353
 Ivory 274
 Just, Baron, 453
 Justice 588
 Juxon, Abp. 360
 Kaminski 171
 Kandy, K. 22, 24
 Kay 186, 636
 Keary 361
 Kate, R. 84, 85, 301, 453. W.B.92
 Keating 178
 Keck 163, 491
 Keen 380
 Keighly 382
 Keith 540
 — Lord 373, 453
 Kelly 638
 Kemble 363, 378
 Kemp 213, 634
 Kempfenfelt 588
 Kempthorne 476
 Kendal 125, 358, 405
 Kennedy 554, 627
 Kennersby 477
 Kennett, Bp. 591
 Kensington 91. Ly. 273
 Kent 362, 633. E. 136, 586. Ly. 472
 — D. 541
 Kenyon 362
 — L. 468, 470
 Keon 572
 Keppel 271, 635
 Kerr 300. Ly. 81. L. 587
 Kerrison 637
 Kett 94
 Kettle 491
 Kettlewell 208
 Key 466, 565
 Kilburne 327
 Killen, Lord, 628
 Kilner 562
 Kilvert 636
 Kilvington 177
 Kilwarden, L. 165
 Kincaid 377
 Kindelar 472
 King 382, 636. C. 361. E. 325. G. B. 376. L. H. 378. Sir R. 275
 — Lord, 72
 Kingdon 561
 Kingsmill 562
 Kingston 877
 Kinnaird, Visc. 554
 Kinvan 628
 Kirk 491
 Kirkeby 335
 Kirkpatrick 628
 Kirton 379
 Kloest 572
 Knapp 88, 634
 Knatchbull, 215
 Knevelt 602
 Knight 35. Dr. 212. E. 215. R. P. 10, 12. S. 627.
 Knighton 627
 Knipe 311
 Knolles 327
 Knowles 378
 Knox 72, 327, 628
 Kosciusko 548
 Krous 376
 Kymbell 394
 Kyrle 13
 Kysh 273
 Laborde 374
 La Caina 573
 Lackington 155
 La Coste 221, 223
 Lacy, Gen. 74, 170, 267. W. 568
 Ladberton 636
 Ladbroke 632
 La Fayette 180
 Lalande 170, 560 bis
 Lally 398, 399
 Lamarck, 248
 Lambarde 326, 327
 Lambe 261
 Lambert, D. 521. J. 570. Gen. 327, 411 ter
 Lambton 70
 Lameths 180
 Lamoignon, V. 455
 Lampet 466
 Landon 361
 Lane 628. J. 7, 274. M.A. 478. P. 476. R. 190
 Lanesborough, E. 188, 296
 Langdale, Sir M. 411, 492 bis. hon. Mrs. 553
 Langford 563
 Langham 554
 Langhorne 326
 Langley 584, 635
 Langrishe 177, 554.
 Langsdale 427
 Langton 208, 225
 Lansdowne, M. 72, 79, 165, 563. Mar's, 276
 Lanza 553
 Lara 362
 Larche 154
 Larcher 88
 Lardner 228, 313, 315
 Larton 633
 Las Casas 547
 Latham 475, 507
 Latimer 370, 495
 Latouche 177, 182
 Latour 109
 Latourneur 572
 Latter 628
 Lavalette 547
 Laud, Abp. 591
 Lauderdale, L. 71, 165 bis
 Lavington, L. 282
 Launcelyn 394 bis
 Laurie 189, 636
 Laurie 565
 Law 472, 474. Bp. 43. Hon. Mrs. 361
 Lawes 110, 524
 Lawrence 81, 393, 584
 Lawrens 469
 Lawson 273, 348, 574. Sir J. 327
 Lay 476
 Layard 90
 Layer 51
 Leach 627
 Leacock 561
 Leake 327 bis
 Leatham 465
 Le Blanc 464
 Le Chevalier 374, 375, 474
 Le Despenser 628. L. 215
 Lee 84, 91, 398, 582. F. 58. Sir G. 115. J. 282

282. M. 544. T. 361 Linley 471
 Leech 562 Lisle 92. V. 100
 Leeds, Duch. 174 Lister 628. Dr. 467,
 Leek 603 469. B. 312. J.
 Lefanu 285 567
 Lefevre 68, 70 *bis*, 82 Litchfield, E. 115
 Legendre 180 Littleton 66, 67, 578
 Legentil 560 Littlewood 358, 476
 Legge, Bp. 177, 392 Liverpool, E. 7, 42,
 Leicester 466. E. 147. 67 *bis*, 68 *bis*, 71,
 C'tess 590 72, 165 *bis*, 215,
 Leigh 298. M. 178. 261, 453
 Sir R. H. 410 Liversege 184
 Leith 136 Llewellyn 177
 Leitrim, E. 370 Lloyd 100, 477. Bp.
 Le Keux 442 *bis* 590. C. 244, 284.
 Leland 144 G. 377. J. H. 88,
 Lely 207 158. L. 565. T.
 Leman 335 274. V. 87
 Le Marchant 238 Locke 525, 554. C.
 Le Moyne 203 466. S. 273
 Le Nain 7 Lockhart 65, 164.
 Le Neve 100, 207 D. 282. J. J. 528.
 Lennard 99 Lockley 84, 85
 Lennon 475 Lockyer 298
 Lenox 183 Looock 635
 Lensor 359 Loder 588
 Lenthal 590 Lodge 442
 Leodard 81 Loft 2
 Leofric, Bp. 103 Lofthouse 188
 Leonard 147 Lomax 410
 Leopold, Pr. 449, Lombart 427
 450, 452 *bis*, 453, London 283
 464 Long 161, 561. Ly.
 Le Pautre 203 M. 177. R. 568.
 Lerber 274 W. P. 290. W.
 Le Roy 374 290, 584. Sir W.
 Le Sage 269 554
 L'Escluse 428 Lonford, C'tess, 465
 Leslie 486 Longman 155, 437,
 L'Estilliere 628 604
 Lethbridge, Sir T. Longster 273
 549 Longueville 608
 Lettsom, Dr. 301, Longworth 187
 526 *bis*. W. N. 58 Lonsdale, E. 43, 549
 Leven, E. 12 Lord 566
 Lever, Lady, 409 Loring 273, 586
 Leveridge 203 Lort 363
 Levett 528 L'Oste 361
 Lewes, Sir W. 81 Lott 194
 Lewis 377, 452, 538. Lovaine, L. 84. Ly.
 C. 89, 158. D. 81, 973
 177. F. 70, 168. Loudoun, C'tess, 242
 J. 327. M. W. 178. Loveden 587
 W. 188, 369 Lovegrove 633
 Lewthwaite 472 Lovelace 362, 633
 Leycester 465, 588 Lough 553
 Liebenrood 588 Louis XIV. 540.
 Lilburne 326, 411 XVIII. 115, 159,
 Limerick, E. 588 545
 Lindow 376 Louverture 187
 Lindsay 466, 554 Lowden 189
 E. 312 Lowe 549. Sir H.
 Lingelbach 6 269, 356, 547
 Lingham 473 Lowndes 206, 359
 Lings 376 Lowthian 627
- Lozell 274
 Lucas 296, 636.
 Capt. 568. J. 568
 Luck 568
 Lucon, Bp. 51
 Lucretius 582
 Ludlam 358, 359,
 459, 461, 462
 Ludlow, E. 211, 584
 Luke 394, 586
 Luscombe 378
 Lushington 161
 Luther 123
 Luttrell 92
 Lynch 465, 561
 Lyney 631
 Lynn 165
 Lyon 381, 554. J. 82
 Lysaght 177
 Lyttleton 529. Bp.
 443. Lord 214, 327,
 526
 Lytton 110
- Macalister 236, 362
 Macarthew 563
 M'Arthur 572
 Macaulay 590
 Mac Carthy 76, 158
 M'Causland 90, 568
 Macclesfield, E. 453.
 596
 M'Culloch 568
 Macdonald 80, 637.
 Lady 361. J. 274.
 M. 554
 M'Donnell 269, 572
 Macfarlane 637
 M'Ghie 635
 M'Gregor 269
 Mackarness 190
 Mackay 472, 629
 M'Kean 187
 Mackenzie 91, 110,
 292, 442, 465. J.
 554
 Mackesweek 359
 Mackinlay 158, 163
 Mackinnon 612
 Mackintosh 65, 476
 Macky 184
 M'Lachlan 560
 Mac Larty 274
 M'Laughlin 504
 M'Laurin 184
 M'Lellan 635
 M'Leod 87
 M'Mahon, J. 81, 85.
 Sir W. 371
 Macnab 628
 M'Nally 636
 Maconochie 163
 M'Pherson 87, 188
 Macqueen 584. Lady
 362
 M'Quoid 628
- Macreery 158
 M'Tavish 82
 Madalinski 559
 Madan 553
 Maddox 474
 Madiere 353
 Madison 75
 Madocks 82
 Magliabechi 158
 Mahon, L. 555
 Mainwaring 178
 Maioli 153
 Maior 490
 Major 131
 Mair 569
 Maitland 588
 Maittaire 159
 Malcolm 76, 627
 Sir J. 356
 Male 569
 Mallet 428
 Mallison 504
 Malone 436, 438
 Maltass 565
 Manby 361
 Manchester, D. 211,
 212, 632. Duch.,
 418. E. 212
 Mandoix 376
 Manley 81, 206
 Mann 214, 373, 504
 Manners 561. Lady
 177. C. 490. E.
 490. F. 92. G. 259,
 262. Sir W. 490
 Manning 636. J. 89,
 278. R. L. 82
 Mansel 553
 Mansfield 490
 Mansom 353
 Manutius 158
 Mapps 13
 Mant 43
 Maratti 6
 March 92, 472. B.
 285
 Marcon 362
 Margaret, Queen of
 Scots 7
 Maria-Louisa, Emp.
 354
 Maria - Theresa,
 Archduchess 465
 Marie-Leopoldine,
 Archduchess 171
 Marino 270
 Mark 627
 Markham 208 *bis*
 Markland 207, 410
 Marlborough, Duke
 270, 271, 387
 Marmont 265, 612,
 613
 Marr, C'tess 209
 Marrable 371
 Marriott 474
 Marryat

- Marryat 65, 80, 247, 260, 465
 Marsack 587
 Marsden 109, 410
 Marsh, Abp. 427
 Marshal 173, 470. A. 504
 Marsham 452, 631
 Marsland, 189
 Marston 476
 Martelli 633
 Marten 110
 Martin 82, 187, 315, 637
 Martingale 356
 Martins 74, 270
 Martyn 54, 588
 Marvel 114
 Marvin 274
 Mary, Qu. 578. Q. of Scots 158
 Mash 452
 Maskelyne 633
 Mason 90, 175, 273. W. 466
 Masquerier 159
 Massena 612
 Massenbach 354
 Massey 466
 Massingberd 311
 Master 477
 Masters 215
 Matenan 548
 Matheson 290
 Mathew 66, 72
 Mathews 458
 Maton 248
 Mattenley 628
 Matthewman 187
 Matthews 84. Col. 380. A. 473. J. 10
 Matthie 551
 Matthew 51
 Mattison 208
 Maude 187, 466, 553
 Maule 273
 Mavrageni 459
 Mawbey 377
 Maxwell 76, 260. Lady 465. M. 231, 232 *bis*
 May 458, 632
 Mayne 178, 232. J. 446
 Mayney, Sir J. 217
 Mayo 109, 554
 Mayor 473, 476
 Mead 586
 Meade 159, 178, 465
 Meadows 206
 Meakin 627
 Mecklenburgh, D. 274
 Meen 183
 Meer Khan 356
 Meerman 159
 Mehmed 178
 Mehul 504
 Melbourne, V. 109
 Melgund, L. 475
 Mellish 184
 Melmoth 391
 Melville, L. 86, 453
 Melvin 571
 Melzi, Count 158
 Meneres 562
 Menzies 361, 570
 Meopham, Abp. 213
 Meptyshale 394
 Mercer 485 *bis*, 634
 Meredith 186
 Merneland 510
 Merrick 591
 Merriott 476
 Metcalf 584, 587
 Metternich 171, 363
 Meynell 285, 495
 Michael, G. D. 268
 Michael Angelo 203, 581
 Michell 290, 355, 377, 588
 Middleton 280, 387
 Midgley 528
 Mildmay 632
 Miles 632
 Milford 628
 Miller 497. C. 381. C.T.W. 397. F.S. 632. W. 159, 467 *bis*
 Milles, R. 215
 Millett 362
 Milligan 562
 Millman 85
 Mills 110, 306, 444, 476, 540. J. 91, 636. W. Y. 588
 Milne 397, 632
 Milner 273, 363
 Milnes 183
 Milton 390, 538, 582
 ——— L. 65, 68, 163 *bis*
 Mina 269, 622
 Minto, C'tess 81
 Misenden 208
 Misnier 353
 Mitchell, W. 273
 Mitchenson 361
 Mitford 371
 Modena, Duch. 177
 Moira, E. 240, 469, 471
 Mole, Count 265
 Molesworth 466
 Moliere 582
 Molinaar 7
 Molineux 413
 Molloy 185
 Moncey 637
 Monck 554, 587
 Money 81
 Monk 325
 Monmouth, D. 586.
 ——— Duchess 112. E. 112
 Monnier 353
 Monnoux 584 *bis*
 Monro 173, 622
 Montagu 154, 387, 443. Baron 418. D. 418. Lady M. W. 7, 345. Mrs. 526. E. 591. G. 554. M. 587, 588
 Montespan, Duch. 7
 Montford, L. 85, 168
 Montresor, 215
 Montrose D. 72, 453
 Moore 359 *bis*
 Moore 370. Col. 411. Dr. 566. A. 208. D. 274. E. L. 476. F. G. 569. F. R. 584. G. 490, 491. J. 187, 365, 490. L. 554. M. A. 565. O. 282. P. 259. T. 79
 Mordaunt 164. Bar's 585
 Morden 376
 More 485. H. 495, 591. Sir T. 325
 Moreau 569
 Morelli 158
 Moresby 326
 Moreton 89
 Morgan 91, 554, 634. Lady 85. A. 376. C. 91, 378. T. 81. W. 14
 Morier 376
 Morillo 357, 637
 Morland 361, 478
 Morley 378
 Morris 81, 84, 99, 387. Hon. Mrs. 553. C. 476, 491. T. 635
 Morrison 273, 464
 Morton, Abp. 147, 213
 ——— 361, 473
 Moses 391, 562
 Moss 630. Bp. 150
 Mosson 553
 Mount 588
 Mountford 504
 Mountnorris, E. 588
 Mountrath, E. 494, 424
 Moyes 158
 Moylan 539
 Moyle 299
 Mudge 252
 Mudie 540
 Mulgrave, E. 79
 Muller 21
 Muko 87, 554
 Mundy 200. C. G. 490
 Munkhouse 184, 398
 Munroe 75
 Munster, Count 443
 Muntinghe 548
 Murat 569
 Mure 284
 Murgatroyd 406
 Murillo 6
 Murray 378, 465, 553. Hon. Mr. 361. Lady 90. C. S. 587. E. 377. Lord G. 327. Lord J. 84, 85. J. 114, 563
 Myors 183, 567
 Mylne 361
 Nairne 362
 Nangle 623
 Nanteuil 250
 Napier 5
 Napleton 630
 Narbonne 180
 Nares 337, 409
 Narvaan 171
 Nayler 462
 Nead 558
 Neagle 471
 Neale 218, 478
 Neate 587
 Neave 628
 Necker 85, 179, 180, 181, 250
 Needham 82, 476
 Needler 290
 Neefs 7
 Neild 526 *bis*
 Nelmes 89, 189
 Nelson 274, 372. R. W. 587
 Nepven 266
 Nettleton 475
 Neufville 637
 Neville 431, 492. C. 490. T. 433
 Nevinston 92
 Newberry 374, 440
 Newbury 563
 Newcome, Abp. 150
 Newcourt 226
 Newdegate 394
 Newell 569
 Newey 16
 Newhaven, V. 207
 Newman 554, 582, 605
 Newmarch 177
 Newnham 361, 563
 Newport 630. Sir J. 68, 69, 7944, 102, 163, 164
 Newton

- Newton, Bp.** 313, 315. Sir J. 313, 515, 525, 526. J. 526
Ney 50
Nichol 66, 67
Nicholas, Gr. Duke 15, 75, 268
Nicholas 250
Nicholl 361
Nichols 104, 263, 298. F. 569. J. 50, 158, 363, 365, 570
Nicholson 87
Nickolls 123
Nicol 158, 554
Nicolson 184
Niemceviz 559
Nightingale 330
Nind 88
Ninham 479
Nisbet 207, 554
Nixon 472
Noble 194, 326
Nodes 136
Noel 99, 490
Nollekens 190
Noon 200
Norfolk, D. 182, 382, 604. Duch. 11, 296
Norgate 553
Norman 491
Norris 185, 301, 465, 570
North, L. 244, 245. Sir T. 422
Northcote 550
Northesk, E. 290
Northey 85, 452
Northumberland, D. 60, 147, 273, 435, 552. Duch. 85, 182, 296, 633
Norton 218, 478
Nott 129
Nottingham, E. 326
Nugent, Count 628
Oakley 553
Oates 325
Obert 81
O'Brien 465, 620
O'Callaghan 53
Occhiale 6
O'Connor 362
O'Dell 371
Odier 637
Öttingen, Prs. 223
Ogden 89, 167, 603
Ogilvie 58, 588
Ogle 379, 475
Okefen (not O'Ce- den) 628
Oldenburgh 326
Oldham 312, 635. W. 491
Oldis 206
Oliver 72, 161, 162, 163, 263, 340, 362, 460, 461, 462, 562. A. 554. L. B. 82. S. 490
Olpherts 628
O'Neil 569, 628
Ongley 584 *bis*
Onion 359
Onslow 67, 70, 474, 627, 639. Ly. 587
Orange, Pr. 354, 484, 546.
Ord 491
Orford, E. 207, 364
Orleans, D. 73, 454 *bis*, 455
Orlebar 87
Orleton 13
Orlidge 187
Orme 178
Ormesby 208
Osbaldeston 491, 495
Osborne 426
Osborne, Judge 378. Lord F. G. 418. Sir J. 136. T. 159
Oscar, Pr. 172, 547
Ossory, E. 584 *bis*
Ostade 7
Oswald 299, 300, 362, 630
Otley 157, 604
Otto, Count 568
Otway 274, 491, 582
Oudin 73, 170
Owen 99, 326, 553. Sir A. 296. H. 201
Owen Glendour 10, 11
Oxenden 214
Oxford, E. 10, 12. C'tess 206
Packe 200, 491
Packenharn 628
Padaloup 158
Paesello 203
Page 553
Paget, Captain 271. Lord 115, 602
Paine 378
Pakenham 554
Pakier 121
Paley 473
Paligumpaba 122
Palmer, Capt. 270. Sir C. T. 491. C. F. 584, 588. E. 554. J. 92, 273, 591, 634. Sir J. H. 490. R. 588, 632
Palmerston, L. 162
Panzer 19, 20
Panzetta 393
Papillon 214
Pardoe 397
Pares 490
Paris, M. 109
Parish 628
Park 437, 438
Parker 410, 571. J. 584. J. H. 628. R. 110. S. 207. T. L. 364. T. 630
Parkes, D. 16, 394, 482
Parkhurst 273, 362
Parkin 187, 362. J. 571
Parkinson 65, 91
Parkyn 477, 634
Parlby 362
Parmegiano 6
Parnel 207. Sir H. 66, 72, 259, 260
Parr 471
Parrett 527
Parry 11, 344, 428
Parson 184
Parsons, H. 521. Sir W. 92, 327
Partridge 206, 376
Pascoe 273
Pasley 82
Pasquier, Baron 455
Pater 633
Patriner 81
Patten 632
Patterson 274
Patteson 82
Paul 380, 474, 628. Emp. 374, 559. F. 389, 486. Verone-
nese 6
Paxton 82, 188
Payler 571
Payne, A. 574. Sir C. 584. R. 158. T. 157, 159. Sir W. 282
Peach 382, 491
Pead 465
Peake 273
Pearce, Bp. 325
Pearse 633
Pearson 314. Maj. 436, 437, 438. E. J. 362. J. 635. Dr. R. 488
Peart 146
Peck 495, 631
Peckham, Abp. 213
Peddle 357
Peel 65 *bis*, 66, 72 *bis*, 162, 409, 628
Peers 632
Pegge 234, 326, 413
Pelham 396. Bp. 43, 453. Lady F. 285
Pellow 84
Pemberton 177, 345
Pembroke, E. 159. L. 442. Countess 438, 586
Pender 477
Pendril 113, 114
Pennington 58
Penrose 172, 392
Penruddock 603
Peploe, Bp. 413
Pepusch 203
Pepys 158
Percival 413, 477
Percy, Bp. 159, 436. Earl 84 *bis*. Hon. A. 84. H. 84, 453. J. 84. W. 84
Perfect 527
Perkins 381, 551. A. 568. F. 591. S. S. 490
Perry 326
Peshall 336
Peter 627
Peter I. 326, 540
Peterkin 632
Peters 495
Petersham, L. 79
Petion 173
Petrarch 239
Petre, L. 410. Lady 627. Sir W. 577
Petrie 466
Pettat 188
Pettigrew 176
Phelps 577
Phelps 490
Philbrick 562
Phillips 159, 299, 562
Phillips 13, 634. Sir A. 92. S. 490
Phillips 535, 630. D. 632. E. 442, 478, 570. H. 627. J. 381. R. 11. W. 627
Philpot 177, 274, 635
Phipps 592. Sir C. 591. J. 92
Pickard 377
Pickering 460, 461, 462
Pickett 566, 567
Pieton 90, 223
Pierpoint, Ly. 7
Pigott 77, 190. Sir A. 624
Pike 565
Pilkington 167, 525
Pilling 184
Pinecard 82
Pindar 582
Pine 159
Pingré 560
Pinney

664 INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

Pinney 477	Potter 551, 569	Quash 188	213. Bp. 212. F.
Pirie 189	Potts 84, 569	Quin 113	477. Sir J. 7. R.
Pitcairn 470	Poussin 6	Quince 630	311
Pitman 90, 298, 571.	Powell 561, 685	Quire 77	Rhodes 186. A. 67.
E. 561	Power 284, 631		T. 566
Pitt 337, 476, 555.	Powis 65. E. 84, 85,	Racine 582	Rhysbrack 208
T. 476. W. 180,	633	Rackett 248	Ribblesdale, L. 638
327	Powlet 114, 115	Radcliffe 109	Rice 185
Pizarro 267	Powney 178, 563	Radnor, E. 588	Rieh 290
Plaistow, Baron 369	Powys 475, 566. Sir	Raffaello 6, 581	Richards 550, 637.
Planta 177	T. 206	Raffington 82	R. 174. Sir R. 359.
Plantin 157	Poynter 378	Ragusa, D. de 455	T. 184, 202
Platoff 521	Poyntz 588	Raigneville 628	Richardson 392, 524,
Platt 378	Prarl 274	Raikes 177	627. R. 234, 526.
Plenderleath 284	Pratt 81, 567. J. S.	Railton 378	S. 210, 529
Pleydel 588	177, 273. Sir J.	Raine 550	Richelieu, D. 73
Plincke 84	207	Rainier 86, 381	Riches 539
Pliny 239, 511	Prescott 177. Ly. 92.	Rainsford 362	Richlieu 355
Plomer 568	Sir G. B. 110. J.	Raleigh 442. Sir W.	Richmond, D. 241,
Plott 36, 325	627	438, 523	475, 571
Plumer 109	Preston 187, 474, 633	Rameau 290	Riddel 292
Plumley 77	Pretymann 337	Ramley 190	Ride 105
Plummer 569	Prevost 470	Ramsay 7, 274, 563.	Rider 110
Plumptree, J. 215	Price 273, 477. A.	A. 522. Hon. C. 90	Ridgeway 572
Plunket, 51. Lady	574. H. 12. U.	Ramsbottom 587	Ridley, Bp. 327. Ly.
274	10, 11, 12. W. H.	Ramsden 554	81. M. 231. Sir
Pochin 490 bis, 491	587	Rance 220, 281	M. W. 67, 71
Pocock, Lady 588.	Priestley 190, 227	Randal 203	Ridout 565
E. 590. N. 633	Primatt 563	Randolph 465	Rigby 411 ter
Poivre 637	Prince 466, 477	Randon 73	Rimington 362
Pole, Abp. 147. 213.	Prince Regent 38,	Rankin 466, 473	Riners 476
Sir C. M. 109. Rt.	40, 241, 271, 285,	Rasbeller 466	Rios de Mendoza 128
Hon. W. W. 25,	300, 301, 354, 360,	Rashleigh 207	Riou 565
309, 453	370, 371, 444, 450,	Ratdolt 20	Ritson 436
Polhill 214, 584	588	Ravenscroft 185	Rivers, E. 89, 295,
Polignac, C'tess 273.	Prinsep 81	Rawdon 82	623
D. de 472	Prior 277, 346, 390,	Rawlins 588	Riviere 25
Polley 567	526	Rawlinson 103, 400,	Robarts 82, 568
Pollock 119	Pritchard 362	425	Robeck, Baron 473
Poltarasky. 274	Prosser 636	Rawson 359	Roberts 259, 464,
Pomeroy 465	Protheroe 168	Raymond 564	632. P. 636. R.
Pomfret 586	Provis 298	Reade, Ly. 177. Sir	185. S. W. 361
Ponsonby, Rt. Hon.	Prowett 198	T. 420	Robespierre 180
G. 68, 70, 71 ter,	Prudhoe, L. 84 bis,	Reader 464	Robinson 71, 91, 162,
156, 162 bis, 163	85, 182, 381	Recamier 170	377, 615, 635. C.
ter, 164, 263, 296,	Prussia, K. 169. Pr.	Redesdale, Ld. 72,	637. F. 65. Sir G.
371. Lady B. 177	A. 354. Pr. F.	165 bis, 168. Ly.	491. H. 58. J.
Poole 472, 477, 630	554. Pra. 75	285	379, 472, 570. M.
Poore 274, 296	Prust 188	Redford 539	387, 592. T. 208,
Pope 526, 582. A.	Pryme 144	Reed 112, 436	495. W. 81
7, 12, 346. B. 553.	Puget 203	Reeve, L. C. J. 591.	Rochambeau 373
G. 623. M. 175.	Pugh 177, 476	T. 177	Rochon 637
Sir T. 9	Pullan 379	Reina 158	Rocke 630
Popham 554. Sir H.	Pulleine 632	Reiske 347	Rodbard 632
80, 588	Purchas 327	Relton 361	Rodd 218
Popplewell 567	Purvis 554	Rembrandt 7	Roddam 554
Porch 473	Pusey 588	Remington 466	Roden, E. 110
Pordage 590	Putt 361	Rendlesham, Ly. 361	Rodney, Lady 10.
Porden 251	Pye 398	Rennie 475, 549	Roe 563
Porson 247, 337	Pyle 298	Repton 554	Rogers 79, 630.
Porteus 327. Bp. 483	Pym 7, 471. F. 584.	Revell 567	Rokeby, L. 215, 387,
Portland D. 225,	Lady J. 273	Revett 402, 599	424
37. 386, 486		Reynauldin 203	Roland 394
Portlock 379	Quarles 335	Reynes 395	Rolfe 147, 476
Pottinger 3	Quarrendon, V. 115	Reynolds 161, 162,	Rolleston 92
Potocka, C'tess 375	Quartley 566	262, 263, 361. Abp.	Rollo, L. 495

Romilly

- Romilly, Sir S. 65,
66, 72, 161, 162,
163 bis, 164, 258,
261
Romney 413
E. 215
Rooke 379. Sir G.
325
Roos 208
Roper, F. 475, 639.
J. 473. M. 325.
S. 274. T. 215
Roquet 425
Rosa da Tivoli 6
Roscoe 158, 362
Rose 82, 485. Rt.
Hon. G. 65, 70, 81.
G. 562. J. 564.
J.C. 377. J.W. 475
Rosenward 573
Ross 473, 565. Ly.
465. A. 377. J.
565
Rossi 578
Rotenhamer 7
Roubillac 495
Roughsedge 178
Rous 177
Routh 184
Roux 472
Rowan 634
Rowe 47
Rowles 463
Rowley 637
Roxburghe, D. 158,
436
Royds 410, 627
Rubens 7 bis
Rudge 627
Ruding 194, 491
Rule 362
Rundle 525
Rupert, Pr. 411
Rushworth 563
Russell 465. C. 561,
587. C. M. 274.
Lord E. 136. Ld.
G.W. 82. Ly. 484.
Lady R. 206
Rust 522
Rutherford 185
Ruthven 348
Rutland, Duke 371.
Duch. 371, 465,
490
Rutter 635
Ruxton 178
Ruyssdaal 6
Rycaut 325
Rycroft 633
Ryder, Bp. 92. E.
466. Ly. S. 178
Ryves 89, 591, 603
Sacchi 6
Sacchini 638
GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART II.
- Sach 126
Sacheverell 206
Sadler 333
Sadtler 572
St. Alban, V. 113
S. Clara 426
St. George 82, 465
St. John 284, 588.
Lord 161, 474, 584
bis. Hon. Mrs. 361.
Hon. R. 89
Saint Nom 374
St. Paul 551
St. Vincent, E. 89, 373
Salisbury 271. Earl
112, 587. Mq. 109
Salkeld 605
Salmasius 524
Saloman 157
Salomani 466
Salter 521
Salvator Rosa 6
Salisbury 568
Sampayo 81
Samwell 212
Sanders 173. C. 274
Sanderson 145, 634.
Bp. 212. Ly. 568
Sandford 189, 635.
T. H. 628. W. A.
549
Sanford 554
Sandwich, E. 211
Sandys 476. Sir E.
327. Sir R. 207
Sangalen 22
Sansome 490
Sarazin 203
Sarcinia, K. 171
Sargeant 568
Saron 560
Satterthwaite 43,
379
Savage 359, 470, 582.
V. 296. E. 477.
Sir G. 603. W. 599
Savary 74
Saunders 87, 307,
370, 398. Bp. 398.
M. 362
Saurin 615
Sausure 573
Sawbridge 215, 327
Sawyer 588
Saxe Cobourg, D.
178, 208
Saxe-Gotha, Prs. 178
Saxony, Prs. 466
Saxton 587
Say and Sele, Ld.
146, 419
Sayers 127, 189
Scala 473
Scammell 186
Scarlsbrick 410
Searlet 550
Scarsdale, E. 602
Schedoni 6
Schlegel 443
Schmalz 457
Schultens 583
Schwartz 19, 20
Schweizow 355
Scindia 356
Scobell 178
Scoppa 637
Scott 442. Hon. E.
554. E. 570. G.
554. J. 112. R.
579. W. 107. Sir
W. 65, 587, 621,
624
Scriven 25
Seudamore 12, 296.
V. 206. B. 12. R.
P. 11
Seabrook 345
Seale 93
Sealy 393, 628
Seaton 145
Schrigh 109
Selby 84
Selkirk, L. 357, 622
Selsey, L. 466
Selwyn 87, 376
Seppings 178
Sepway 299, 396
Seran 428, 430
Serle 178
Serre 455
Seward 364
Sexton 454
Seymour 522, 621.
H. 271. Ld. H. 373
Shadwell 177
Shaftesbury 525. L.
257
Shairp 185
Shakespeare 582
Shard 588
Sharp 27, 98, 211, 633
Shawe 65, 68. A.
274. B. 167. Sir
J. 62. Sir J. G. 214.
L. 466. R. 109
Shearman 567
Sheffield 145
Shelburne, E. 5, 551
Sheldon 567
Shelley, Lady 553
Shelton 629
Shelvoeke 326
Shepherd, G. 465. Sir
S. 161, 263, 359,
459, 551, 552
Sheppard 466
Sherard 326, 495
Sheridan 50, 58, 285
Sherlock 413
Sherrard 466
Sherwood 397, 562
- Shield 273
Shielding 560
Shields 187
Shiffner 82, 178
Shorland 633
Short 453
Shrapnall 89
Shrewsbury, C'tess
100
Shribb 273
Shrubsole 274
Shuckburgh 475
Shute 361
Shuttleworth 244,
465. R. 410
Sibbald 274
Sickler 57
Sidebottom 475
Sidmouth, V. 67 ter,
68, 71, 72, 162,
163, 165, 167, 168,
404, 449, 451, 453,
547
Sidney, Sir P. 327, 586
Sieves 170, 180
Silver 177
Sim 465
Simeon 587
Simmonds 183
Simpson 109, 393,
461. J. 215, 410,
466. F. 491. R.
632. T. 82
Sims 376, 449, 453
Simson 299. M. 377.
R. 574
Sinclair 292, 465
Singer 157
Sirani 6
Sison 635
Sixtus V. 51
Skeffington 491
Skelton 631
Skewes 174
Skirving 300
Skrimshire 553
Slade 361, 465
Slater 565
Slaughter 563
Sligo, Mar's, 110
Sloane 567
Smallbone 104
Smart 183
Smedley 362
Smirke 578
Smith G. 91, 100,
162, 305, 428, 457,
465, 504, 526, 630.
Ly. 478. Rev. Mr.
87. A. 497. C. L.
152, 470. C. L.
490. Sir D. 110.
E. 543, 565. G. S.
637. H. 466. J.
65, 71, 214, 234,
376, 532, 573. J. C.

290. Sir J. E. 54. Standish 410
 J.T.392. L.L.490. Stanes 563
 M.186. Sir M.371. Stanger 468, 470
 R. 158, 443, 572. Stanhope, E. 214.
 S. 110 *bis*. T. 495. G. 207, 327
 Sir T. 335. T. A. Stanislaus, K. 559
 290. W. 70, 71, Stanley 92,203,442.
 260, 263, 362. Col. 158. L. 194.
 W. O. 584 J. 380. P. 211
 Smyth 260, 630. Stanton 186, 377
 Lady E. 81. Sir Stapleton 628
 G. W. 410 Starck 362
 Snaylem 472 Stark 532
 Snell 110, 632 Starkie 410
 Snow 188 Statham 628
 Snowden 627 Staunton 231
 Soane 363, 365, 465 Stead 587
 Solomon 295 Stebbing 206
 Somerfield 550 Steele 563, 627. R.
 Somers, L. 10, 112, 91. Sir R. 160,
 162, 273, 361 207. Lady 206
 Somerset, D. 296. Steers 185
 Ld. C. 547 Steevens 436
 Somerville 178. L. Supper 554
 549, E.M.571. H. Stephen 587
 567 Stephens 627
 Sommer 325 Stephenson 87, 550.
 Soudés, L. 215 J. 634. M. 184.
 Sontag 376 R. 587
 Sotheby 183, 443 Sterne 413, 635
 Soult 612, 613 Terry 188
 South 476. Ly. 207. Stevens 424. J. 207.
 T. 628 S. 194
 Southby 587 Stevenson 452. M.
 Southey 45, 591 380. W. 282
 Southwell 285 Stewart 520. Dr.
 Southworth 634 361. Lord 262. C.
 Sowerby 82, 110 375. D. 513, 514.
 Spain, Qu. 273 J. 376. L. 477. M.
 Spanheim 524 209
 Sparrow 105. J. 177. Stillingfleet 90. Bp.
 J. G. 628 586
 Speed 530 Stirling 84, 215
 Spear 274, 554 Stock 466
 Spence 401, 629 Stockmar 452
 Spencer 473. E. 20, Stockoe 357
 67, 72, 109, 157, Stockton 290
 158, 159, 583, 604 Stokes 494
 Spielman 326 Stone 7, 574, 632.
 Spooner 378 G. 477
 Spriets 566 Stonor 114, 553
 Sproule 274 Storer 588
 Spurzheim 49 Story 491
 Squire, Bp. 326 Stothard 159, 183
 Squires 194 Stoughton 634
 Stables 397 Stovin 145, 571
 Stackpole 370 Strachey 178
 Stackhouse 590 Strafford, V. 7, 19
 Stael 85, 179, 180, Strahan 158, 340
 328 Strange 485
 Stafford 598 Strangford, V. 178
 Staggemier 158 Straphen 393
 Stainer 327 Stratford 213
 Stainforth 58 Stringer 476
 Stamford, E. 401, Strode 298
 490, 491 Strong 554, 633
 Standen 590 Strutt 392, 603
- Stuart 374,402,403, Tassoni 540
 599,601. Lady A. Tate 386, 490
 84. C. 629. Sir C. Tattersall 554
 475 Tavistock, M. 79, 578
 Stubbings 186 Taunton 288
 Stubbs 378 Taylor 158, 189, 443,
 Studdart 570 554, 627, 638.
 Stukeley 522, 523, Capt. 76. Dr. 307,
 526 *bis* 495. Gen. 451. A.
 Styau 381 478, 572. C. 379.
 Style 215, 325 D. 376. E. 214,
 Suard 89 466. J. 186, 361,
 Sudbury, Abp. 213 478, 558, 636.
 Sudell 410 M. A. 161. 168.
 Sudermania, D. 180 M. 565. T. 282.
 Suffield, L. 410 W. 90
 Suffolk, D. 325, 587 Telemann 290
 Suft 472 Tempest 12, 185
 Suger 32 Tempesta 6
 Sumner 68, 167, 378. Temple 401, 635
 H. 70 *bis* Templeman 274, 554
 Sumpter 477 Templar 628
 Sunderland, E. 159 Teniers 6 *bis*
 Supper 637 Tennant 374
 Surry 624 Terence 582
 Surtees 186 Terry 571
 Sussex, D. 72, 362, Testick 79
 454 Tetlow 637
 Sutcliffe 477 Thanet, E. 215
 Sutton 65 *bis*. Abp. Theed 76
 85, 413, 449, 453, Theobald 524, 525,
 593. r. b. M. 70, 596
 165, 263. R. 361 Theroigne de Meri-
 Suttly 158 court 187, 295
 Swaine 359, 378. J. Thirby 495, 425, 526
 30, 185 Thistlewood 633
 Swannevelt 7 Thomas 177, 638.
 Swanson 631 Bp. 87. E. 572.
 Swete 628 F.G. 281. M. A. 82.
 Swift 540, 591. E. L. W. 630
 3. Dr. 390 Thompson 65, 87,
 Syddall 475 92, 631. Prof. 82.
 Sydenham 458 E. 178, 362. G.
 Sydney, V. 215. J. S. 186, 634. J. 305.
 215 R. 178. S. 379,
 Sykes 368 628. W. 377
 Syme 189 Thomson 459, 582.
 Symonds 11 Dr. 82, 470. H.
 Syms 273 274. J. 571. L.
 Taggart 572 82. W. 632
 Talbot 114, 115, 411. Thorckin 103
 Bp. 234, 526. L. Thornbury 362
 68, 361. C'tess. Thorne 553
 553. C. E. 571. Thornhill 91, 578
 C.W. 474. Sir G. Thornton 177. Gen.
 206. T. 627 71, 257, 258. R.
 Talboys 633 Hon. Mrs. 81. A.
 Talleyrand 158, 169, 464. Rt. Hon. E.
 180, 266, 454, 455 81. G. 584
 Tallis 203, 326 Thorold 186, 311
 Talma 79, 266 Thoroton 568, 627
 Tambroni 89 Thorp 81, 473. E.
 Tankerville, L. 132 92. T. 490
 Tappenden 554 Thouvenot 185
 Tarnhill 378 Thyotes 570, 588
 Tartini 203 Throckmorton 887
 Tasso 882 Thurlow, L. 28, 326

INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II. 669

- Lady 177. E. 81
 T. 93
 Thurman 472
 Thurston 347
 Thwaites 103
 Thynne, Ly. J. 452
 Tibson 632
 Tidy 553
 Tierney 68, 163, 260
 Tighe 568
 Tillich 283
 Timins 109
 Tindal 326
 Tintoretto 6, 389
 Titian 325, 581, 617
 Tobin 562
 Todd 632. A. 281.
 W. 185
 Toke 215
 Toker 476
 Toland 523, 524, 525
 Tomkins 378
 Tomline, Bp. 136,
 137, 211, 482
 Tommasi 39
 Tonson 13
 Tonyn 636
 Tooke, H. 158. W.
 59, 440
 Toomer 633
 Topham 359, 364, 571
 Topping 82, 378
 Torrens 196
 Torres 622
 Torrington, V. 79,
 585, 586
 Touchitt 409
 Toulmin 89
 Tournay 476
 Tousin 608
 Townley 158, 409.
 J. 177. P. 410
 Townraw 208
 Townsend 333, 345.
 C. 472. R. 189
 Townshend 182. H.
 58. Lord J. 109
 Tracy 99
 Trafford 410
 Travers 628
 Treby 466
 Treeves 91
 Treeweke 273
 Trefusis 206
 Tregent 282
 Trelawney 632
 Trenchard 587
 Trenham 92
 Trevelyan 539, 620
 Trevenen 861
 Trevor 584 bis. L.
 586
 Trigge 275
 Trimbukjee 356, 458
 Trivulzio 158
 Trollope 212
 Tromelin 637
 Trotman 466
 Trotter 300
 Trumbull 591
 Tryon 274
 Tubi 303
 Tuck 630
 Tucker 379
 Tuckey 219
 Tudor 554
 Tuffnell 274
 Tully 521, 522
 Tupman 92
 Turbeville 10, 904 bis
 Turbutt 476
 Turnbull 274
 Turner 173, 203,
 361, 553, 638.
 Lady 477. C. 82,
 344. E. 587. G.
 O.P. 584. H. 185.
 J. F. 490. S. 103.
 T. 215, 460, 554.
 W. 358, 359, 459,
 461, 462
 Turnour 90, 553
 Turpin 265
 Turtle 178
 Turton 435, 466, 478
 Turville 490
 Tuscany, Pr. 466
 Twisleton 58, 491
 Twiss 178, 571
 Twopenny 186
 Twysden 214
 Tylden 362
 Tyldesley 411
 Tyler 82
 Tyraway, L. 206
 Tyrconnel, E. 628
 Tyrell 131, 568
 Tyrie 283
 Tyrrell 631
 Valide 378
 Valpy 158
 Vancleve 203
 Vander Hagen 6
 Vander Meulen 6, 7
 Vande Velde 6
 Vandyck 7, 12, 326,
 581
 Vane 30, 556, 568
 Van Goyen 7
 Van Harp 7
 Vanhuysum 7
 Vann 490
 Vansittart, A. 588.
 G. 587. R. hon. N.
 65 bis, 68 bis, 70
 bis, 161, 163, 165,
 166, 168, 169, 259,
 260, 449, 453, 537
 Varaigne 266
 Vasari 6
 Vassall 554
 Vavasour, Bar. 573
 Vauhan 428, 589
 Vecchio 6
 Velasquez 7
 Veneables 634
 Venour 638
 Verard 159
 Vere, Lady 207
 Vereker 177, 178
 Vergniaud 180
 Verkolle 7
 Vermeux 179
 Verney 590
 Vernon 177. Abp. 13.
 Sir E. 590
 Vertue 34
 Verulam, E. 109.
 V'tess 586
 Vesey 82
 Veteran 244
 Veysie 90
 Vezian 579
 Vialart 117
 Victor 628
 Victoria 622
 Vigers 185
 Vince 93, 337
 Vincent 178, 554
 Virgil 582
 Visconti 601
 Vitre 274
 Vivian 564
 Umsfreville 84
 Umpton 590
 Vosse 90
 Voltaire 524
 Vossius 591
 Upward 473
 Ure 189
 Urquhart 627
 Uschakov 568
 Usher 362, 524
 Utterson 861
 Uvedale 208, 477
 Vynner 81
 Wabey 571
 Wadd 273
 Waddington 81, 178
 Wade 186, 466
 Wadsworth 358
 Waggett 473
 Wainman 563
 Wainwright 631
 Waite 623
 Wakefield 54, 337.
 H. 465
 Walcot 587
 Waldegrave 361
 Wale, Lady 553
 Wales, Pra. 74, 171.
 Prs. dow. 7
 Walker 7, 381, 453,
 459, 485 bis. A. E.
 82. R. 376, 473.
 T. 562. W. 90. Sir
 W. 491
 Wall 177. F. S. 177.
 J. 362. W. 327
 Waller 327. J. 307
 J. W. 587. W. 12
 Walls 466, 553. A.
 378. J. 632. N.
 389, 466
 Walsley 409
 Walpole
 Hon. L.
 Lady
 R. 93
 Walsh 551, 564, 588
 Walters 16, 362
 Walther 158
 Wanley 103
 Warburton, Bp. 224,
 428
 Ward 376. G.H. 362.
 J. G. 177. S. 363,
 635. T. 588. W.
 273
 Warder 570
 Wardlaw 553
 Wardle 466
 Warham, Abp. 147,
 487
 Warmstry 127
 Warner 112. R. 528
 Warre 215, 308, 466
 Warren 278, 637
 Wariensleben, Coss
 378
 Wartnaby 177
 Warton 108, 436,
 442. Dr. 291. J.
 99. Sir M. 207
 Warwick 436. E.
 587. Sir P. 326
 Wasey 588
 Washington 559, 628
 Waters 475
 Watkins 380
 Watson 66, 166, 540,
 638. Bp. 212, 337.
 A. 184. C. 82. C.
 M. 476. D. 184. G.
 283. R. 230, 377,
 T. 438
 Watt 183
 Watts 185
 Wat Tyler 217
 Way 553
 Waynflete, Bp. 225
 Webb 348, 444, 477,
 540. Col. 213.
 Dame 114
 Webber 361. S. 465.
 W. 588
 Webster 627
 Wedderburne 82
 Weekes 518
 Weightman 358, 359,
 459, 461
 Weld 273
 Weller 376
 Wellesley, M. 162,
 214. L. 65. Sir
 H. 267. Lady 267
 Wellings 635
 Wellington, D. 19,

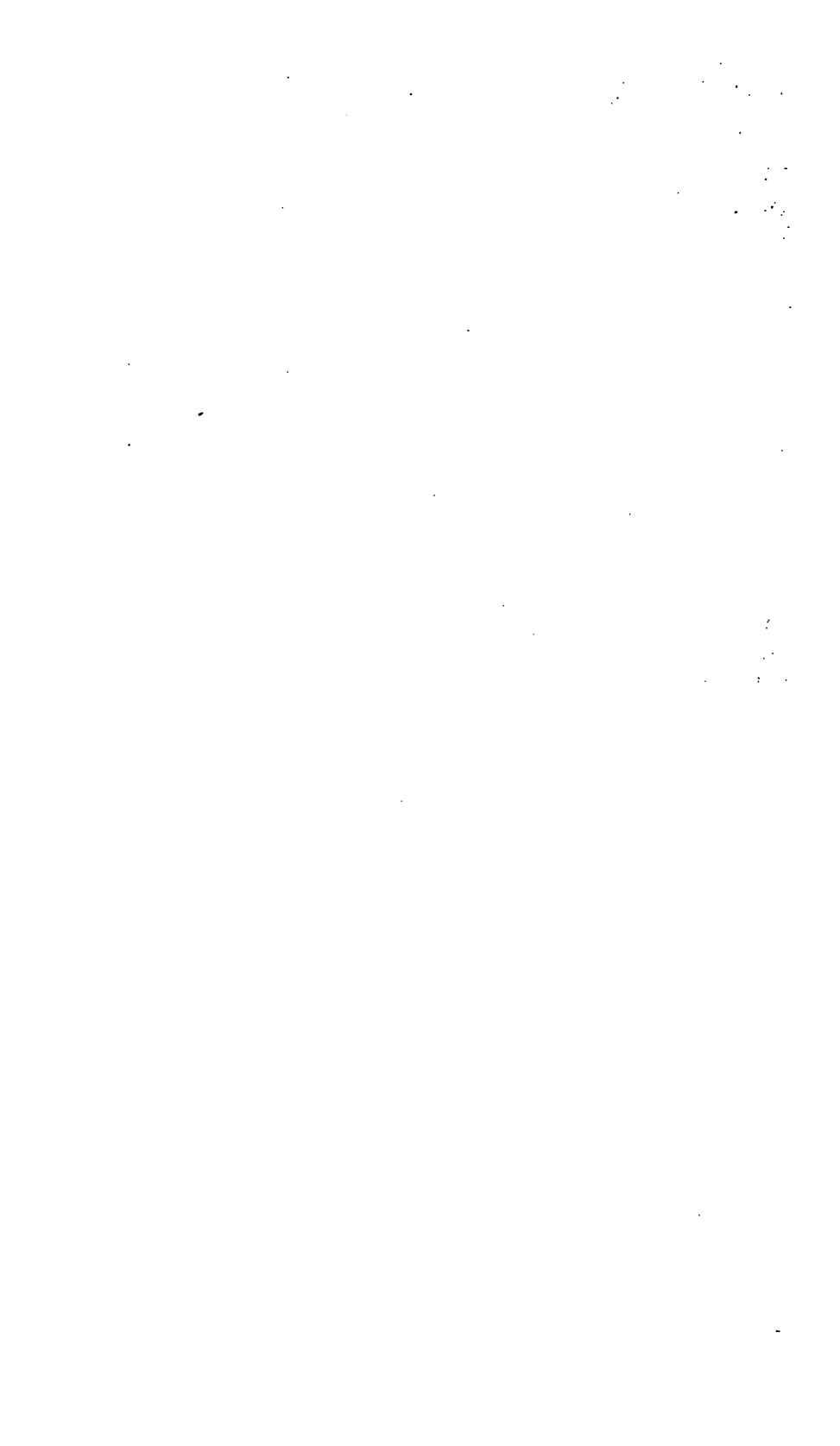
668 INDEX to NAMES in Vol. LXXXVII. Part II.

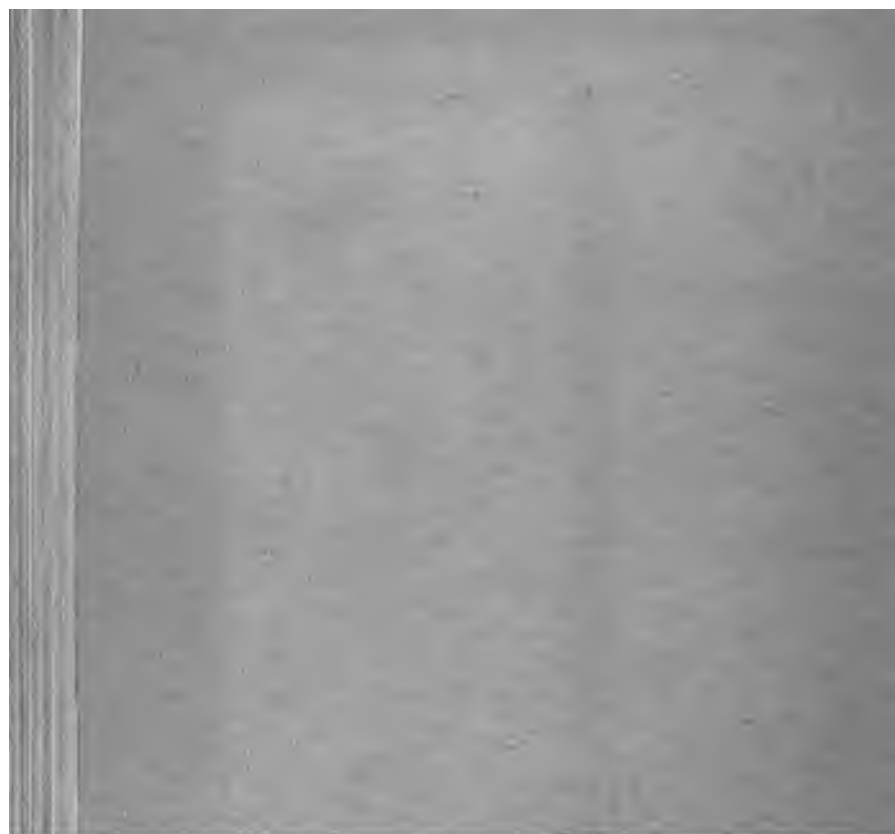
- 60, 169, 221, 292, 233, 266, 267, 271, 276, 444, 545, 546
Wells 212, 398
Wemyss, E. 348
Wentworth 285, 586
Were 628
Werner 88
Wesley 145
West 636. Dr. 206.
Lady C. G. 466.
F. 537. G. 327.
M. J. 274. R. 207
bis. S. 566.
Westall 60
Westerman 90
Western 66
Westmoreland, E.
162, 453
Weston 476, 531, 561
Westropp 472
Wetherall 466
Weymes 82
Wharton 327, 562
Whately 88
Whatton 508
Wheatley 112
Wheble 588
Wheeler 91, 215
Whicheote 207, 208
Whicher 82
Whinfield 633
Whitaker 158 bis.
465. Dr. 330. J.
413. T. D. 410.
T. T. 285
Whitbread 50. C. L.
82. S. 586
Whitby 525
Whitechurch 283
White 166, 206, 485
bis, 623, 628, 633.
Bp. 495. H. 183.
J. E. 178. Lady
M. 22. R. 380, 427.
439. Sir T. 290.
Sir T. W. 565. W.
28. W. A. A. 177
Whitefoord 472
Whitehead 184, 630
Whitehouse 378
Whitfield 109
Whiting 189
Whittaker 158
Whyley 636
Whytehead 189
Wiat 107
Wickley 629
Wickliffe 493
Widdrington, L. 411
Wier 158
Wigan 465
Wight 81, 523
Wightwick 591
Wigley 13
Wigram 627
Wigzell 466
Wilberforce 65, 67,
70, 163, 259, 357
Wilbraham 361
Wild 630
Wilder 274, 588
Wildman 214
Wilkes 550, 582
Wilkins 403, 472,
599. A. 183. G. 627
Wilkinson 533. C.
362. G. H. 362. J.
409. M. 569. P. 628
Wilks 178
Willauze 584
Willes, A. 281. Sir
F. 103. J. 588. R.
184. T. 546
Willett 139. R. 158
Willey 476
William III. 579
Williams 35, 227,
297, 477, 528, 588,
621, 627, 635, 636.
Lady 553. J. 274.
O. 529. P. 572. R.
110, 273. S. 503.
T. 362. W. 137,
463, 523
Williamson 537. F.
466. G. 91. J. 273
M. 571
Willington, B. 554
Willis, H. 466. J.
175. W. 282
Willoughby 274, 357.
Lord 208
Wills 411
Willson 473
Wilmot 50, 491, 613
Win-hen 584
Wilson 85, 90, 203,
491, 562. Col. 465.
Sir A. 362. A. 428.
G. 470, 629. J. 378.
R. 84. R. F. 358.
S. 178. Lady S. 70.
214. S. 587. T. 588
Wilton, E. 410
Wiltshire 234
Winch 214
Winchester, M. 115,
290, 453, 590
Winder 400. 475
Windham 526
Wing 186
Wingate 586
Winkworth 629
Winn 629
Winnington 177
Winstanley 401, 490
Winter 178, 186, 410
Winwood, Sir R. 418
Wirttemberg, K. 269
D. 472
Wise 183
Wiseman 90. Ly. 553
Wisbart 631
Wither 412
Witherby 561
Wodehouse 270. L.
131
Woodnall 159
Wolfe 326
Wolferstan 274, 443
Wollaston 491. F.
W. 178. M. A. 472.
W. 129, 233, 526
Wolsey 112, 490
Wood 336. Col. 70.
Ly. C. 553. A. 426.
C. 553. E. 290. J.
348, 602, 636. J.
R. 636. M. 164.
R. 568. T. 206,
636. W. 629
Woodcock 82, 476
Woodfall 133, 296,
582. L. 377
Woodforde 282
Woodgate 215
Woodhouse 391, 476
Woodville 301
Woodward 476
Woodyat 636
Wool 291
Woolnoth 538
Worcester 79. M. 591
Wordsworth 472
Worsley 90, 410 bis
Worthington 186,
273, 447
Wortley S. S. 70,
163, 165, 167
Wotton 284, 325.
Sir H. 113, 329, 443
Woven 588
Wragham 295, 300,
596
Wray 131, 476, 563,
631. D. 233, 526
Wren 360
Wrey 634
Wright 262, 477,
491, 564, 630. A.
198. C. 466. F. A. A.
271. J. 359. J. A.
587. J. C. 553. M.
145. S. 185
Wroughton, P. 588
Wyat 178, 217, 557
Wyke 175
Wylde 371, 379, 395
Wynchcombe 591
Wyndham 185, 188
Wynne 65 bis, 68,
161, 164 bis, 165.
C. 162, 165. C. W.
W. 66, 67. Lady
H. 633. W. 161
Wyon 472
Wyrley 443
Wythe 274
Ximenes 587
Yale 360
Yarborough, L. 312
Yarmouth, E. 453
Yates 628
Yeatman 630
Yeo 621
Yermaloff 355, 458
Yonge 554
York, Card. 540, 636
Duke of, 241,
348, 364, 444, 453,
454, 611
Young 80, 178, 344.
Bp. 325. A. 245.
E. 608. M. R. 472.
T. C. L. 553. W. T.
569
Younger 634
Youngson 177
Zenn 158
Zinke 159
Zoffany 82
Zouch 390
Zuccarelli 6

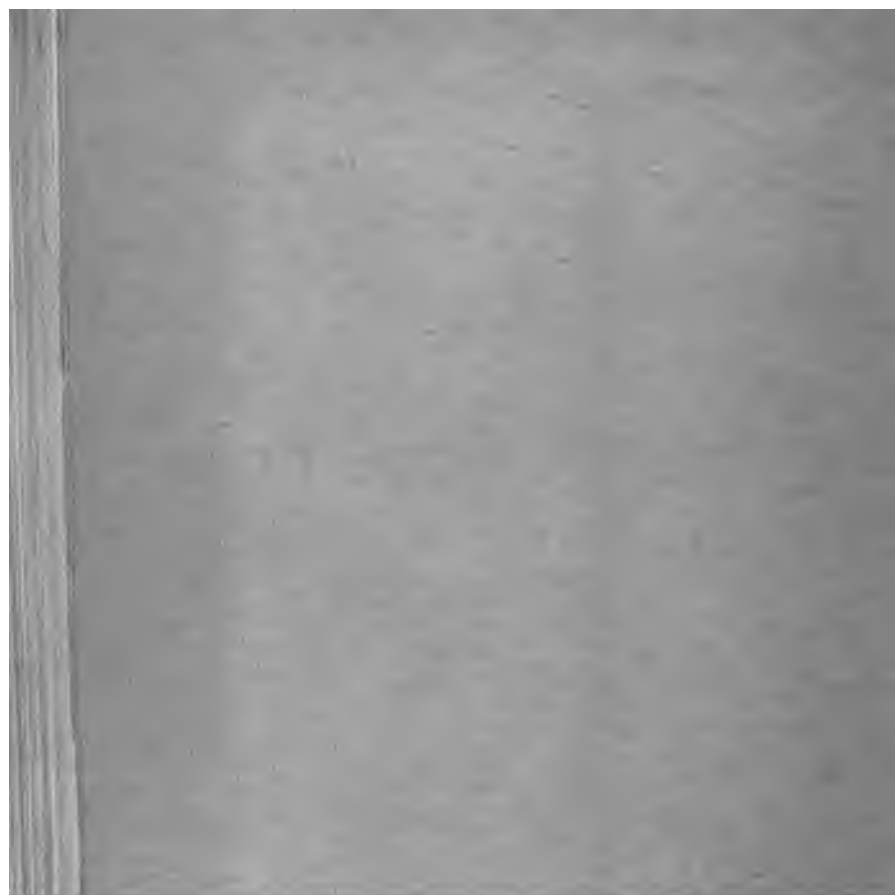
INDEX TO THE PLATES.

- Beccles Church*, Suffolk, View of, 105.
Bethsyse, John Lord, Monument of, 112.
Cardwell on the Wye, 305.
Carsington, Oxon, Views at, 9.
Glenfield Church, co. Leicester, 401.
1704, Lord, Column in honour of, 393.
Oratory, at Shrewsbury, 201.
Quarendon Chapel, Views of, 429.
St. Giles's in Fields, Monument at 113.
Shrewsbury Oratory at, 201. Column, 393.
Sun, Spots on its surface, 17.
Wilson, Annie, Portrait of, 209.
Wotton Glenville Church, 297.
Wye River, View on, 305.

END OF VOL. LXXXVII.







25 1987



